

PEKING REVIEW

40

October 4, 1963

CHINA'S 14th NATIONAL DAY

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Chairman Liu Shao-chi Returns From Korean Visit

1963 Successes of China's Economy

*A New Chapter in Kennedy's
"Strategy of Peace"*

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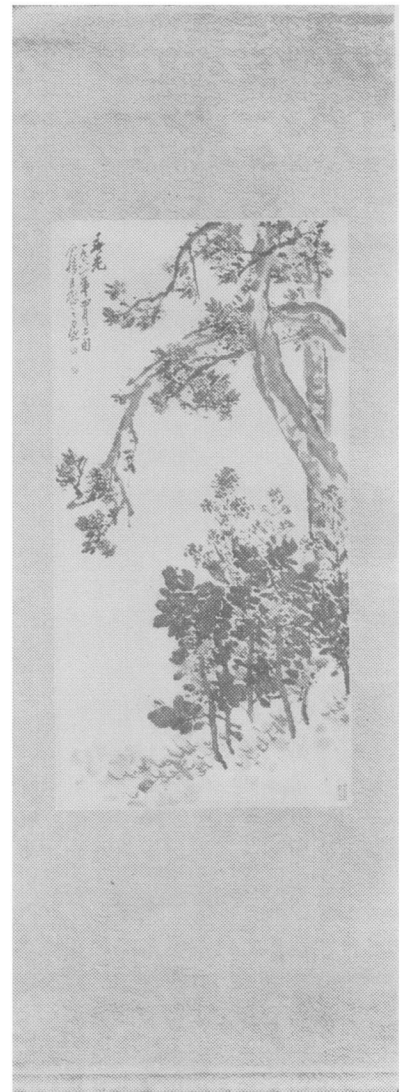
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PEKING REVIEW

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The Week

Round the World

Passing Show

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

October 4, 1963 Vol. VI No. 40

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The Week

National Day Celebrations

Expressing the nation's joy at the 14th anniversary of the People's Republic of China, half a million gaily dressed citizens turned out on a sunny, glorious autumn day to march in the annual spectacular parade in Peking. Confidence resulting from the general all-round economic improvement which began this year marked the October 1 celebrations.

The two-hour festive and colourful parade in Tien An Men Square, was never gayer or more impressive. This year the Chinese people were celebrating more than another anniversary; they were hailing the new achievements scored in China's socialist revolution and construction. They were cheering the overall national advance, after surmounting the difficulties brought on by the serious natural disasters of 1959-61.

Celebrations in Tien An Men Square

From the reviewing stands, Tien An Men Square was a sea of eye-filling colour, bright with flags and flowers. Young Pioneers and workers on the square formed a huge floral design of the national emblem flanked by "1949" and "1963." Overhead many-hued balloons floated in the air carrying the slogans: "Long live the general line! Long live the big leap forward! Long live the people's commune!" "Work diligently, build the country by thrift and industry!" "Rely on our own efforts, work hard for the prosperity of the country!" "Taiwan must be liberated! U.S. aggressors get out of Taiwan!" "Oppose the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war! Defend world peace!" "Oppose modern revisionism and modern dogmatism! Defend Marxism-Leninism!" "Resolute support for the liberation struggles of the world's oppressed peoples and oppressed nations!" and "Long live the unity of the peoples of the various countries of the socialist camp!"

Shortly before 10 in the morning Chairman Mao Tse-tung, together with Liu Shao-chi, Soong Ching Ling, Tung Pi-wu, Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Teng Hsiao-ping and other leaders, mounted the rostrum. The crowd in

the square greeted them with deafening cheers and applause as the band struck up the ever popular *The East Is Red*.

The distinguished foreign guests who watched the parade from the rostrum alongside the Chinese leaders were M.H. Lukman, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party and Deputy Speaker of the Indonesian Co-operation Parliament; Amar Ouzegane, Algerian Minister of State; Son Sann, Private Advisor to the Cambodian Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Governor of the State Bank of Cambodia; Robert Williams, American Negro leader and his wife; Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhashani, eminent leader from Pakistan; Tanzan Ishibashi, President of the Japanese Industrial Exhibition Group; P. Kondi, Member of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour; and R.J. Taylor, Member of the National Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand.

Watching the parade from the reviewing stands in front of Tien An Men were over 20,000 people. More than 2,000 of them came from 80 countries—the largest ever gathering of guests in Peking to honour the birthday of the People's Republic.

The celebration got under way when the band struck up the national anthem at 10 a.m. Mayor Peng Chen, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, made a speech from the central rostrum. (See p. 7.)

The Parade

The huge parade began immediately after the Mayor's speech. The brightly clad paraders carrying numerous decorative placards, streamers, charts and models marched 150 abreast across the square. Many contingents brought elaborate floats with them. There was a group portrait in bold relief of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin accompanied by the slogan "Proletariat of the world, unite!" A huge oil painting depicting the militant advance



Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Chairman Liu Shao-chi on the Tien An Men rostrum

of the oppressed people all over the world caught the eye of spectators.

Round after round of applause greeted the trumpet-blowing, drum-beating Young Pioneers. Following these heralds, waving coloured hoops that forged a band of rainbow colours — from purple through blue to yellow and red — reaching from one end of the vast square to the other, came the main mass of representatives of China's younger generation singing and dancing all the way down Changan Boulevard. These boys and girls marching past the reviewing stands released hundreds of peace doves and thousands of balloons. Waving their flowers at the leaders and foreign guests on the rostrum, they cheered "Long live Chairman Mao!" as Chairman Mao himself clapped his hands and waved in reply.

Next came the workers' contingent carrying many charts and models illustrating the past year's achievements. This display underlined the fact that there had been a steady rise in China's industrial production since the beginning of 1963. Not only had

total industrial output value exceeded last year's, but monthly plans for such important industrial products as agricultural means of production, consumer goods, raw material for heavy industry and fuels had been overfulfilled.

Onlookers, mindful of the important autumn harvest now in full swing across the land, greeted the contingents from the rural people's communes with special enthusiasm. Many parts of the country have reported a fairly good harvest and despite serious damage caused by drought in south China and a recent flood in north China, the nation's total harvest is expected to be bigger than last year.

An attractive chart showed China's progress in modernizing her agriculture. Since the big leap began large reservoir capacity has multiplied by eight times, and since 1957 electric pumping and drainage capacity 23 times.

Members of the people's communes from the Peking suburbs also had much to report. The harvest this year around Peking will be better than last year's. The hard work of the commune members has already resulted in an increased supply of foods on the market. Peking's fruit harvest this year is the biggest in its history.

Among the most lively of the paraders were the students. Column after column went by singing, dancing, cheering and waving to the leaders and guests in the reviewing stands. They were followed by Peking's militiamen marching along smartly in close formation. Fresh applause broke out from among the spectators for these workers, students and office employees of Peking.

The city's artists offered a variety of songs and dances. Main attractions

were national folk dances: the *lotze* dance, the *yangko* dance, the Uighur dance and the sunflower dance.

The final contingents were the columns of men and women athletes. Supple, bronzed bodies in swim suits, russet red with white belts; drill teams in white gym slippers; athletes in track suits of brown or powder blue; a whole team of brawny weightlifters. They made a magnificent picture of youth and health. As they left the square the overflow crowd surged towards Tien An Men to cheer their leaders and friends from distant lands. The gala parade came to a close to the echo of: "Long live the Chinese People's Republic!" "Long live the Chinese Communist Party!" and "Long live Chairman Mao!"

As is customary in the evening, Tien An Men Square was the site of a spectacular display of fireworks which could be seen from all parts of the capital. While the sky crackled and was lit up by multi-coloured designs a million people sang and danced in the square for hours.

Unity of World's People

National Day celebrations were held throughout China, in cities and in the countryside — from the Tibetan plateau in the far-off west to the cities and villages along the eastern seacoast.

On the eve of National Day, Peking witnessed a grand reception given by Premier Chou En-lai. Held in the Great Hall of the People, this gathering mirrored the friendship between the Chinese people and those of other countries. The banquet was attended by more than 4,000. More than 1,800 guests from 80 countries dined and clinked glasses with Chinese leaders and representatives from all walks of life and all nationalities in the brightly illuminated banquet hall. Among the many toasts were those for the victory of China's socialist revolution and construction and for the unity of all the people of the world.

In his banquet speech Premier Chou En-lai extended greetings to all the nationalities in China and a warm welcome to the distinguished guests from abroad. He called for a continued struggle to strengthen the unity of the peoples in the socialist camp, the unity of the peoples of Asia, Africa

and Latin America, the unity of the people of the whole world, and for new victories in the cause of world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism.

Towards the end of the reception, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Chairmen Soong Ching Ling and Tung Pi-wu, and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Chu Teh came to greet the guests. They were given a standing ovation that continued for many minutes.

(Continued on p.28.)

Friends from all parts of the world at the Peking National Day demonstration



Premier Chou En-lai's Speech At the National Day Reception

**Respected Guests,
Friends and Comrades,**

ON the eve of the 14th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, representatives of the different nationalities and circles of our country are gathered here joyously with more than 1,800 distinguished guests from over 80 countries and with overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hongkong and Macao to celebrate the glorious and great festival of the Chinese people. Allow me to extend my warm greetings to our people of all nationalities and all circles working diligently in socialist construction. Allow me also to express my warm welcome and sincere thanks to our friends from other countries and to the overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hongkong and Macao.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people have in the past 14 years undertaken arduous tasks of socialist revolution and socialist construction. We have scored great achievements and accumulated rich experience. We have at last found the key to socialist construction, which conforms both to the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and to the concrete situation in China, namely, the Three Red Banners of the general line for socialist construction, the great leap forward and the people's commune. By relying on the Three Red Banners, the Chinese people have overcome the difficulties caused by three consecutive years of serious natural disasters and speedily brought about a trend of general improvement in the national economy. By relying on the Three Red Banners, the Chinese people will certainly be able to overcome all difficulties in the path of progress and build China into a great socialist power with modern

agriculture, modern industry, modern national defence and modern science and technology within a historical period.

The Chinese people have consistently followed the policy of relying mainly on their own efforts while seeking external assistance as an auxiliary both in their revolutionary struggles and in socialist construction. We believe that each country should rely mainly on its own efforts in its construction, and that this is all the more true of such a big country as China. In building socialism successfully in a country comprising one-fourth of the world's population by relying mainly on their own efforts, the Chinese people will be making a contribution to all mankind and fulfilling their internationalist duty in the best way.

While building socialism, the Chinese people, together with the other people of the world, have resolutely opposed the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and made contributions to the cause of defending world peace and promoting human progress.

WE have consistently and actively upheld the unity of all the countries in the socialist camp on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. With regard to the differences in the socialist camp, we have consistently stood for persevering in principle, eliminating differences, strengthening unity and waging a common struggle against the enemy. We firmly believe that the day will come when the present differences will be correctly resolved on the basis of Marxism-Leninism.

We have spared no efforts in supporting the national-democratic movements launched by the peoples in the Asian, African and Latin American countries, and have actively developed friendly relations with these countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

WE resolutely support the people of southern Viet Nam in their just and patriotic struggle against the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique; we resolutely oppose the U.S. imperialist crime of obstructing the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam!

We resolutely support the people of southern Korea in their struggle against the dark rule of U.S. imperialism and its toadies; we resolutely oppose the U.S. imperialist crime of obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea!

We resolutely support the Laotian people in their struggle against U.S. imperialist intervention and aggression. The Geneva agreements on Laos must be fully implemented!

We resolutely support the Japanese people in their just and patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism; we resolutely oppose the conversion of Japan into a base for launching a nuclear war by U.S. imperialism!

We resolutely support the Indonesian Government and people who hold aloft the banner of the new emerging forces, and firmly support their struggle to oppose Malaysia, which is a product of colonialism!

We resolutely support the Cambodian Government and people in their struggle against foreign aggression and subversion, and firmly support their stand of persevering in a policy of peace and neutrality and upholding justice in international affairs!

We resolutely support the Burmese Government and people in their struggle against sabotage by imperialism and domestic reaction and for internal peace!

We resolutely support the Pakistan Government and people in their efforts to oppose outside pressure and develop the friendly relations between China and Pakistan!

We resolutely support the Algerian Government and people in their efforts to consolidate their independence, build their country and develop their revolution!

We resolutely support the African peoples in their struggle to oppose old and new colonialism and racial discrimination and to win and safeguard national independence!

We resolutely support the Cuban Government and people in their heroic struggle to oppose U.S. imperialist aggression and to defend and develop their revolution, while holding high the banner of revolution and insisting on their five demands!

We resolutely support the Latin American peoples in their revolutionary struggle to safeguard national independence and to oppose U.S. imperialism and its lackeys!

The working class and broad masses in Western Europe, North America and Australasia are experiencing a new awakening. We wholeheartedly support them in their struggle for better living conditions, democracy and social progress!

We resolutely support the American Negroes in their just struggle against racial discrimination and persecution and for freedom and equal rights!

We pay respect to all the countries, governments, political parties, organizations and individuals, who desire to establish and strengthen friendly relations with us!

The intensified activities of U.S. imperialism in arms expansion and war preparations and in pushing its policy of nuclear blackmail have stimulated a steady upsurge in the struggle in defence of world peace, and more and more people have joined the struggle. Resolutely standing together with the people of the world, we will fight to the end for the prevention of a world war and for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons!

In international affairs, we firmly stand for equality among all countries, big and small, and maintain that the affairs of each country should be decided by its own people. We are resolutely opposed to the oppression of small countries by big ones, to the manipulation of international affairs by a few big powers and to great-power chauvinism in whatever form.

Both Chinese history and the history of other countries show that the policy of great-power chauvinism inevitably ends in failure. China is a big country, therefore we should pay special attention to guarding against errors of great-power chauvinism. We should do this not only in the present generation, but also teach our coming generations never to commit such errors.

We Chinese people are by no means content with our present achievements, for they are small indeed compared with our long-range aspirations and our responsibility to progressive mankind. Moreover, there is no lack of shortcomings and mistakes in our work. We sincerely hope that our friends from other countries will be of benefit to us by their valuable opinion about our work in all fields, and point out our actual shortcomings and mistakes.

FRIENDS and comrades! The future of China is bright, and so is the future of the world. No matter how the handful of imperialists, reactionaries, modern revisionists and modern dogmatists may make trouble, they can in no way check the advance of the wheel of history. Let us further strengthen the unity of all the peoples in the socialist camp, the unity of all the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and the unity of the people of the whole world, and continue to strive for new victories for world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism.

I propose a toast

to the great unity of all comrades and peoples in the socialist camp,

to the great unity of all comrades and peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America,

to the great unity of all comrades and friends in Europe, North America and Australasia,

to the great unity of all comrades and peoples throughout the world,

to world peace,

to the health of our distinguished guests from other countries, and

to the health of all our compatriots, friends and comrades present!

