

PEKING REVIEW

46

November 13, 1964

Unite Under the Banner of the Great October Revolution

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

November 13, 1964 Vol. VII No. 46

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November 13, 1964

THE WEEK

Among the major events of the week:

- The Chinese Party and Government Delegation led by Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier of the State Council, arrived in Moscow to attend the celebrations for the 47th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Mass rallies in Peking, Shanghai, Canton and other cities marked the great festival of the world proletariat.

Renmin Ribao commemorated the anniversary with the editorial "Unite Under the Banner of the Great October Revolution!"

- Shanghai gave President Sukarno a rousing welcome when he stopped over for a short visit on his way home from the Korean Democratic People's Republic.

- Malian President Modibo Keita and his wife left China on November 7 at the end of their successful state visit.

- King Mohammad Zahir Shah and Queen Homaira of Afghanistan, accompanied by Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Mme. Liu Shao-chi, are touring the country.

- Chinese leaders sent a message to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, greeting the 11th anniversary of Cambodia's independence.

A Chinese government delegation led by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi attended the celebrations in Phnom Penh.

- The Chinese press published:

- *Pravda's* October 17 editorial "The Immutable Leninist General Line of the C.P.S.U."

- *Pravda* editorial department's November 1 article "The Great Banner of the Builders of Communism."

- the report of L.I. Brezhnev, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., at the Moscow meeting celebrating the 47th anniversary of the October Revolution.

- a speech by Sanzo Nosaka, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party, declaring that Khrushchov's removal from office signifies that modern revisionism is heading for bankruptcy.

- an article appearing in the Japanese paper *Akahata* on November 4, exposing the renegade Yoshio Shiga's aims in going to Moscow.

President Sukarno's Visit

President Sukarno, on his way home from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a rousing welcome when he arrived in Shanghai on the morning of November 4 for a short visit at the invitation of Premier Chou En-lai.

Premier Chou, and Vice-Premier Lo Jui-ching and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Liu Hsiao, who came specially from Peking, were at the airport to greet him.

After the band played the national anthems of Indonesia and China, President Sukarno, accompanied by Premier Chou, reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Then, beaming with smiles, the President walked round the gaily decorated airport to meet the welcoming crowd. They showered him with flower petals. Groups of girls rushed forward to present him with bou-

quets of carnations. President Sukarno then drove to the Guest House in the company of Premier Chou En-lai, followed by a long motorcade.

Shortly after his arrival, the Indonesian President and the Chinese Premier held talks in a most cordial and friendly atmosphere. They exchanged views on matters of common interest and reached complete unanimity, a manifestation of the militant friendship and close unity between the two countries.

That evening, Premier Chou En-lai gave a banquet in honour of the President and his party which included Dr. J. Leimena, Second Deputy Prime Minister; Dr. Suharto, Minister Co-ordinator of National Development Planning; Lieutenant-General Hidayat, Minister for Land, Postal Telecommunications and Tourism; and Achmadi, Minister for Information.

On behalf of the Chinese Government and the Chinese people, Premier Chou En-lai warmly greeted President Sukarno and the other distinguished Indonesian guests and expressed his highest respects for them. He paid tribute to President Sukarno for holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism at the Second Conference of Non-Aligned Countries in Cairo and for helping it to achieve greater results than the first. Said the Premier: "President Sukarno's recent visit to various countries in Africa, Europe and Asia has further promoted the Asian and African peoples' struggle against imperialism and colonialism." Noting that the achievements of the Second Conference of Non-Aligned Countries had created favourable conditions for the Second Asian-African Conference, the Premier said: "Together with the people of Indonesia and other Asian and African countries, we shall make good preparations for the holding of the Second Asian-African Conference and for the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Bandung Conference."

President Sukarno, in his speech, stressed that the people and Governments of China and Indonesia were standing and fighting on the same battlefield. The President said: "We are fighting against all imperialists and neo-colonialists, fighting for the establishment of a just and prosperous society and a new world of happiness

for all mankind." Referring to the Second Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, he said that if it was due to his proposals and encouragement that the conference achieved such good results, then it was because he went to Cairo as the spokesman of the people of all countries fighting against imperialism and for a new world of happiness.

On November 5, President Sukarno and his party left Shanghai for home. The President was given a grand send-off by Vice-Premier Lo Jui-ching, Vice-Mayor of Shanghai Tsao Ti-chiu and other local government leaders as well as thousands of Shanghai residents.

Bon Voyage to President Keita