Comrade Peng Chen's Speech

At the National Day Celebrations

**Comrades and Friends,
Respected Guests,**

TODAY, we people of the capital, together with the people of all nationalities throughout the country, are warmly celebrating the fourteenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China! We are celebrating the great successes achieved by our people on all the fronts in our socialist revolution and socialist construction!

Joining us in the celebration today are more than 2,000 foreign friends from more than 80 countries, including countries in the socialist camp and in Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America, Europe and Australasia. We are greatly honoured and delighted to have so many foreign friends celebrating our national festival with us. Allow me, in the name of the people of all circles in Peking and the entire Chinese people, to express warm welcome to all our respected guests who have come from six continents bringing with them the friendship of their peoples.

Under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the People's Government and Comrade Mao Tse-tung and under the guidance of the Party's general line for socialist construction, the Chinese people have in the past year fully carried out all the guiding principles and policies of the Party and the Government. We have achieved great and brilliant successes in agriculture, industry, commerce, culture and education, national defence and all other fields.

Our economic situation has improved year by year. It was better in 1961 than in 1960 and again better in 1962 than in 1961. This year the national economy has begun to take an all-round turn for the better. The difficulties brought upon us by serious natural disasters in the three consecutive years (1959-61) have been overcome by the great Chinese people.

The all-round turn for the better in our national economy is seen, first of all, in the further consolidation and development of the collective economy of the rural people's communes and in the growth of agricultural production. It is estimated that the total harvest of our country this year will surpass that of last year, even though not a few areas have suffered from extraordinarily serious floods and drought. A new upsurge in agricultural production is taking shape and gathering force in the Chinese countryside. This is a victory for the worker-peasant alliance. This is a great victory for the system of rural people's commune in our country!

The industrial production of our country has also begun to show an all-round increase. The output of most

of the major industrial products this year has exceeded that of the corresponding period last year. The quality of most of the products has been further improved. A steadily greater range and variety of goods have been turned out. Facts fully show that our work of readjustment, consolidation, filling out and raising standards during the past two years and more has been highly effective. We have taken another stride forward in establishing an independent and comprehensive industrial system of our own. This is a great victory on our socialist industrial front!

Thanks to the growth in agricultural and industrial production, the market supply situation has greatly improved. The living conditions of the broad masses have become better than in the past years.

In the past year, new achievements have been attained in the fields of science, culture, education, physical culture and public health. The intellectuals have been serving the working people. School education has been combined with productive labour. The policy of "letting a hundred schools of thought contend" has been carried out in the scientific and academic fields, and so has been the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom" and "weeding through the old to let the new emerge" in the fields of literature and art. These correct policies, bringing fresh and invigorating air to our culture and education, will certainly produce new and still greater successes.

OUR great achievements on all fronts have more and more clearly demonstrated the superiority of the socialist system and the absolute correctness of the general line of going all out, aiming high and getting more, quicker, better and more economical results in building socialism, as formulated by the Communist Party of China. Facts prove that this general line is capable of mobilizing to the maximum the revolutionary and labour enthusiasm of all the Chinese people to overcome all difficulties and push forward all our tasks by leaps and bounds.

We have made great achievements on all fronts; this is because we have in all work fully implemented the policy of relying mainly on our own efforts in building socialism, and the general policy of developing the national economy with agriculture as the foundation and industry the leading factor. This is because we have carried out an extensive campaign for increased production and economy and a widespread and intensive educational movement in socialist and class consciousness in both the cities and countryside. This is because our people of different nationalities have rallied closely around the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the People's Government and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and

engaged in arduous struggle and diligent work with great resolve and high aspiration and in accordance with the principle of building the country by thrift and industry.

Our people of different nationalities have successfully withstood various tests in fighting internal and external enemies and in overcoming all kinds of difficulties. We are fully justified in saying with pride that our people is worthy of being called a great people, our country a great country, our armed forces great armed forces, and our Party a glorious, correct and great Party!

From this rostrum, we would like to pay high tribute to workers, peasants, intellectuals and other working people of all nationalities in different posts of socialist construction throughout the country! We pay high tribute to all the democratic parties, the democratic persons, the overseas Chinese and our compatriots in Hongkong and Macao, who ardently love the motherland and take part in or support socialist construction! We pay high tribute to all the commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army and the public security forces and all comrade militiamen, who are constantly enhancing their military and political training and defending our great motherland day and night! We pay high tribute to all the comrade cadres who maintain close contact with the masses, take part in collective productive labour, work hard and devotedly and brave all difficulties at different posts.

The immediate fighting task of our people of all nationalities is to strive for a further all-round turn for the better in the national economy by uniting more closely, working hard, building our country with thrift and industry and doing everything possible to increase production and practise economy. Though we may yet encounter difficulties of one kind or another on our road of progress, the great, industrious and courageous Chinese people who have lofty ideals, can certainly overcome all difficulties and effect an all-round great leap forward over a historical period, attain the great objective of modernizing our agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology, and build our motherland into a great socialist power!

COMRADES and friends! In international affairs, as in our domestic work, we have also gained tremendous achievements in the past year.

Upholding Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, we have actively safeguarded the unity of all the countries in the socialist camp.

Upholding the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, we have worked for the realization of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems and further consolidated and developed relations of friendship and co-operation between China and many other countries.

We have supported and assisted the oppressed peoples and nations in their revolutionary struggles. Together with the other peace-loving countries and people around the world, we have waged an unremitting struggle against the imperialist policies of aggression and war.

We have made positive contributions to the cause of defending world peace and promoting human progress.

This year, Chairman Mao Tse-tung issued a statement calling upon the people of the world to unite against racial discrimination practised by U.S. imperialism and to support the American Negroes in their struggle against racial discrimination, and a statement opposing aggression against south Viet Nam and the slaughter of its people by the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique. Chairman Liu Shao-chi successively visited Indonesia, Burma, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. China has signed a boundary treaty with Mongolia and a boundary agreement with Pakistan, and is going to sign a boundary treaty with Afghanistan. The leaders of many Asian and African countries and representatives of various circles in different countries have visited our country. China has developed trade relations and cultural and friendly exchange with more than a hundred countries and regions in the world.

THE work we have done in international affairs has won the approval and co-operation of many foreign friends. Contrary to the desire of the imperialists, reactionaries, modern revisionists and modern dogmatists to isolate China, we have an ever growing number of friends. We have friends all over the world.

All our achievements are inseparably connected with the sympathy and support of the peoples in the socialist camp, all the revolutionary people and all the peace-loving countries and people in the world. We express our sincere gratitude and respect to the peoples in the socialist camp, to all the Communists in the world, to all the countries and people sympathizing with and supporting us, to all the friendly countries and friends developing economic, cultural and other amicable exchanges with us on the principle of equality and mutual benefit, and to all friends of China everywhere, whatever their colour, race, conviction and belief!

The current international situation is excellent and remains favourable to the people of the world and unfavourable to imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries.

The struggle of the world's people against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and for world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism is developing with vigour. The imperialists headed by the United States and their lackeys are faced with deepening crises.

The people are the makers of history, and their strength is invincible. No matter what difficulties or twists and turns may stand in its way, the revolutionary tide is irresistible. The general trend of international struggles is still one of "the East wind prevailing over the West wind." The revolutionary people are bound to win. The forces which renounce or oppose revolution are doomed to failure. Imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers. Their doom is sealed.

Imperialism and all reactionaries will never change their nature or voluntarily step down from the stage of history. U.S. imperialism is frantically expanding its armaments and preparing for war under the cloak of "peace." It is not only stepping up preparation for

launching a nuclear war, but is actively planning conventional wars. At the same time, U.S. imperialism has become more unbridled in pushing Kennedy's "strategy of peace" in an attempt to lull and demoralize the revolutionary fighting will of the peoples and subvert and destroy countries in the socialist camp. We must sharpen our vigilance against all this.

At this time U.S. imperialism still forcibly occupies China's territory of Taiwan, south Viet Nam, south Korea and many other parts of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe. It has set up military bases and stationed troops in more than 40 countries. Countless facts show that U.S. imperialism is the main force of aggression and war, the arch enemy of world peace and the common enemy of the people of the world.

To oppose U.S. imperialism and defend world peace is the current important task of the peace-loving countries and people of the whole world.

U.S. imperialism must get out of China's territory of Taiwan! It must get out of south Viet Nam! It must get out of south Korea! It must get out of Japan! It must get out of the Philippines! It must get out of Asia, Africa and Latin America! It must get out of Europe! It must get out of all the places it occupies!

WE salute all the peoples of the world who oppose U.S. imperialism and defend world peace!

We salute all the peoples in the socialist camp and communist fighters throughout the world, who adhere to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism! We salute all the Marxist-Leninists who are being persecuted because of their fight for human progress!

We salute the people of south Viet Nam who are heroically resisting U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, and express resolute support for the Vietnamese people's just struggle for the reunification of their motherland! We salute the people of south Korea who persistently oppose U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, and express resolute support for the Korean people's just struggle for the reunification of their fatherland! We salute the Laotian people who uphold independence and neutrality and oppose U.S. imperialist intervention! We salute the patriotic Japanese people fighting for progress! We salute the Indonesian people who are fighting against imperialist aggression and threats and the neo-colonialist plan of Malaysia! We salute all the Asian peoples who uphold their countries' independence and sovereignty, oppose imperialist aggression and defend peace!

We wish new successes to the newly independent and friendly African countries in consolidating their independence and eliminating colonialism. We wish the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria continued progress along the road of consolidating its independence, building the country and developing the revolution. We express resolute support for all the African peoples in their just struggle to oppose imperialism headed by the United States and old and new colonialism and to win and safeguard national independence. Victory will surely belong to the African peoples engaged in unrelenting, heroic struggle!

We salute the Cuban people who persist in their five demands, brave death in defending their revolution and repeatedly shatter U.S. imperialist plots of aggression! The heroic Cuban people who have embarked on the road of socialism are invincible! We salute all Latin American peoples who are carrying out revolutionary struggles against U.S. imperialism and its flunkies and in defence of their state sovereignty and national economy!

We express resolute support for the American Negroes, and the white workers and progressives in the United States who genuinely sympathize with the Negroes, in their just struggle against racial discrimination and persecution and for freedom and equal rights.

We express resolute support for the working class and other working people in Western Europe, North America and Australasia in their mass struggles against monopoly capital and for the improvement of living conditions, for democracy and social progress. Their struggles are inseparably linked with those of the oppressed nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and the two types of struggles support and encourage each other.

We salute all the peoples who are fighting against the imperialist arms expansion and war preparations and imperialist nuclear threats and nuclear blackmail! The people of the world, unite, and fight for the complete, thorough, total and resolute prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons!

We firmly believe that if the peoples in the socialist camp are united and if the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America are united and if they, in cohesion with the peoples in the West, including the United States, wage a concerted struggle, then a new world war can be prevented, world peace can be preserved and the future of mankind is infinitely bright.

COMRADES and friends! Let us, all the Chinese people, rally more closely around the Chinese Communist Party, the People's Government and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and advance victoriously to fulfil the magnificent targets in socialist construction and the great task of liberating Taiwan and unifying our motherland. Let us unite closely with the peoples in the socialist camp and the people of the whole world and advance victoriously to secure world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism!

Long live the invincible Marxism-Leninism!

Long live the great unity of our people of different nationalities!

Long live the great unity of all the peoples in the socialist camp!

Long live the great unity of the peoples of the world!

Long live the People's Republic of China!

Long live the Communist Party of China!

Long live Chairman Mao Tse-tung!

Building a Prosperous Land

Following is a translation of the full text of the "Renmin Ribao" editorial written in celebration of the fourteenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. The original title of the editorial is "Build a Prosperous Country Energetically, Diligently and Thriftily." Subheads are ours.—Ed.

TODAY the people of China are celebrating with the greatest joy and enthusiasm the fourteenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the great achievements made in the past 14 years, and the great achievements of 1963.

National Economy Gains All-Round Improvement

In celebrating this National Day, we are happy to see that great successes have been achieved on all fronts in our socialist construction. A new situation has emerged: the whole national economy has begun to take an all-round turn for the better. The difficulties brought about by the serious natural calamities in the three successive years from 1959 to 1961 have been overcome by the great Chinese people.

The beginning of this all-round improvement in the national economy first manifests itself in the further consolidation and growth of the collective economy of the rural people's communes and the further recovery and development of agricultural production. In the past two years and more, in accordance with the general policy of developing the national economy with agriculture as the foundation and industry the leading factor, we have attached prime importance to the development of agriculture, correctly handled the relationship between industry and agriculture, and resolutely readjusted the work of the industrial departments, communications departments and all other economic departments in accordance with the policy of making agriculture the foundation of the national economy. We have mobilized and concentrated the strength of the whole Party and the whole nation to give agriculture and the collective economy of the people's communes vigorous material, technical and financial aid as well as assistance in organizational work, leadership and manpower. We have correctly carried through the various policies for the rural people's communes and agricultural production and launched an educational movement in socialist and class consciousness, further raised the socialist consciousness of rural cadres and the peasant masses, and brought the peasants' enthusiasm for collective production into still greater play. Cadres at the basic levels in the rural areas, carrying out the decision of the Central Committee of the Party in 1958, have taken an active part in collective production. Educated young people from the cities have gone to the rural areas with enthusiasm to take part in agricultural production. All this has greatly contributed to the recovery and growth of agricultural production. Although some areas were again

affected by serious floods or drought, total agricultural output of the country this year is expected to be bigger than last. Compared with last year, there has been a fairly big increase in the number of large livestock, pigs, sheep and other domestic animals and poultry. A good situation of all-round growth in agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, side-occupations and fishery has developed in many areas.

Thanks to these improvements in agriculture, to the effective work of readjustment, consolidation, filling out and raising standards carried out by the industrial departments, and to the vigorous movement to increase production and practise economy launched by the workers and staff members, production in industrial departments has risen steadily. Output of most of the major industrial products is bigger this year than in the same period of last year. The quality of most products has been further improved. There is an increasing variety of goods and an expanding range of specifications. Good results have been achieved in reducing costs of production, economizing in the use of materials and raising labour productivity. In the course of making these readjustments, we have endeavoured to build up gradually a fairly complete industrial system in the service of agricultural production, and have provided as much as possible the machinery, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, building materials, fuel, motive power, means of transport and other means of production which agriculture needs. At the same time, basic industry has also been strengthened and developed. As a result, greater harmony has been achieved in the relations between agriculture and the light and heavy industries, as well as between the various branches of industry. The capacity of the oil and chemical industries has grown and there is also an increased capacity to produce rolled steel of the varieties which we lack or which are most needed. A number of new industrial branches have been established.

With the improvement in agricultural and industrial production, there has been a marked improvement in market supplies. The supply of agricultural and side-line products and manufactured consumer goods has continued to increase. Prices of daily necessities for the people have remained stable or been lowered somewhat and the life of the people has gradually improved. The state foreign trade plan and the state financial plan have been very satisfactorily fulfilled.

Science, Culture and Education Thrive

Work in the fields of science, culture, education, public health and sports has also scored many new successes. The policy of making education serve proletarian politics and combining education with productive labour has been vigorously carried out in education. The policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" has been carried out in scientific and cultural work. The masses of intellectuals have worked with high

enthusiasm for socialism and the labouring people, and further strengthened their links with the masses of workers and peasants. Science, culture and education in our country are thriving.

The tremendous achievements gained on all fronts of China's socialist construction are further proof that the Party's general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, and the series of policies made in accordance with this general line are in conformity with the actual situation in our country, and are the correct line and correct policies which combine the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with concrete practice in our country. It is quite clear that if we do our work in accordance with the line and policies of the Party, we will surely be able to bring about a big leap forward in our socialist construction over a historical period of time and be able continuously to consolidate and expand the collective economy of the people's communes and bring into ever greater play the advantages of the system of the people's communes.

The great achievements scored on all fronts in socialist construction in China are the result of our resolutely adhering to the principle of building socialism by relying primarily on our own efforts and of implementing the general policy of developing the national economy with agriculture as the foundation and industry the leading factor. The achievements are also the result of the movement to increase production and practise economy launched in the cities and countryside and the educational movement in socialist and class consciousness. These achievements are also due to the hard struggles and industrious labour of the people of all nationalities in China, closely rallied around the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Favourable International Situation

In celebrating the fourteenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese people are happy to see that the international situation is continuing to develop favourably for the people of our country and the people of all other countries in the world.

The struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys has swept through Asia, Africa and Latin America. No sanguinary repressions or deceitful manoeuvres can hold back this great historical torrent.

The working class and the other labouring people in the capitalist countries in Europe, North America and Australasia, have made fresh gains in their struggle against monopoly capital. So long as the system of exploitation of man by man continues to exist, the oppressed people are bound to rise up in revolution.

The struggle waged by the people of all countries against U.S. imperialism's nuclear war preparations and nuclear blackmail is spreading far and wide. The ranks in defence of world peace have never been so broad as today.

Within the imperialist camp, the contradictions between the United States and its allies are becoming more acute day by day.

Because it commits aggression everywhere and attempts to dominate the world, U.S. imperialism, the most

vicious enemy of the people all over the world, is being encircled by the people all over the world and is becoming more and more isolated.

In the past year, the Chinese people, holding high the banners of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have done their best to preserve and strengthen the unity of the socialist camp. We resolutely oppose the policies of aggression and war of the imperialist bloc headed by the United States and actively support the revolutionary struggles of all the oppressed people and nations. We have striven for peaceful coexistence with countries with different social systems and for a further strengthening of our friendly relations with the peace-loving countries.

It is precisely because of this that the imperialists, the reactionaries of all countries, the modern revisionists and the modern dogmatists harbour a particular hatred for the Chinese people. They have allied themselves to oppose China, in a vain attempt to isolate our country and to bring us to our knees. But the great and long-tested Chinese people stand high above the foul atmosphere of the anti-China chorus. The fish in our rivers are swimming, the grass on our mountains is growing, the birds in our forests and gardens are singing, and the great Chinese people are working hard, living a pleasant life, and building socialism successfully, all as usual. The international prestige of our country is being increasingly enhanced. We have friends throughout the world.

When we look at the very favourable situation both at home and abroad, we must at the same time look at the difficulties on our road forward. The imperialists, the reactionaries of all countries, the modern revisionists and the modern dogmatists will not stop making trouble for us in one way or another. We Chinese people, led by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung and guided by the Party's general line for building socialism, must continue to struggle hard, build the country with diligence and thrift, rely on our own efforts and work energetically for the country's prosperity in the long-term effort to create in our country a modern agriculture, a modern industry, a modern national defence and modern science and technology.

Work Hard for a Powerful Socialist Country

The masses of people are the creators of history. The emancipation of the people depends on the struggles waged by the people themselves. This is a basic Marxist-Leninist principle. In their long years of revolutionary struggle, the Chinese people, depending mainly on their own strength and with the sympathy and support of the peoples of all countries in the world, defeated strong reactionary forces at home and abroad. In building socialism, the Chinese people must also depend mainly on their own strength, with mutual aid among the people of all the socialist countries and the people of all other countries, to build our country into a powerful socialist country with a modern agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology.

Carrying on the revolutionary tradition of plain living and hard struggle and thoroughly carrying out in agriculture, industry, communications, commerce and other undertakings the policy of building the country with diligence and thrift were important reasons for our being able

to overcome all kinds of difficulties and win tremendous victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction in the past. They will be important guarantees for our being able to continue to overcome all difficulties and make our country prosperous and strong in the future. We must persist unremittingly on the path of plain living and hard struggle and of building the country with diligence and thrift. All departments and units must make a sustained effort to carry on the movement for increasing production and practising economy, overcome bureaucratic styles of leadership, and halt all waste of manpower and of material and financial resources. We must rely on the talent, wisdom and industrious labour of our people to speed up socialist construction in our country.

In building our country, we Chinese people must greatly develop the revolutionary spirit of working energetically for the country's prosperity. Compared with old China, the industrial and agricultural production level and the people's living standards in our country have been greatly raised, but they are, after all, still rather low. To modernize agriculture, industry, national defence, science and technology on this foundation, requires that we work more energetically for the prosperity of the country and catch up with the most advanced levels.

We also note with keen vigilance that U.S. imperialism is using every means to carry out its policy of hostility and aggression against China and is continuing to occupy China's territory of Taiwan. We still face the sacred task of safeguarding our socialist construction and liberating China's territory of Taiwan. We must also be well aware that we still have the great internationalist duty to oppose imperialism and modern revisionism, and to support all oppressed people and nations in their revolutionary struggles. All this requires that the Chinese people work hard and energetically to build the country as speedily as possible into a powerful socialist country.

Today, the people of all of China's nationalities are entering with full confidence the fifteenth year since the founding of the People's Republic of China. In the coming year we must further strengthen the unity of the people of all nationalities, further consolidate the worker-peasant alliance, adhere to the principle of mainly relying on our own efforts in construction, follow the general policy of developing the national economy with agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor, and continue to do well the work of readjusting, consolidating, filling out and raising standards, so that our national economy can achieve further, all-round development.

Tasks in the Various Fields

Comrades in agriculture, members of rural people's communes and workers and staff members of the state farms: Strive for a better harvest! It is necessary to make greater efforts to get a rapid increase in industrial crops such as cotton, tobacco, sugar crops, oil-bearing crops, ramie, hemp, and jute and develop forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery correspondingly, along with a continued expansion of grain production.

Comrades, workers and staff members in industry and communications: Strive for new victories in industrial production and construction, for greater support to agricultural production, for a further improvement in market supplies and for the strengthening of the national de-

fences; continue to develop the movement to increase production and practise economy, raise the quality of products, increase their variety, lower costs, reduce rates of consumption of raw materials and raise labour productivity.

Comrades, workers and staff members in financial and commercial work: Do the work of purchasing agricultural and side-line products well. This is the current central task of the financial and trade departments; work well to supply means of production for agriculture and necessities for the urban and rural people's daily life well; strengthen financial management in order to promote productive growth and the practice of economy, open up resources and economize on expenditures in every respect; strive to promote the growth of industrial and agricultural production and improvements in the livelihood of the urban and rural population.

Comrades in science, culture and education: Continue to raise China's scientific and technical levels; improve our cultural and educational work and make greater contributions to the development of agricultural and industrial production and to the strengthening of the national defences.

People's Liberation Armymen, public security troops and militiamen: Continue to improve our military technique and political level; maintain keen vigilance at all times; be ready to crush aggression and sabotage by any enemy at all times; safeguard the security of the motherland, protect the socialist cause of our people and defend Asian and world peace.

Comrades on all fronts: Carry out the movement for socialist and class education; strengthen ideological and political work which combines patriotism and internationalism; continue to raise the political and ideological level of all cadres, Party members and working people; and further enhance the great unity of the people of all nationalities in our country.

Proletarian Internationalism

Today, on the occasion of the fourteenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, over 1,800 friends and comrades from scores of countries in different parts of the world are jubilantly celebrating the festival with us. We extend a hearty welcome to these friends and comrades, and wholeheartedly thank the people of all countries for their sympathy and support for China's revolution and construction.

Our people must continue their efforts to safeguard and strengthen the unity of the socialist camp on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It is impermissible for anyone to undermine the unity of the people of the socialist camp and no one can undermine it.

The Chinese people will surely continue to fulfil their proletarian internationalist duties, and actively support the struggle for national liberation of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the revolutionary struggle of all peoples in the world.

The Chinese people will assuredly continue to strengthen their unity with all the peoples of the world and all peace-loving countries, and form a broad united front against imperialism headed by the United States.

The Chinese people will assuredly continue to hold aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and the defence of world peace, the banner of revolution, the banner of proletarian internationalism and the banner of Marxism-Leninism; they will struggle persistently and unremittingly against imperialism, the reactionaries of all countries, modern revisionism and modern dogmatism, and fight to the end for new victories for world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism.

The Chinese people have full confidence in the bright prospects of the socialist cause in our country. In his

opening speech at the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in 1949, Comrade Mao Tse-tung solemnly declared: "Let the reactionaries at home and abroad tremble before us. Let them allege that we are no good at this and that. Through their unswerving endeavours, the Chinese people will steadily reach their goal." The history of the past 14 years has already proved, and history in the future will continue to prove, that by relying on their own unswerving endeavours and with the sympathy and support of the people all over the world, the Chinese people will assuredly be able to reach their goal victoriously.

红旗
HONGQI

14th Anniversary of the Great People's Republic of China

Following is a translation of the October 1 editorial of "Hongqi," No. 19. Subheads are ours.—Ed.

THE great People's Republic of China has gone through 14 unusual years since its founding. During these years, neither hardship nor obstacles of any kind were able to check the heroic march of the Chinese people. Our enemy's predictions of our failure all have been proved wrong. On the ruins of old China the Chinese people are erecting a grand socialist edifice.

Today, after the Chinese people have overcome the serious difficulties brought on by three successive years of natural calamity [1959-61], both industrial and agricultural production continue to rise steadily, and there is a continuing increase in commodity supplies and people's living conditions are improving gradually. China's economic situation has been getting better and better every year and the whole national economy has begun to show an all-round improvement. There are new signs of prosperity both in town and countryside.

While building socialism, the Chinese people hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the banner of proletarian internationalism, the banner of anti-imperialist struggle and the banner in defence of world peace. They work hard to strengthen the unity of the socialist camp and of the people of the whole world, and resolutely struggle against U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war. They also do their utmost to support the liberation struggles of the oppressed nations and peoples of the world.

Support to the Chinese People

Throughout the world, Marxist-Leninists, revolutionary people, including the great Soviet people, and all who love peace and justice rejoice at the achievements gained by the Chinese people in their socialist construction.

"China," they say, "by relying first of all on their own strength, the toil of its people, is heading for genuine socialism steadily, patiently and firmly."

"Socialism," they say, "has indeed changed China and attracted the masses," and "no force on earth is able to stop the great Chinese people from marching forward along the path they have chosen themselves."

They rejoice because "the theme song of China is no longer the overcoming of disasters but the mounting symphony of a new advance."

Marxist-Leninists all over the world, the world's revolutionary people, including the great Soviet people, and all those who love peace and justice, actively support the Chinese people's struggle to oppose the policies of aggression and war of imperialism headed by the United States and defend world peace.

The Chinese people, they say, "want peace. But they know perfectly well that peace cannot be safeguarded by merely praying and entreating. Today's China is able to carry on construction only after having defeated imperialism and reaction."

Repudiating those who falsely accuse China of being war-like, they declare: "By no means is China bellicose."

"The system of socialism," they say, "precludes aggressive intent." Besides, China is "a country of vast resources which it is busy developing."

"People's China," they affirm, "sincerely believes in the principles of peace and has every desire to live on terms of friendship with all neighbouring countries who share the same peaceful intentions and are prepared to show goodwill and reasonableness."

Marxist-Leninists all over the world, the world's revolutionary people, including the great Soviet people, and all who love peace and justice have a high opinion

of the Chinese people's support for the liberation struggle of the world's oppressed nations and peoples.

"The Chinese," they state, "have faith and confidence in the working class and the oppressed of the world, based upon the historic teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin."

The Chinese people, they say, are really supporting all the oppressed nations and peoples in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe and North America "in their fight against imperialism and colonialism, both morally and materially. The Chinese people are friends of the oppressed peoples."

These statements are an immense support and encouragement to our Party and people. We extend our heartfelt thanks to comrades and friends all over the globe. Such support and encouragement are certain to inspire our people to carry out our socialist construction with still greater revolutionary fervour and to oppose even more firmly U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and defend world peace, as well as perform their proletarian internationalist duty still more faithfully.

Such support and encouragement will at the same time cause us to act with still greater modesty and prudence, further strengthen our unity with Marxist-Leninists the world over, with the people of the countries in the socialist camp, with the revolutionary people throughout the world and with all who love peace and justice. The result will be to augment the strength of the world's people to defend world peace, to struggle for people's democracy, national independence and socialism and to oppose imperialism, with the United States at its head, and its lackeys, the reactionaries in various countries.

Falsehoods Blow Up

Every major victory in China's socialist construction is a result of the Chinese people's implementation of the correct line and policies of the Chinese Communist Party, and of the hard struggle of the nation's working people; it is inseparable from the sympathy and support of the people of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as people all over the world. The vigorous development of socialist construction in China is increasing the strength of the socialist camp as a whole; it is to the advantage of the fight against the policies of aggression and war of the imperialist camp headed by the United States, to the advantage of the support for the liberation struggle of the world's oppressed nations and peoples, and to the advantage of world peace. It is, therefore, understandable that all people who love peace, uphold justice and work for progress rejoice at our achievements.

On the other hand, it is also not surprising that the imperialists and their lackeys, the reactionaries in various countries, annoyed by China's great success in socialist construction, revile and curse us with great gusto. We have noted that this has been done with particular vigour by imperialism's leading lights, ranging from John Foster Dulles and Dwight Eisenhower to John F. Kennedy, the Indian reactionary Nehru and the renegade Tito group. Such figures have made incessant, vicious attacks on China's general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's commune. They gloated

especially over the unprecedentedly serious natural calamities which we suffered for three successive years. They still keep on talking nonsense about China experiencing an "economic recession" even when there is an all-round improvement in our economic situation. However, hard facts are most ruthless to liars confounding black and white; they become completely bankrupt in the face of facts. Today, even some commentators in the capitalist countries have had to admit that "the American theory of 'China's descending spiral'" has been completely exploded.

New Members of Anti-China Chorus

Today, something new and conspicuous has appeared on the scene: new members have been added to the anti-China chorus led by U.S. imperialism. In the same tune, some people who call themselves "Marxist-Leninists" deliberately try to obliterate the great achievements of China's socialist construction and turn a blind eye to the all-round improvement in the Chinese economy, saying that China "is at present making an economic retreat," that "reality does not provide any basis" for the improvement in China's economic situation, that the Chinese people eat only watery soup out of a common bowl and do not have pants to wear, and so on and so forth.

Such a phenomenon—a joint attack on a socialist country by renegades to Marxism-Leninism and imperialists—occurred more than 30 years ago. After the Russian working class won its revolutionary victory, the imperialists and their lackeys ceaselessly defamed and denied Soviet achievements in its revolution and construction. They sneeringly called the First Five-Year Plan of the Soviet Union an "illusion" and a "gamble"; they declared on many occasions that "collectivization has ended in ignominious failure." At that time, the counter-revolutionary Trotskyites, Bukharin, Rykov and others of the Right anti-Party group in the Soviet Union, all singing the same tune of the imperialists, ferociously attacked the correct policy of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. headed by Comrade Stalin. They alleged that the policy of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. had brought the country to the brink of ruin and that the Soviet power would certainly perish. However, the result was that the predictions of these miserable creatures became a laughing stock of history. It seems that the modern revisionists, who so feverishly hope for the collapse of the Chinese economy, also have a mind to become prognosticators *à la* Trotsky, Bukharin and Rykov.

Building Socialism With Our Own Hands

While distorting and slandering the economic situation in China, the modern revisionists are very fond of ridiculing the Chinese people for being poor, and for this they look down upon the Chinese people. True, China, up to now, has been very backward both economically and culturally. In 1958 Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: "Apart from their other characteristics, China's 600 million people are 'poor and blank.' That may seem like a bad thing, but it is really a good thing. Poor people want change, want to do things, want revolution." ["Introducing a Co-operative".] This is precisely why the Chinese people, led by the Chinese Communist Party, have the confidence and the will to change this poor and backward

state and step by step build their country into a powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, modern industry, modern national defence, modern science and technology, by mainly relying on their own efforts and through a prolonged struggle. The Chinese people not only will never live by begging from the imperialists or anyone else, but will, with full confidence, build up a socialist society with their own hands and lead a life that constantly gets better and better.

All genuine Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary people throughout the world can see clearly that the Chinese people are working painstakingly and selflessly for socialism by relying on their own efforts, that they firmly stand for defending world peace and have set forth and adhered to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The modern revisionists viciously attack China's socialist construction for the sole reason that the Chinese Communist Party has adhered to Marxism-Leninism, exposed their policy of capitulation to U.S. imperialism, torn away their Marxist-Leninist cloak, and so made it all the more difficult for them to push forward their revisionist line.

Criticizing the renegade Kautsky, Lenin said in 1918: "They ridicule Socialism. That is their right. But a 'Socialist' who jeers at the fact that after four years of a most ruinous war there remain (and will remain for a

long time) poor peasants in Russia—such a 'Socialist' could only have been born at a time of wholesale apostasy." ("The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky," *Selected Works*, Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1952, Vol. II, Part 2, p.111.) In the manner of Kautsky, modern revisionists gloat over and ridicule our difficulties that temporarily existed as a result of the three years of serious natural calamities. It can be said that this passage of Lenin's also applies very well to such people.

Facts have proved and will continue to prove that the general line of our Party for building socialism is correct, that our big leap forward and the people's commune are correct, that our domestic policy is correct, that our foreign policy is correct.

The Chinese people are marching along the great path of socialism in high spirits; the great People's Republic of China will grow more prosperous and powerful day by day!

Long live the Chinese Communist Party's general line for building socialism!

Long live the great People's Republic of China!

Long live the great unity of the people of the world!

Sino-Korean Friendship

Chairman Liu Shao-chi Returns From Korean Visit

by WAI SHUI

BRINGING back with them the profound fraternal friendship of the Korean people, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and his party were welcomed by thousands of cheering people at the railway station when they returned from Korea to Peking on September 28. Among the Party and state leaders greeting them were Soong Ching Ling and Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairmen of the People's Republic of China; Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Vice-Chairman of the Party's Central Committee; and Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Party's Central Committee.

All leading Peking papers hailed Chairman Liu Shao-chi's successful Korean visit in their editorials of September 29. Entitled "Long Live the Revolutionary Friendship and Unity Between the Chinese and Korean Peoples," *Renmin Ribao's* editorial declared, "As a result of Chairman Liu Shao-chi's friendship visit, the great friendship and militant unity between the peoples of the two countries will be further strengthened and developed."

On September 27 Chairman Liu Shao-chi and his party were given a warm send-off at Pyongyang railway station

by tens of thousands of Pyongyang citizens carrying Korean and Chinese flags, banners and flowers. Among the Korean Party and state leaders present were Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Korean Democratic People's Republic and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party.

A farewell meeting was held at the packed square in front of the gaily decorated station. President Choi Yong Kun and Chairman Liu Shao-chi addressed the meeting, often interrupted by thunderous applause and cheers.

In his speech President Choi Yong Kun expressed great joy that Comrade Liu Shao-chi's visit had made great contributions to the further strengthening and developing of the traditional friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese Parties, Governments and peoples. The Korean President put in a nutshell Korean-Chinese friendship in the following words: "In the past the Communists and peoples of the two countries helped each other in the flames of bitter struggles against their common enemies; today they are closely co-operating with each other in the struggle to build socialism, their common ideal; and in

the future they will always march forward in close unity on the revolutionary path."

On the evening of September 26, Chairman Liu Shao-chi gave a big farewell banquet. Among the more than 500 people present were Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun. Chairman Liu Shao-chi and President Choi Yong Kun delivered speeches at the banquet.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi in his speech attributed all successes of the Korean people to the correct leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung. He said:

The Korean Workers' Party is a genuine revolutionary party. Under the leadership of such a Party, the Korean people will certainly be able to fulfil their magnificent Seven-Year Plan, building their country into a strong socialist country with modern industry and agriculture; to realize the peaceful reunification of their fatherland by



Vice-Chairmen Soong Ching Ling and Tung Pi-wu and N.P.C. Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh give Chairman Liu Shao-chi a warm welcome home

Sung, visited Pyongyang's Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Hall.

That evening, Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun enjoyed the dance-drama *The Small Daggers Society* performed by the visiting Shanghai Dance-Drama Troupe of China.

finally driving out the U.S. aggressors; and to make ever bigger contributions to the great struggles of the peoples all over the globe for world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism.

He paid high tribute to the solidarity between the Parties, Governments and peoples of China and Korea, which, he said, "is of extremely important significance both for the defence of the cause of world peace and for the revolutionary cause of the international proletariat."

On September 24, Chairman Liu Shao-chi, accompanied by Premier Kim Il

Press Communique on Chairman Liu Shao-chi's Visit to Korea

LIU SHAO-CHI, Chairman of the People's Republic of China and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, made a friendship visit to the Korean Democratic People's Republic from September 15 to 27, 1963, on the invitation of Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Korean Democratic People's Republic and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and his party visited Pyongyang, Hamheung, and other places, where they inspected factories, a co-operative farm, irrigation installations, and cultural establishments, and met workers, peasants, and other working people in an atmosphere of thrilling enthusiasm.

During their stay in Korea, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and his party were accorded a warm welcome and generous hospitality by the Korean people everywhere they went.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi conveyed to the Korean people the hearty, fraternal greetings of the Chinese people, which greatly inspired the Korean people in their strug-

gle for socialist construction under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

During the visit, Chairman Liu Shao-chi held cordial talks with Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun on important questions of common interest.

During the talks, the two parties reiterated that the Joint Statement issued by Chairman Liu Shao-chi and President Choi Yong Kun in June 1963 is absolutely correct and of tremendous importance.

The two parties held sincere discussions of the development of the international situation since the release of the Joint Statement, important questions arising in the international communist movement, and the further consolidation and development of the relations of friendship, unity, and mutual assistance and co-operation between the two Parties and between the two countries. Complete identity of views was reached in the talks.

Both parties held that the visit of Chairman Liu Shao-chi to Korea and the talks between the leaders of the two countries contributed immensely to the strengthening of the traditional friendship and great unity of the Chinese and Korean peoples.

1963 Successes of China's Economy

“The Chinese people, united and working vigorously under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, after two years of effective readjustments, have basically overcome the difficulties brought on by three consecutive years of serious natural disasters. Our national economy has begun to take a turn for the better all-round.”

— *From Chairman Liu Shao-chi's speech on September 15 at the state banquet in his honour in Pyongyang, capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.*

Grain Output Tops Last Year

China's total grain output for 1963 is expected to top that for the better-than-average year of 1962. The overall picture is based on good summer and autumn harvests in the rural people's communes. The increase is anticipated despite drought in some parts of the south and floods in some northern areas.

Harvesting of the autumn crops has virtually been completed in Szechuan Province, China's leading rice producer. A majority of regions report better crops than last

year. Yields of semi-late rice on 6 million *mu* on the west Szechuan plain showed a general rise over 1962. In neighbouring Hupeh Province further down the Yangtse, the semi-late rice crop has just been harvested on some 20 million *mu*. Many regions report increases over last year ranging from 10 to 20 per cent.

Reports from the rice-growing southern provinces show that in most areas, the early and semi-late rice harvests were better than last year. Apart from Kwangsi and Hunan which were hit by a severe drought that is still continuing, the standing late-rice crop in the southern provinces is growing well and total output is also expected to top last year's. In southernmost Kwangtung Province, the good late-rice crop bids fair for the rural communes to recoup the losses caused to the early-rice crop by the severe drought last winter and this spring.

In the north, some of the farmland on the Yellow River-Huai River plain was hard hit by flood and water-logging, but autumn crops are better than last year in most other places; quite a few places are reaping exceptionally rich crops. Record harvests have been reported from several counties in Shantung Province.

Northeast and northwest China have good prospects for the autumn harvest.

Sinkiang is reaping its third, and Tibet its fifth bumper harvest in a row.

Good harvests have, in some cases, been won in the teeth of serious natural disasters. Although the total area affected by bad weather this year was somewhat less than last year, the weather wreaked greater havoc in those areas.

Cotton Crop Up 20-30 Per Cent

Cotton picking in China is in full swing and aggregate cotton output for this year is expected to be 20-30 per cent higher than last year. This expectation is based on the fact that already large increases have taken place in the great majority of regions where cotton is grown as well as the fact that the total area under cotton in 1963 is 10 million *mu* above that of last year.

Reports of bumper crops have been pouring in from China's major cotton belts in the Yangtse and



Drying a bumper crop of early rice in Chungshan County, Kwangtung Province



Harvesting an exceptionally good cotton crop on a Chekiang commune

Yellow River valleys, on the lower reaches of the Liao River in the northeast and from the inland cotton belt in the northwest. Many areas are harvesting the best cotton crop in years. Hupeh, Chekiang, Kiangsu and Kiangsi Provinces on the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtse have lived up to their reputation as high-yielding cotton areas. The cotton crops gathered thus far in Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Hupeh and Shensi Provinces show increases of from 100 to several hundred per cent. Even the traditionally low-yielding and newly developed cotton areas are bringing in good harvests.

The only exceptions are some of the cotton districts in Hopei, Honan and Shantung Provinces which were affected by the heaviest rainfall in many years.

Bigger Herds

Big increases of livestock (horses, cattle, mules and donkeys) in China, both in stockbreeding and agricultural areas, have taken place this year. In Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang and Chinghai, China's major stockbreeding areas, the number of large livestock rose by 837,000 compared to the end of last year. In agricultural regions such as the provinces of Heilungkiang, Kirin, Yunnan and Kweichow, rises have ranged from 47,000 to more than 210,000.

Since livestock remain the chief source of draught power and manure for China's agriculture as well as an important source of meat, milk and raw materials for industry, these increases are especially important.

Inner Mongolia sets the pace for the stockbreeding areas. Up to August, 18 per cent more young animals had been delivered there as compared with the corresponding period last year. A pasture research institute and four technical aid stations have been set up in the region. The institute conducts research in pasture management, mechanization of stockbreeding, hay-making and forage cultivation while the technical stations help the people's communes cut forage, sink wells, repair machinery, build sheds and barns and grow fodder crops. Irrigation of grasslands is being carried out on a large scale.

An important new development in the agricultural areas since 1961 has been the building of bases for breeding draught animals. So far 250 counties in many parts of the country particularly well endowed for stockbreeding have been turned into such bases. Veterinary and insemination stations have been set up in these counties, pedigree animals acquired in a planned manner and insemination undertaken on a large scale; results have been excellent. In the year ending this past June, the score of draught animal bases set up in Shansi Province alone had added 12,000 head of livestock to their herds. With the bases pushing their insemination work, it is expected that the present upward trend in livestock production will continue.

More Pork for the Table

Dining tables in China this year have more pork on them. The chief meat item in the diet of the majority of Chinese, pork is being consumed in larger quantities.

Between January and August 1963, residents in cities, towns and industrial and mining areas ate half as much pork again as they did over the corresponding period in 1962. At the same time rural people's commune members have doubled their consumption.

Tremendous gains have been achieved in pig raising this year. By the end of June the number of porkers in sties exceeded that of the previous year by 30 per cent while the number in 12 major pig-raising provinces had increased by 26 million.

The increase in hog raising has also meant good news in the way of better crops, since pig dung is China's most valuable manure.

The poultry picture is also a brighter one compared to last year. With large-scale increases in effect more than 90 per cent of the peasant households now have poultry around the house. Incomplete figures for Hunan, Anhwei and Chekiang Provinces show a 25-30 per cent rise in poultry production since the end of 1962.

Stemming from the rise in poultry is much greater egg production. Up to August of this year state egg purchases were 50 per cent above those for the same period last year. The sharp increase in poultry production has meant a noticeable price lowering on the market for poultry, eggs and egg products.

Increased Industrial Aid to Agriculture

New successes have been won by industry in its all-out aid to agriculture. The 1963 production plan for water pumps, for example, was fulfilled by the end of August, four months ahead of schedule. The January-August output of irrigation machines topped that of the corresponding period of last year by 175 per cent. The increased supply of irrigation equipment this year played a useful role in the communes' successful fight against drought and waterlogging.

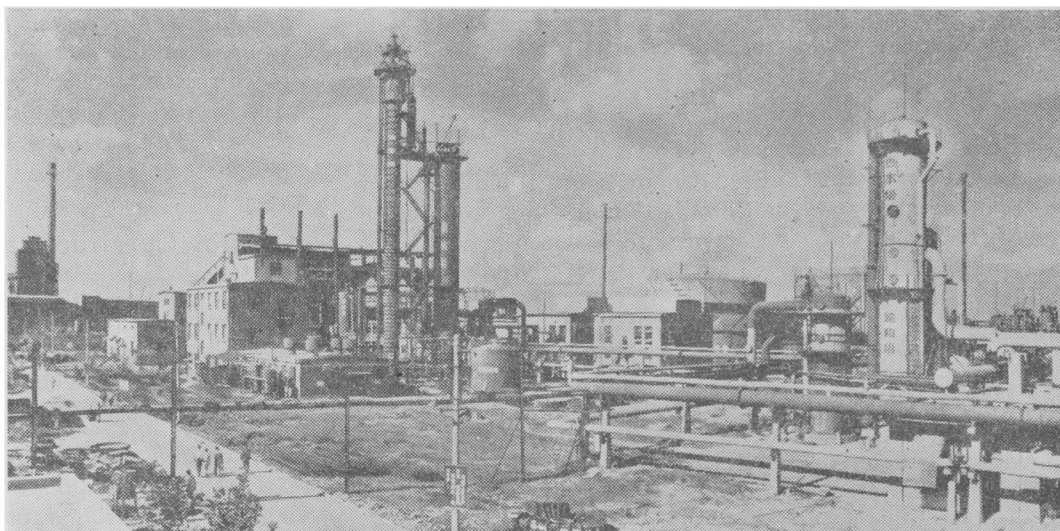
The January-August output of chemical fertilizers and insecticides exceeded those for the corresponding period of last year by 43.8 per cent and 27.3 per cent respectively. To boost fertilizer output further, seven big modern nitrogenous fertilizer plants are being constructed. Three of these have already been partly completed and have gone into production. Among them, the Wuching Chemical Plant in Shanghai, officially opened in late September, is the first of its kind to be designed, built and equipped completely by Chinese. With the completion of the first-stage project, it now boasts a rated annual capacity of 100,000 tons of ammonium sulphate, a nitrogenous fertilizer widely used in China.

Compared with the January-August period of 1962, 30 per cent more tractors were produced in the first eight months of this year. The increase in the output of semi-mechanized farm implements was 80 per cent.

As a result of the increasing number of machines at work on China's state and commune farms, the demand for parts and accessories has risen sharply. The state this year is investing more than twice as much as last year in the building of agricultural machinery accessory plants. Six key plants in this field are under construction.

Ubiquitous Plastics

China's plastics industry is growing by leaps and bounds. Twenty per cent more plastic goods were produced in the first eight months of the year in comparison with the corresponding January-August period in 1962. The



Shanghai's new Wuching Chemical Plant

most widely used plastic material—polyvinyl chloride resin—is being made in eight factories which are turning out in two days as much as was produced in the whole of 1957.

Increased use of plastic products in daily life, in industry and farming, an outstanding fact on the Chinese scene in recent years, has been especially noteworthy in 1963. Practically every household in China's cities and towns has one or more plastic items, ranging from raincoats to bowls and chopsticks. Plastic mosquito nets and slippers are among the more recent additions.

Industry is also using more plastic products such as valves, insulating materials, gears, conduits, pumps and chemical reaction towers.

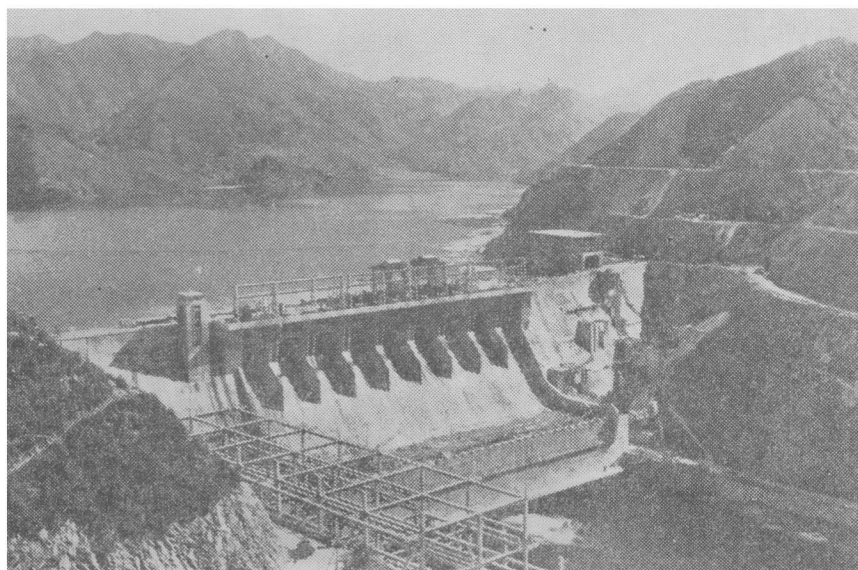
Plastics also have made their way into the villages. Waterwheels using plastic parts produced in Shanghai and Nanking have recently been put to work on commune farms in Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces.

Before 1958, China was able to produce only a small quantity of bakelite powder and celluloid products. Today, she is making polyvinyl resin, polystyrene, organic silicon, epoxide resin, vinyl chloride and polyesters which formerly had to be imported. China is manufacturing some of these items in sufficient quantities to meet virtually all domestic demand. One reason for the ubiquity of plastic goods is that prices have been steadily lowered as a result of the industry's rapid growth.

Big East China Hydropower Station

The Hsinan River Hydropower Station, the nation's first big hydropower station built entirely by Chinese, is having its fourth 72,500 kw. generator unit installed. When completed, it will have nine hydroturbine generator units with an aggregate rated capacity of 652,500 kw.

Built on the beautiful Hsinan River near Chienteh County in Chekiang Province, the



The hydropower station on the Hsinan River

project includes a 462-metre-long concrete gravity dam soaring 105 metres above the riverbed, a power house, and a huge reservoir 109 times the size of the famous West Lake in nearby Hangchow.

The entire project was surveyed, designed and built by Chinese personnel; all its generator units and auxiliary equipment are made in China. An all-Chinese force of more than 200 engineers and technicians took part in the designing. Their plan for an overflow-type power house built within the dam reduced the amount of concrete pouring needed to only 2.72 cubic metres of concrete to the kilowatt (of generating capacity).

Actual construction started in 1957. With the help of building machines and the introduction of technical innovations, work proceeded faster than scheduled. The station went into operation in April 1960 when its first generator unit was completed, and became part of a giant power grid in east China. Since then, it has been supplying power to important industrial cities such as Shanghai, Nanking and Hangchow and to pumping stations irrigating vast stretches of farmland in the Yangtse delta. It has also safeguarded 300,000 *mu* of land along the lower reaches of the Hsinan River from the menace of flood.

The Hsinan River station is a landmark in the history of hydropower plant building in China. In the 22 years of Kuomintang rule (1927-49), only a score of small hydro-power plants were built (not counting those built by the Japanese imperialists), the biggest of which was a paltry 3,000 kw. affair. Their aggregate capacity came to no more than 12,000 kw. In those days, even 200 kw. hydro-turbine generators had to be imported. The building of the big station on the Hsinan River gives a measure of the success of New China's policy of building socialism by relying chiefly on the nation's own efforts.

Highly Efficient New Machine Tools

Dividends in the form of the successful production of highly efficient machine tools are also beginning to accrue as a result of the above-mentioned policy. Despite insufficient technical data to work from, many factories have advanced from the stage of reproducing foreign models to turning out domestically designed ones and then gone on independently to design and manufacture large, precision machine tools.

Reports from Shenyang reveal that three plants in that northeast machine-building centre recently designed and manufactured seven highly efficient automatic or semi-automatic machine tools. They are a 21-spindle vertical drilling machine, a crankshaft lathe, horizontal six-spindle and four-spindle automatic lathes for making tractor parts and accessories, a cutting machine and a threading machine for seamless tubes, and a special grinder for processing the roll pass of seamless tubes.

These new products are up to the strictest technical standards. Compared to imported machines, the crankshaft lathe turned out by the Shenyang No. 1 Machine Tool Plant has improved control and liquid pressure systems and is more durable. The six-spindle lathes designed by the Shenyang No. 3 Machine Tool Plant, while as efficient as those made abroad, are one-third smaller and weigh one half as much.

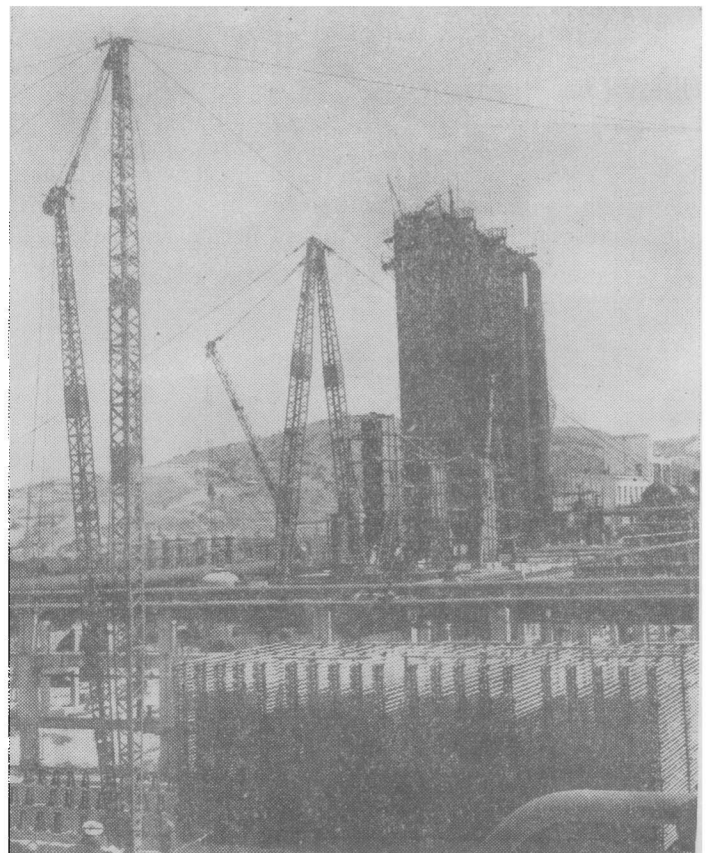
In recent years, the three Shenyang plants have trained up many skilled workers on the job and had their technical manpower reinforced by college graduates. They have also started institutes for research in new techniques. Since 1960 they have successfully trial manufactured 63 new types of machine tools.

Capital Construction Developing

Work is going ahead on hundreds of large and medium-sized capital construction projects. Compared with last year, it is expected that 50 per cent more such projects will be wholly or partially completed and commissioned this year.

A large number of mining projects are being built to strengthen the foundation of heavy industry and pave the way for its further rapid advance. Under construction are 71 new coal pits located chiefly in east, central, south and northwest China where little coal was produced in the past. At the same time, more than 60 pits in the old mining areas are being extended. When completed, this will considerably augment China's coal mining capacity and further improve the geographical distribution of the coal industry.

Among the 60-odd key metallurgical projects now being constructed are two giant open-cut iron-ore mines, a big iron-ore shaft mine and a big magnesium mine. All are for the Anshan Iron and Steel Works, China's leading metallurgical centre in the northeast. The Penki Iron and Steel Works, also in the northeast, is building a modern limestone quarry and an open-cut iron-ore mine. Both projects are designed by Chinese personnel and will



At the Maanshan Iron and Steel Works. A new benzene section being built for the recovery shop of the coking plant

be equipped with Chinese-made machinery. Down south in Anhwei Province, the Maanshan Iron and Steel Works is putting up an ore-dressing plant capable of handling 5.4 million tons of iron ore a year. The big Likuo Iron Ore Mine in Kiangsu Province is expected to increase its capacity by 50 per cent upon the completion of its new vertical shafts and crushing and screening plant.

In chemicals, the first-stage extension project at the Yingteh Pyrite Ore Mine in Kwangtung Province has been concluded and a pyrite-ore dressing plant has gone up in Anhwei Province. A mine for working phosphorus ores is being built in Hupeh Province from Chinese blueprints. It will be a new boon to China's growing phosphate fertilizer industry.

To meet the growing needs of capital construction, the building materials industry is being greatly expanded. The first big rotary cement kiln designed, built and installed entirely by Chinese personnel was commissioned last May in Canton. Since then it has been turning out standard cement in increasing quantities. The nation's largest limestone quarry is going up in Kiangsu Province; it will supply high quality limestone to two nearby cement works. Work has also begun on another big limestone quarry in central China to tap a reserve estimated at more than 100 million tons.

China's fast-growing oil industry is opening up new oilfields and expanding old ones.

More than 40 projects are under way in the country's forest areas where 50 narrow-gauge railways are under construction. More railways and highways are planned for the forest areas this year than in any previous year.

Buoyant Market

The consumer goods market is expanding in both town and country; people are buying a larger variety of goods.

In Shanghai, as in other cities in the country, the food situation has taken a distinct turn for the better. Meat, fish, poultry and eggs are more plentiful for the over 6 million population of China's largest city. More than 30 varieties of fresh vegetables have been available at the city's 160 vegetable markets in what was customarily the slack early autumn season. Tomatoes, cauliflowers, cabbages and beans, rarely seen at this time of the year, are available. Fruit is in ample supply. At the same time facilities for eating out have reached truly satisfying proportions. Shanghai's 2,600 restaurants, pastry shops, snack bars and outdoor foodstalls are doing a roaring business.

Shanghai residents, busy with their autumn shopping, have a bigger choice of goods. Famous tailors and shoemakers are exhibiting their new fall fashions. In addition to cotton fabrics, silk, woollens and worsteds, new synthetic materials are on the market. Shanghai's newly developed chemical fibre industry increased its supply by 32 per cent in the third quarter of 1963.

Department stores are rearranging their shop windows and show cases as 1,500 new varieties and designs

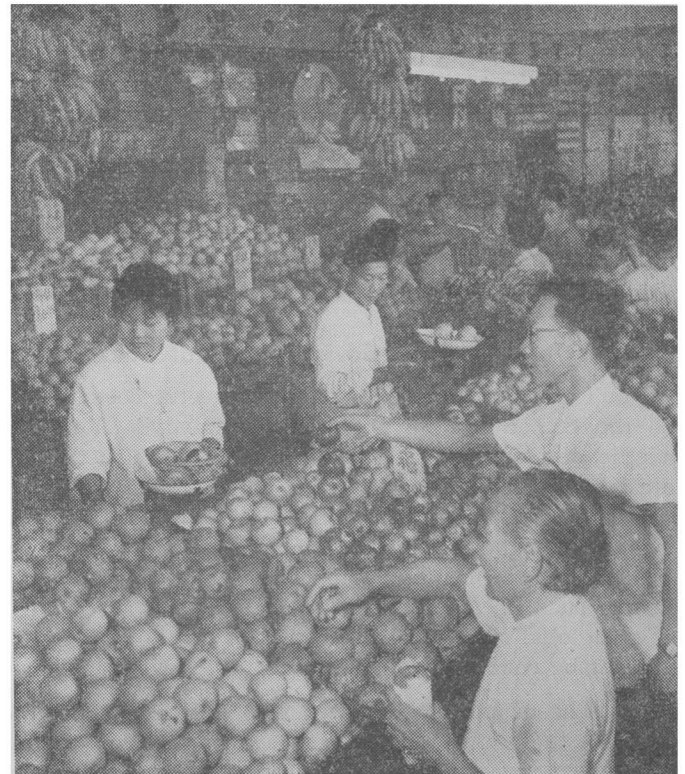
of articles for daily use have reached the market in the last two months. They include portable transistor radios and double lens reflex cameras successfully trial-manufactured recently in Shanghai.

With autumn harvesting nearing completion and state purchases of farm and sideline products under way, the rural markets are becoming increasingly prosperous. In Szechuan, China's most populous province, it is estimated that the peasants have 25 per cent more money this autumn than last as a result of better harvests. Trade fairs are being held all over the countryside, with attendance reaching 10,000 at some.

Shipments of manufactured goods to the countryside this autumn have risen by 48 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. Twelve thousand varieties of goods are available. In addition to cotton fabrics, aluminium utensils and enamelware, fast-selling items also include fine porcelain, silk, nylon and plastic goods.

Furniture shops are doing good business as more and more peasants go in for cedar chests and dressing tables. They are also buying more cement, timber, lime, hardware and other building materials. It is estimated that about 20 per cent of the Szechuan peasant households plan to build new houses or pigsties. Many production teams of people's communes have decided to expand their barns. Sales of building materials in July and August were double those in the same period last year.

Szechuan peasants are also buying more farm implements, fertilizers and draught animals. The supply and marketing co-ops sold more than 4,300,000 farm tools for use in the three main autumn tasks: harvesting, ploughing and sowing.



At a Shanghai fruit market

A New Chapter in Kennedy's "Strategy of Peace"

by OBSERVER

Following is a slightly abridged translation of an article by "Renmin Ribao's" Observer, which was published on September 25. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

ON September 20, U.S. President Kennedy made a speech at the U.N. General Assembly. In the speech he talked a lot about "common destiny," "one world," "one human race," and said that "the Soviet Union and the United States . . . can find areas of common interest and agreement." These remarks of Kennedy, like certain of his previous speeches, sound very pleasant on first hearing; but a careful analysis of them enables one to discover without difficulty what he means to say and what he intends to do.

This is the background against which Kennedy's speech was delivered: the U.S. ruling clique considers that its "strategy of peace" backed up by nuclear blackmail has proved successful and that it holds promise of further successes. Unable to conceal their joy, many American government officials as well as the U.S. press have come out openly to egg on the Soviet leaders to go further along their present path. Now Kennedy has precisely used the rostrum of the United Nations to give a push in the same direction.

Kennedy glorified the tripartite treaty as a guiding light. Changing the tune he has repeatedly used some time ago in propagating that the tripartite treaty could not restrain the United States from continuing her nuclear arms drive, Kennedy was now trying his hardest to brag about the great significance of the treaty. He called it a "milestone" in the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. He gave official praise to the spirit of "partnership" displayed by the Soviet leaders in concocting the Moscow nuclear fraud. He urged the Soviet leaders to make further efforts in this direction.

Kennedy's Terms for U.S.-Soviet "Peaceful Coexistence"

Don't the Soviet leaders want "peaceful coexistence" with the United States? O.K., said Kennedy. Don't the Soviet leaders want "peaceful competition" with the United States? O.K., said Kennedy. He even added with emphasis that the United States considered such "peaceful coexistence" and "peaceful competition" necessary. "Speaking for the United States of America, I [Kennedy] welcome such a contest," said he. But he made it clear that the global strategical objectives of the United States could not be changed. These, according to Kennedy, are:

1. "The people of Germany and Berlin must be free to reunite their capital and their country." This means that Kennedy wants the Soviet leaders to go back upon their original position on the questions of Germany and

Berlin and agree to the "reunification" of the German Democratic Republic into West Germany.

2. "The people of Cuba must be free to secure the fruits of the revolution that has been so falsely betrayed from within and without."

This means that Kennedy is bent on subverting the revolutionary government of Cuba and will not tolerate the existence of socialist Cuba. It will be recalled that responsible U.S. officials from Kennedy downwards have repeatedly proclaimed that the United States cannot coexist in peace with socialist Cuba. Recently they have also made it quite clear that Cuba is a big obstacle in the way of normalizing U.S.-Soviet relations. The Soviet leaders must agree to the removal of this so-called obstacle, they declare.

3. "In all the world — in Eastern Europe as well as Western, in Southern Africa as well as northern, in old nations as well as new — people must be free to choose their own future, without discrimination or dictation, and without coercion or subversion."

The meaning of this is twofold. One is that capitalism should be restored in the socialist countries; and the other is that it is not permissible for the people of the capitalist countries to make revolution and still less so for the socialist countries to back the revolutionary movements in the capitalist countries. According to Kennedy, if the peoples of the world were given "free choice," they would all choose to join the "free world community" under the thumb of the United States.

4. "Our [U.S.] defences around the world will be maintained for the protection of freedom."

In other words, the United States will continue its arms expansion and will maintain its global system for aggression. Nobody should interfere with U.S. intervention and aggression.

It is easy to see from these remarks of Kennedy's alone what he expects the Soviet leaders to do on a number of major problems. His intention is all too obvious. In his opinion, if the Soviet leaders are desirous of "all-round co-operation" with the United States, and look forward to further agreement, they must make substantial concessions on these problems.

U.S. "Peaceful Evolution" Policy

Thus, Kennedy has in fact dictated terms for the "peaceful coexistence" between the United States and the Soviet Union. His Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, declared in a speech on September 10 that "there can be no assured and lasting peace until communist leaders abandon their goal of a world revolution." He asked the Soviet leaders to "go on from there, by putting aside the illusion

of a world communist triumph." Thus, the price set today by the U.S. ruling circles on "peaceful coexistence" is much higher than what they asked two years ago for a peace of twenty years. They have made it clear that the Soviet leaders must abandon communism as an "illusion," and that they must furthermore compel the Communists and the revolutionary peoples of the world to renounce the objective of a world revolution, for only on such conditions will U.S. imperialism bestow peace. In that speech Rusk also made no secret of the U.S. ruling circles' hopes for "the peaceful evolution" of the socialist countries. He could hardly conceal his delight in finding "some suggestive signs of restiveness" on the part of the Soviet leaders "about the burdens and risks of their commitments to the world communist movement." Therefore he held it possible to carry on with the policy of "peaceful evolution" until victory was won without having to fight a war.

But all the honeyed words of Kennedy cannot cover up the real intentions of U.S. imperialism. The so-called "peaceful coexistence" and "peaceful competition" which Kennedy has plugged so energetically are but a smoke-screen behind which the U.S. imperialists hope to attain their strategic aim of "peaceful evolution."

Kennedy's U.N. speech is just another manoeuvre in his "strategy of peace." And with it a new chapter in U.S. imperialism's "strategy of peace" has opened. The scheme being hatched in it merits attention.

Modern Revisionists Applaud Kennedy

But the Soviet paper *Pravda* applauded Kennedy's speech lustily, saying that "the spirit of co-operation and understanding, which marked the President's statement, cannot but cause definite satisfaction."

What does this mean? Does it mean that the Soviet leaders regard Kennedy's conditions for "peaceful co-

existence" as acceptable? Do they intend to agree to the U.S. plan to annex the German Democratic Republic? Do they intend to agree to the U.S. scheme to subvert the Cuban Revolutionary Government? Do they intend to agree to the U.S. plot to "liberate" the socialist countries in Eastern Europe? Do they intend to agree to let the United States have a free hand to suppress the revolutionary movement of the peoples? Do they intend to agree to the United States carrying out intervention and aggression throughout the world as it pleases? In a word, are they ready to seek "peaceful coexistence" with the United States at the expense of the interests of the German people, the Cuban people, the people of the socialist countries and all other peoples of the world?

But the course of history is determined neither by Kennedy and his like nor by those who are obsessively seeking "all-round co-operation" with Kennedy. Under no circumstances will the German people, the Cuban people, the people of the socialist countries and all the other peoples of the world permit them to get away with their crimes.

The people of the socialist countries and the revolutionary people of the world have seen through more and more clearly Kennedy's "strategy of peace." What U.S. imperialism has done recently has provided people with a large number of new and useful lessons by negative example. The people of the world are able to see the truth. If the people of the socialist countries and the revolutionary people of the world unite still more closely and heighten their vigilance, Kennedy's scheme to carry out his aggressive designs through the "strategy of peace" is doomed to failure, no matter how cunning he may be and what assistance the modern revisionists may render him. And there can be no doubt but that those who obsessively seek "all-round co-operation" with U.S. imperialism will also come to an ignominious end.

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

"Malaysia"—Offspring Of Neo-Colonialism

by OBSERVER

Following is a translation of an article by Observer published in "Renmin Ribao" on September 29. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

THE British colonialists, supported by U.S. imperialism and disregarding the opposition of the local people as well as Asian and world public opinion, have recently inaugurated the so-called Federation of Malaysia. This has complicated the situation in Southeast Asia and brought a new threat to peace in that area and other parts of Asia.

Plan to Protect British Colonial Interests

The "Malaysian" project was put forward by Malayan Premier Abdul Rahman in 1961 at the instigation of

Britain. By means of it, the British colonialists seek to merge Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei into the "Federation of Malaysia," and give this federation nominal independence. In fact they want to use the reactionary Malayan ruling group and other local reactionary forces to continue to suppress the national-liberation movement in this area and thus maintain British colonial interests there intact. Under cover of "Malaysia," the British imperialists have not only refused to quit their military base at Singapore and end their military occupation of Malaya but have gone further and, through the "Malaysia" agreement, extended the 1957 British-Malayan defence and mutual assistance agreement to cover all the "Malaysian" territories and put the whole "Malaysia" area

under military occupation. Does not this make clear what the "Federation of Malaysia" really is?

U.S. Finger in the Pie

What merits attention is the fact that U.S. imperialism has displayed extraordinary "enthusiasm" for the "Malaysian" project. The Kennedy Administration has been eager to get a finger in the pie ever since Britain egged on the reactionary Malayan ruling group to put forward this project. On several occasions it has sent officials to this area to engage in backstage activities, and publicized its intention to "assist" actively in the early realization of the project. The U.S. propaganda machine has done its utmost to push the idea of the creation of an "anti-communist bulwark" in "Malaysia" and the use of "U.S.-British military forces" to cope jointly with so-called "aggression from Indonesia, Red China and north Viet Nam." Washington has also dangled the bait of long-term interest-free loans before the reactionary Malayan ruling group, and openly displayed an increasing interest in the "Malaysian" market. These facts make it clear that the Kennedy Administration wants to use its "support" for "Malaysia" to attain a double purpose: to collaborate with the British colonialists in suppressing the local people's national-independence movement and to replace Britain step by step, plunder the area's rich resources, put it under actual U.S. control and use it as a base for aggression in Southeast Asia.

The creation of the "Federation of Malaysia" by the U.S. and British imperialists has aroused grave anxieties on the part of some of the neighbouring countries. The Central Committee of the Indonesian Party, in a recent statement, pointed out that the creation of "Malaysia" was a part of SEATO's moves to encircle Indonesia. In face of this conspiracy which violates the principle of national self-determination enunciated at the Bandung Conference and which poses a direct threat to the security of Indonesia, it is only natural that the Indonesian people should express the greatest concern and be deeply angered.

The imperialists and their lackeys are determined to create "Malaysia" in total disregard of the Indonesian people's opposition; they are trying by political, military and economic pressures to force the Indonesian people to bow to their will. The reactionary Malayan ruling group has severed diplomatic relations with Indonesia and given orders that "the whole nation be put in a state of military preparedness" against its neighbours. Responsible officials in London have also repeatedly proclaimed the British Government's intention to send reinforcements to "defend Malaysia." Washington is attempting to exert pressure on Indonesia by stopping U.S. "aid" to it.

Indonesia's Just Stand

These provocations on the part of the U.S. and British imperialists and their lackeys are an insult to the Indonesian Government and people. In order to deliver a counter-blow to imperialism, Indonesia has taken over British enterprises in Indonesia. This measure is entirely justified and within the rights of a sovereign state.

In an attempt to mask the fraudulent nature of the "independence of Malaysia," and allay the opposition of

the local people and world public opinion, the imperialists have tried to use the so-called U.N. mission which they manipulated to clothe "Malaysia" in a legal-looking cloak of "national self-determination." The U.N. team led by L. Michelmore, an American, went to North Borneo and Sarawak to conduct its so-called investigation.

Local People's Opposition

During the U.N. "investigation," Britain deployed aircraft carriers, warships, helicopters, troops and policemen to put the local people under strict control and intimidate them. However, in spite of these terrorist repressions by the British colonialists and the local reactionary governments, the local people staged one mass demonstration after another against the neo-colonialist "Malaysian" project. On many occasions, under the very nose of the U.N. team, they battled the troops and policemen sent to prevent them from expressing their will. Twenty-two trade union organizations of Sarawak submitted a joint memorandum to the U.N. team, expressing firm opposition to the "Malaysian" project.

But strange enough, these gentlemen from the United Nations claimed in their report of September 14 that they had found "little evidence of articulate and organized opposition to the federation!" These gentlemen apparently believe that if they bury their heads in the sand like the ostrich the people of the world will not be able to see anything. Such clumsy tactics of trying to deceive others and themselves at the same time can mean nothing else than the exposure that they are willing tools of imperialism. On August 29, at a time when the results of the United Nations "investigation" were still pending, the British and Malayan Governments hastily declared that they had decided to set up "Malaysia" on September 16. This makes it all the more obvious that the so-called U.N. investigation was not worth a brass farthing.

The granting of "independence" by grace of imperialism — which has its own ulterior motives for doing so — can never meet the wishes of the peoples of North Kalimantan who aspire to national independence. One may recall that in December 1962 armed uprisings broke out in Brunei, Sarawak and parts of North Borneo to establish an independent North Kalimantan state and to oppose the "Malaysia" plot of neo-colonialism. Although these uprisings were ruthlessly suppressed by the colonial rulers, the valiant struggle of the North Kalimantan people continues. In like manner, the opposition movement of the political parties and people of this region has grown greater with the forced inauguration of "Malaysia."

Members of Parliament of the Malayan People's Socialist Front, the Pan-Malayan Islamic Party and the People's Progressive Party, have openly condemned the "Malaysian" project as being stage-managed by the colonialists. The Singapore Socialist Front has also issued a statement denouncing the colonialist aims of the "Malaysian" project.

In an interview with the press on September 17 the chief representative in Indonesia of the Revolutionary Government of the North Kalimantan Unitary State declared that the establishment of "Malaysia" is illegal from beginning to end and is contrary to the wishes of the people of North Kalimantan. They will keep up their revolutionary

war against the colonial regime of "Malaysia" and fight for the realization of the independence proclaimed on December 8 last year.

The people of the region speak with a powerful voice and act with determination. No matter what high-handed measures they may take, the imperialists cannot suppress that voice nor stop that action. The people will not be deceived no matter what cosy policies the imperialists may devise in an attempt to soften them up.

China Supports Anti-Malaysia Struggle

The Chinese Government and people have consistently and actively upheld the principle of national self-determination enunciated at the Bandung Conference and they firmly oppose any scheme to practise colonialism under the pretext of national self-determination.

China stands solidly behind the people of North Kalimantan, Malaya and Singapore in their struggle to exercise their right to national self-determination, oppose the "Malaysia" neo-colonialist plot and achieve real independence. Their struggle is part and parcel of the struggle of the people of the world against imperialism, against new and old colonialism and for the preservation of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

The Chinese people give their firm support to the Indonesian Government and people in the just stand they have taken in opposing "Malaysia."

The "Malaysia" federation plot cooked up by the imperialists is doomed. The struggle being waged by the people in this region for genuine independence will surely triumph in the end.

International Communist Movement

Resolutions Adopted by Australian Communists at Melbourne Meeting

Australian Communists who resigned or were expelled from the Communist Party of Australia, have pledged themselves to hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and wage an unremitting fight against modern revisionism, according to a Melbourne report quoting the first issue of "Vanguard" in September.

They made the pledge at a recent meeting held in the Melbourne City Hall and unanimously adopted three resolutions. The full texts of these resolutions are as follows.—Ed.

Resolution Exposing Australian C.P. Leaders' Revisionist Position and Putting the Case for the Formation Of a Marxist-Leninist Party

THIS meeting of Melbourne Communists is of the opinion that the leaders of the Communist Party of Australia have adopted a revisionist position in line with the revisionist position of the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

This revisionist position involves the desertion of Marxism-Leninism—the only genuine working-class theory.

The leaders of the Australian Communist Party take the view that the central principles of Marxism-Leninism are now out of date.

They have replaced the cardinal Marxist-Leninist question of the revolutionary change to socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat with the development of the revisionist theory of capitalism's peacefully growing into socialism.

They have thrown overboard Marxist-Leninist views on just and unjust wars and, although correctly pointing to the great growth of the world and Australian forces for peace, have led those forces for peace away from the

struggle against imperialism and away from identifying the main enemy, U.S. imperialism (and its Australian collaborators, the Menzies government) into the blind alley of pacifism.

They have revised the Marxist-Leninist principle that Labour parties are capitalist parties with working-class members.

They have declared that Lenin is out of date. They have abandoned the revolutionary principles of the 1957 Moscow Declaration and the 1960 81 Parties' Statement which affirmed that the main danger to the working-class movement came from Right opportunism (revisionism), vigorously condemned the Yugoslav revisionists and called for continued struggle against the Yugoslav revisionists and decided that questions between Parties should not be determined in public (in breach of which the Australian Party leaders publicly attacked the Chinese and Albanian Communist Parties).

This meeting, therefore, resolves to uphold Marxism-Leninism and the 1957 and 1960 international documents in their entirety, and without qualification or equivocation.

It resolves to put before the Australian working class the case for the formation of a Marxist-Leninist party

to uphold working-class principle and to expose the renegades who call themselves Communists but have deserted the cause of communism.

It pledges itself to work unremittingly for the study and propagation of the theoretical works of Marxism-Leninism, to participate in all the struggles of the Australian working people and to develop an organization in the true traditions of the Australian workers capable of withstanding all attacks from monopoly capitalism, revisionism and all other alien trends.

Resolution on the Tripartite Treaty

THIS meeting of Melbourne Communists calls upon the Menzies government immediately to approach the Government of the People's Republic of China, and all other governments, to organize an international conference to plan the complete destruction of all nuclear weapons and stockpiles, and the total prohibition of their use and establish nuclear free zones including the Pacific.

Only this policy serves the Australian people and it is the only road to the outlawing of nuclear weapons.

The Moscow treaty on the partial banning of tests really legalizes nuclear weapons, and the testing of nuclear weapons. It is a cruel fraud on the peace senti-

ments of the Australian people and the people of the world. It must be vigorously exposed.

The identification of and militant struggle against the enemies of peace, and in the first place, U.S. imperialism, will guarantee peace.

Capitulation to U.S. imperialism, and acceptance of its demands, is the surest way to nuclear war.

Recognizing fully the horrors of nuclear war, we call upon all Australian people to redouble the struggle against U.S. imperialism, and to expose those in the working-class movement who brazenly or mistakenly serve its purpose by attempting to put forward the fraudulent Moscow treaty as a step to peace.

We congratulate the Communist Parties of New Zealand and Indonesia for their correct stand on this matter. We heartily welcome the proposal of the Government of the People's Republic of China put forward by Premier Chou En-lai on July 31, 1963.

We condemn the Menzies government for its opposition to a nuclear free zone in the Pacific and its opposition to an international conference to prohibit nuclear weapons and their use; for its continued aggressive war policy with its interference in the countries of South-east Asia (including the present crisis in Viet Nam) its

E.F. Hill's Speech at Melbourne Meeting

E.F. Hill, former Member of the Political Committee and of the Central Secretariat of the Communist Party of Australia, spoke at the Melbourne meeting. He stressed the necessity to hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism against the filthy and foul attacks of the modern revisionists.

He said: "It will be recalled that Lenin was attacked by the revisionists of his time. . . . But history had shown that Marxism-Leninism could not be destroyed. Lenin had been proved right and he had been able to teach the people to distinguish between what was right and what was wrong."

Revisionism had now risen again, Hill said. The main content of revisionism today was the emphasis on peaceful transition to socialism and the revision of Marxist-Leninist concepts of peace and war. This was in no way different from the theories advanced by the old revisionists, Bernstein and Kautsky.

Hill said that Stalin was a great Marxist-Leninist, and the attacks on him, right from the beginning, were attacks on Marxism-Leninism.

It was correct that the mistakes of Stalin should be analysed so that they should not be repeated, but what was happening today was not that, but in the guise of clearing up the "cult of Stalin's personality," an attack was being made against the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

In Australia there had been a long period of apparent prosperity, he said. In this situation the class consciousness of communist leaders had become blunted. This was a worldwide phenomenon.

Hill stressed that those present in the hall had a tremendous responsibility to wage a determined struggle to hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism. The modern revisionists in the leadership of the Australian Communist Party had deserted the stand that they had taken at the 81 Parties' conference and had deserted Marxism-Leninism.

On the tripartite treaty signed in Moscow, Hill said that it was a direct betrayal of the people. It legalized nuclear weapons and gave a direct advantage to the United States by allowing the continuance of underground tests.

Hill said: "When you bow your knee to imperialism, the menace of war is increased. History has provided many lessons for us in this respect."

Hill appealed to those present to study the Marxist-Leninist classics. He said, "We must create a wide circle of people who can distinguish between right and wrong. This needs a thoroughgoing study of Marxism-Leninism."

Hill said that he was certain that the Australian working class would create a Marxist-Leninist party in due course to uphold the working-class principle and Marxism-Leninism.

increased military expenditure in the current budget (confirming once again the aggressive character of Australian imperialism).

The struggle for peace can only be successful if it is guided by correct policy. We pledge ourselves to work energetically in all walks of life for that correct policy.

Resolution Supporting U.S. Negroes

THIS meeting, viewing from afar the just and courageous struggle of the American Negro people against racial discrimination and their clear-sighted refusal to be

diverted by the empty promises of Kennedy and his class collaborators, expresses full support for them and wishes them every success in their militant struggle including the "Freedom March" on Washington scheduled to take place on August 28.

We recognize that the struggle of the American Negro people is part and parcel of our struggle and that their success will help to throw back the plans of the American ruling class for colonialism, imperialism, world domination and war. Their success will aid immeasurably the struggle for peace.

Hill Denounces Australian C.P. Leaders For Betraying Marxism-Leninism

THE August 28 issue of the Australian weekly *Tribune* carried a letter written by E.F. Hill to the Vice-Chairman of the Australian Communist Party. In this letter, Hill denounced the Australian C.P. leaders for betraying Marxism-Leninism and refuted the criticisms directed against him by the leadership of the Australian C.P.

The same issue of *Tribune* also carried a statement by the Political Committee of the Australian Communist Party. This statement said that the Political Committee of the Australian Communist Party had decided to expel Hill from the Party on August 22. It said Hill was "guilty of conduct violating the rules of the Party: factional and splitting activities, flouting the constitution, and refusing to observe Party decisions," etc.

Hill said in his letter: "I categorically deny that I have ever departed from the rules, resolutions, and decisions of the Party. On the contrary, for 27 years I have upheld them. In recent times, in defending Marxism-Leninism, I have spoken up against the majority and voted accordingly. That I was perfectly entitled to do, despite your efforts to stop me.

"Far from your charging me with so-called factional and splitting activities, flouting the Party constitution, rules, decisions, etc., you should charge yourselves with exactly these things and with calculated defiance of the 81 Parties' decisions, and the decisions of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of Australia."

Quoting the 1960 Moscow Statement by 81 Communist and Workers' Parties, Hill denounced the leaders of the Australian Communist Party for defending Yugoslav revisionism, and said that on the subject of relations between Parties they had clearly breached the 81 Parties' Statement on communist unity and had taken the initiative in publicly attacking other fraternal Parties. "In particular, you should charge yourselves with a breach of the 81 Parties' Statement" in these respects.

Hill said: "None of these is a passing matter but reveal that you have deserted Marxism-Leninism. You are perverting the concept of democratic centralism to attempt to impose your desertion on Marxist-Leninists. This desertion vitally affects the day to day practice of

Communists in Australia on the crucial questions, for example, of the united front, the character of the Labour Party and your failure to draw a clear line of demarcation between the ideology and policy of communism on the one hand and that of the Labour Party on the other; the character of the peace struggle and your attempt to strip it of its partisanship."

He said: "Your present position is based on falsehood, and you are conducting the most unscrupulous campaign of fabrication, vilification, political deception and attempted character assassination. Acting thus, you are helping people to appraise your real character and the real nature of the issues involved.

"You have provided the Soviet Communist Party leaders with a lying account of the circumstances of my visit to China (a visit which in itself undoubtedly angered you and stepped up your attempts to expel me as you are not able to afford anyone the opportunity of going to such a fraternal socialist country, such is your fear of genuine political discussion). In turn, the leaders of the Soviet Party, headed by Khrushchov, whose political position you now share, have chosen to characterize me as a renegade. This I deem to be a compliment indeed. When those who betray the interests of the working people abuse one, it is proof that one is on the correct path. When the enemies of the people praise one, then it is clear enough that one is on the incorrect path. Today, the enemies of the people (including Menzies, Barwick, Kennedy, Macmillan) praise Khrushchov, whose political opinions you now share. Again, all this will help the people to assess the position correctly.

"I affirm, as strongly as I can, my political dissent from your position of betrayal. In the present critical times, when the prospects before mankind were never brighter, the maintenance of the purity of the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism transcends all other considerations. Marxism-Leninism alone offers emancipation to the working people; your attempted revision of it offers hope to capitalism and dooms the peoples to prolongation of exploitation and hardship. But rest assured that it is revisionism that is doomed just as surely as capitalism."

(Continued from p. 5.)

Support for Korea

The United Nations General Assembly, at its 18th session, has again illegally placed the Korean question on its agenda for discussion. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on September 25 sternly condemning this action. The statement also demanded the withdrawal of U.S. aggressive forces from south Korea and reaffirmed the Korean people's stand on the peaceful reunification of Korea.

On September 28, the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a statement expressing the Chinese Government's resolute support for the Korean people's just stand. "Manipulated by the U.S. Government," said the Chinese statement, "the United Nations was turned into a belligerent in the Korean war, and up to now the U.S. forces of aggression are still occupying southern Korea under the U.N. signboard. In deciding to discuss the Korean question again in the face of this well-known fact, the U.N. General Assembly is simply trying to manufacture a pretext for the continued occupation of southern Korea by the U.S. forces of aggression and create new obstacles to the peaceful reunification of Korea. This again proves that the United Nations has increasingly become a tool for the U.S. imperialist policies of war and aggression. The Chinese Government and people have consistently held that the reunification of Korea is Korea's internal affair which should and must be settled by the Korean people themselves, and in which no outside force has any right to interfere. Any U.N. resolution on Korea without the participation and approval of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is illegal and hence null and void."

Declaring that the Chinese people would always stand by the Korean people, the Chinese statement said that no force on earth could prevent the Korean people from reunifying their fatherland.

Chairman Aidit Leaves for Home

When Chairman D.N. Aidit and the Indonesian Communist Party delega-

tion he led left Canton for home on September 27, they were given a warm send-off at the railway station by a great crowd of well-wishers.

During their short stay in Canton, the Indonesian comrades visited places of revolutionary and historic interest. On September 25, at the invitation of the Kwangtung Provincial Committee of the C.P.C., Chairman Aidit gave a talk to the teachers and students of its Party School.

Aidit's Speech

Speaking of China's economic difficulties as a result of three successive years of natural calamities, Comrade Aidit said that the tremendous advances gained under the guidance of the correct line of the Chinese Communist Party—the general line for building socialism, the great leap forward and the people's commune—provided the powerful material force to overcome the difficulties that had cropped up. "What is most important," he said, "is the unity of the people of the whole country under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung. This unity is a guarantee for overcoming all difficulties and building socialism. The Communist Party of Indonesia and the progressives in Indonesia rejoice at the achievements of the Chinese people, because the Indonesian and Chinese peoples are comrades-in-arms in opposition to imperialism and in safeguarding Asian and world peace."

Comrade Aidit cited the many examples which he had noted showing that the supply of goods on the market was adequate and that commodity prices were being steadily reduced. "These facts," he said, "show that despite all the difficulties suffered two to three years ago, China's economy has taken an all-round turn for the better. The Indonesian Communists and working people rejoice over these successes, because the strengthening of China's economy means the strengthening of the socialist camp and the international communist movement, and this is of great help to the national-liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America."

Referring to the prophecy by the imperialists, the reactionaries and the

modern revisionists that China would not be able to recover from her economic difficulties, Comrade Aidit said: "They miscalculated. They also ridiculed China's stand for self-reliance. But now the policy pursued by China has proved that China is independent politically and self-reliant economically. The Indonesian Communists and progressives warmly welcome all China's achievements."

Chairman Aidit then discussed at length the struggle of the working class in Indonesia, the national independence movement, the history of the Indonesian Communist Party, and the tasks of the Indonesian Communist Party during the national-democratic revolution.

In the last part of his speech, he stressed the significance of the Indonesian revolution as an integral part of the world socialist revolution. He dealt with this theme in detail. He said that the reason why he raised this question was because support or opposition to the world revolution had become an outstanding issue. He declared that only after colonialism and imperialism were wiped out in the world could perfect peace be realized. "Of course," he emphasized, "the most fundamental guarantee that the Indonesian revolution is integrated with the world revolution is the attitude taken by the Indonesian Communist Party in the international communist movement. Therefore, I feel it necessary to reiterate at this meeting that the Indonesian Communist Party will always be on the side of Marxism-Leninism and struggle against revisionism. This attitude will always remain clear-cut as long as there exists in the international communist movement a struggle of Marxist-Leninists against revisionists."

Censuring the deeds of the Yugoslav revisionists who embraced the imperialists affectionately and saying that such deeds only helped to prolong the life of imperialism, Comrade Aidit declared: "True to creative Marxism-Leninism, Indonesian Communists, together with creative Marxist-Leninists of all countries throughout the world, will fight unremittingly to the end to smash dogmatism and revisionism and hold high the great and invincible banner of Marxism-Leninism."

ROUND THE WORLD

Cuba

Facts Speak for Themselves

Havana's recently published record of U.S. crimes against Cuba is not only an indictment of Yankee imperialism; it also gives the lie to the claim that, as a result of Soviet capitulationist moves during the Caribbean crisis last October, the danger of a U.S. invasion of Cuba has subsided because of Kennedy's assurances.

The Cuban document, released in September, shows:

- Washington-directed air and naval assaults against revolutionary Cuba have not stopped. Since last October, at least nine cases of piratical attacks have been reported, including naval bombardments of Cuba's coasts and ships, and air raids on peaceful Cuban cities and factories. These provocations have become more frequent since August. Nor has there been any let-up in Washington's secret war inside Cuba. The C.I.A. has continued to smuggle its agents into the island republic. Thanks to these cloak-and-dagger men whose job is to wreck mines and factories, collect military information, terrorize peasants and bump off cadres, six Cubans were murdered and three wounded in twelve reported incidents.
- Kennedy himself has never acknowledged that he made an assurance not to attack Cuba. His bellicose speech in Miami welcoming the returning captured Cuban mercenaries, his meeting with the presidents of the Central American states and the intensified training of Cuban counter-revolutionaries on U.S. territory all point to his aggressive intentions.
- Even Soviet ships themselves have not been free from provocations or attacks by U.S. aircraft and ships.

The facts speak for themselves. Nearly a year after the Caribbean crisis, they show that Kennedy has not called it quits. His Administration is bent on destroying the Cuban revolution. The threat of direct or in-

direct U.S. military attack against Cuba still exists.

New Delhi

Shoot or Shut Up

On September 12 the Indian Defence Minister told Parliament that orders had been issued to shoot down any "Chinese aircraft intruding into Indian territory." This intended sensational announcement in New Delhi was a further attempt to give credence to its previous charges that Chinese aircraft had been flying over India.

A few days later, however, this Indian bluff was called by a spokesman of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry who, denying any air encroachments, called on the Indians to down any Chinese planes flying over their territory. "In order to clear up the matter," he declared, "the Chinese Government in its notes to the Indian Government has pointed out on seven occasions since September 1960 that if India really finds any unidentified aircraft over its territory, it has the full freedom to dispose of it and has no need to ask the Chinese Government about it. . . . We hope the Indian Government will shoot hard and bring them down so as to let everybody see who has actually sent such aircraft, and to bring out the entire truth."

Nehru's response to this clear-cut solution was an elaborate but lame complaint of the difficulties of carrying out the orders of his Defence Minister. Appearing before Parliament, he said that the aircraft "were flying at great height and speed" and "usually came in the night." And by way of emphasizing India's current efforts to stock up on Soviet aircraft as well as U.S. ones, the Indian Prime Minister stated, "It is not easy to shoot down planes. One has to keep planes either in the air or have them ready on the ground with humming engines so that they might go up at short notice." It might be possible, he added, for the "big powers" to do this since they had thousands of planes at their disposal and their planes were constantly in the air.

Stripped of all its embroidery, Nehru's statement adds up to the fact that it is impossible for India to shoot down Chinese planes "intruding into India" and the reason for this is because there have been no such intrusions. For all his verbal legerdemain Nehru is merely keeping up New Delhi's attempts to maintain a state of tension with China while begging for more American and Soviet planes, preferably the latest types.

Instead of "shooting or shutting up" the Nehru government has raised to new heights its fabrications about the planes that never were. While his Defence Minister plays the braggart, Nehru, true to form, resorts to equivocation.

GANEFO

Breakthrough in Sports

As the date for the opening of the Games of the New Emerging Forces (GANEFO) draws near, the imperialist sports barons are getting more desperate in their attempts to prevent them by hook or by crook. Indonesia could not be cowed into giving up the Djakarta games this November, so the International Olympic Committee and other international sports organizations toeing the Washington line have resorted to outright blackmail. They warned all sports organizations and individuals who accepted Indonesia's invitation to GANEFO that they would be suspended. And the International Swimming Federation, just to show that it meant business, suspended Indonesia's membership on the pretext that the Indonesian swimmers had competed with their Chinese counterparts!

However, these gentlemen are badly mistaken if they think they can still ride roughshod over independent countries just because they have the international sports organizations in their pockets. Indonesia is going ahead with preparations for the games. Ceylon, for example, having been warned by various imperialist quarters of possible sanctions, has decided to take part in GANEFO come what may. Twenty-three nations to date have officially said that they will participate. Many countries, including China, have already held their selection trials. GANEFO will take place, imperialist obstructions and blackmail notwithstanding.

DRAMA

"The Younger Generation"

The new play *The Younger Generation*, which had its Peking premiere just before the holidays, deals with some thought-provoking questions of today that confront some of China's young people and their parents.

Lin Yu-sheng is a young Shanghai college graduate who has been assigned to a geological prospecting team in the northwest. Finding life and work there too hard for his liking, however, he fakes a leg complaint and returns to his comfortable Shanghai home. The play opens with Lin back at home, settling down to enjoying "a good time." But his "comfort" is soon disturbed. At first solicitous, the man whom he believes to be his father, an old revolutionary, senses something wrong. Instead of seeking another job, Lin is keeping bad company and spending his time aimlessly. A close school friend of his and his co-worker in the prospecting team arrives and his malingering is exposed. Deeply grieved, his "father" gives him a memento of 23 years ago, a letter written in blood by a woman revolutionary and addressed to her son, to Lin, born three days before her execution. It expresses her last wish: that he should carry on the cause for which his father had already laid down his life and for which she too was going to die. Lin is shocked into shame but also a determination to change, to follow the behest of his parents. He returns to his work in the northwest mountains with a maturer understanding.

This worthwhile theme is embodied in realistic characterizations. Lin Yu-sheng is not really a "bad" type — he just lacks those ideals that lift a man from philistine vulgarity. For him, "... listening to music, or reading a novel, or chatting over old times with friends — ah, that's life!" True, they are pleasant recreations but the scale of this

concept of "life" is shown by Hsiao Chi-yeh, Lin's close friend and colleague. Life and work on the high Chinghai plateau, which Lin finds so hard and colourless, glows for him with beauty and meaning. This work for the people and socialism brings challenge and romance and a myriad new colours to his life. Lin's foster sister is another truly socialist character. Unlike Lin, she is not always reminding people that she is "from a revolutionary family," but through her daily actions shows that she is a revolutionary in her own right. Lin's foster parents make another strong contrast. The foster-father, remembering his old comrades-in-arms, Lin's real parents, tries to make a real man out of Lin for their sake. The foster-mother, also remembering them, cannot find it in her heart to be "too hard on the boy; after all, they laid down their lives so that he could lead a happy life. . . ."

But happiness cannot be found in the idle life Lin wanted to lead. In the world of today, that way, so utterly out of keeping with the spirit of the socialist age, leads not to life but spiritual decay. The younger generation of the socialist era faces some new questions that did not face their elders, but they must answer them in the same spirit as the heroes of the revolution. This is the theme of this play. It puts it in human, understandable terms. For the older generation, it also answers a key question: how to bring up their sons and daughters to carry on the great cause of the people.



Lin Yu-sheng reads his mother's letter written before her execution. A scene from "The Younger Generation" produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

The play was written last summer by Chen Yun, a young teacher at the Shanghai Modern Drama Institute. First staged by the school staff, it received so warm a response from audiences, particularly of Shanghai students, that it was transferred to the professional stage by the Shanghai Youth Drama Theatre. Members of Peking's Drama Group of the Cultural Troupe of the P.L.A. Air Force saw a performance of the play in Shanghai during a recent tour, and were so struck with it that they went backstage immediately after the show and got the script. Both this group and the Peking People's Art Theatre are concurrently playing it in the capital. Their methods of production differ, but both are excellent.

FOLK ART

Story-Telling: Modern Style

From deep antiquity Chinese peasants have enjoyed the telling of stories. In the Yangtse delta the tea-house was the usual venue. The storyteller recited his tale to the accompaniment of castanets, a fiddle or the beat of a fan; embellishing the exciting episodes from the *Romance of the Three Kingdoms*, *Pilgrimage to the West* or *All Men Are Brothers* and other classics with gestures and a virtuoso style of dramatic narration. Today, a new vogue is coming in: audiences are enjoying episodes from outstanding novels and tales of the revolution or contemporary life.

Commune members like the story of the Liang family in *The Builders* who see "their road to prosperity" not in individualistic scabbling on the land but in collective farming. The tense episode of the jail-break of the revolutionaries in *Red Crag* always grips the youngsters who have been born or brought up since liberation and for whom the revolutionary struggles of the 1940s are already history. *Lei Feng*, the "great ordinary soldier," *Li Shuang-shuang*, that vivacious young peasant woman, are also among the great favourites.

Story-telling in the new vein spread from the tea-houses to night-school entertainments and work breaks in the fields. Then it began to be popular during intervals at meetings of the Communist Youth League branches. Soon it had spread to meetings of vil-

lage cadres and commune members and commune broadcasting station programmes. Not infrequently the story-teller entertains the guests at weddings in the communes.

The Shanghai City Committee of the Communist Youth League is one of the enthusiastic supporters of the new story-telling. It has helped to organize a class to train good amateur story-tellers. There has been no lack of willing students. Young peasants back from middle or vocational schools, teachers from the agricultural middle schools or primary schools, staff of the county government organizations with an artistic bent are some of the 2,000 story-tellers of the villages scattered in Shanghai's suburbs. To add to their repertoire, the Shanghai Literary Publishing House has printed the first volume of *Stories* specially selected for the new generation of story-tellers.

EXHIBITION

Nahsi Artist

Peking is currently enjoying an exhibition of paintings by one of the leading artists of multi-national Yunnan Province in southwest China—the Nahsi artist Chou Lin. This 62-year-old master paints in the traditional Chinese (Han) style but brings to it an individual touch of his own that speaks subtly of the culture of his people and their history. His themes, taken from the life and work of the Nahsi people and the snow-capped mountains and swift rivers, the birds, animals and plant life of their native province, give a special interest to his works.

Chou Lin loved painting from early childhood. His talent earned him a chance to teach fine art and music in the provincial capital Kunming and Likiang, centre of the present Likiang Nahsi Autonomous County. This brought him into contact with Han poetry and literature and laid the foundations for his skill in traditional Chinese painting.

Despite his busy duties as the vice-head of the Likiang Nahsi Autonomous County and of the Yunnan branch of the Union of Chinese Artists, he has been enabled to devote much of his time after liberation to his painting. Wide travel in the country enriched his art. He also



On the Yangtse River

Chinese ink and colour painting by Chou Lin

gained invaluable experience when, together with other artists, he was invited by the Yunnan branch of the Union of Chinese Artists to copy the ancient murals discovered in the Likiang Nahsi Autonomous County. These combine features of Nahsi, Han and Tibetan painting.

Chou Lin paints landscapes, flowers and birds, but his main theme is the Nahsi people and their life. The 116 paintings on exhibition are all his recent work. They breathe the spirit of our new age and have the strong local colours of the northwestern part of Yunnan Province.

The capital knew his art before this exhibition. The large and much-admired scroll entitled *Warm Are the Cloud-Topped Cliffs Washed by the River of Golden Sand* which hangs in one of the chambers of the Great Hall of the People in Peking is his work done in collaboration with the well-known painter Kuan Shan-yueh of the Lingnan school of Kwangtung Province.

SPORTS

Team Selection for GANEFO

In eight days of trials in Peking ending September 22, more than 1,000 of China's top sportsmen vied for the honour of a place on China's team for the First Games of the New Emerging Forces (GANEFO) to be held in Djakarta in November this year.

The GANEFO selection trials turned out to be the biggest Chinese sports meet since the First National Sports Meet in 1959. It was a measure of the importance the Chinese Government, people and sportsmen attach to the GANEFO and the enthusiasm they are putting into the efforts of the new emerging countries to oppose arrogant imperialist interference and attempts to dominate the world of sport.

The Peking trials gave many fine results: one world record was equalled, 16 national records were broken and three others equalled.

Among the new national records set during the eight-day trials were:

Shooting—men's 300-metre full-bore rifle shooting from a prone position (395 points out of a possible 400), which equalled the listed world record; men's 300-metre full-bore rifle shooting from a standing position (369 points); 300-metre full-bore rifle shooting from a kneeling position (384 points); men's 300-metre full-bore rifle shooting from three positions (total 1,129 points);

Swimming—men's 200 metres backstroke (2 mins. 27 secs.), men's 100 metres butterflystroke (1 min. 1.8 secs.);

Track and field—men's hammer throw (61.21 metres);

Weightlifting—featherweight press (113.5 kgs.).

A.C. INDUCTION MOTORS

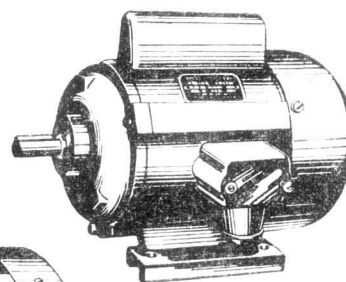
SINGLE PHASE & 3-PHASE

Main Features :

- Totally enclosed
- Tropically insulated
- Made of tested materials
- Reliable service

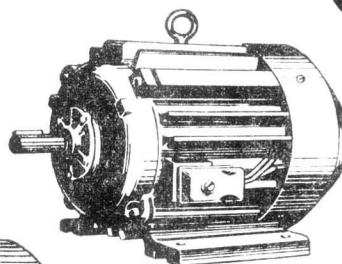
TYPE JY

Single phase
Fractional h.p.
Capacitor start
Rating: 1/4-1 h.p.



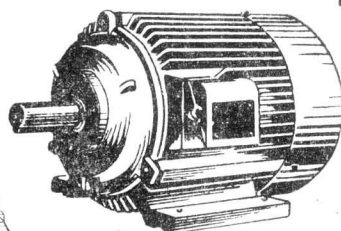
TYPE JO₂

Three phase
Rating: 1.1-17 kw



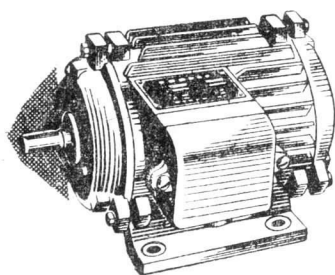
TYPE JO

Three phase
Rating: 0.6-100 kw



TYPE JW

Three phase
Rating: 1/12-1 h.p.



Other items for export : Switchgear, various types
PVC or rubber insulated cables
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AC or DC welders
Artificial graphite electrodes, etc.

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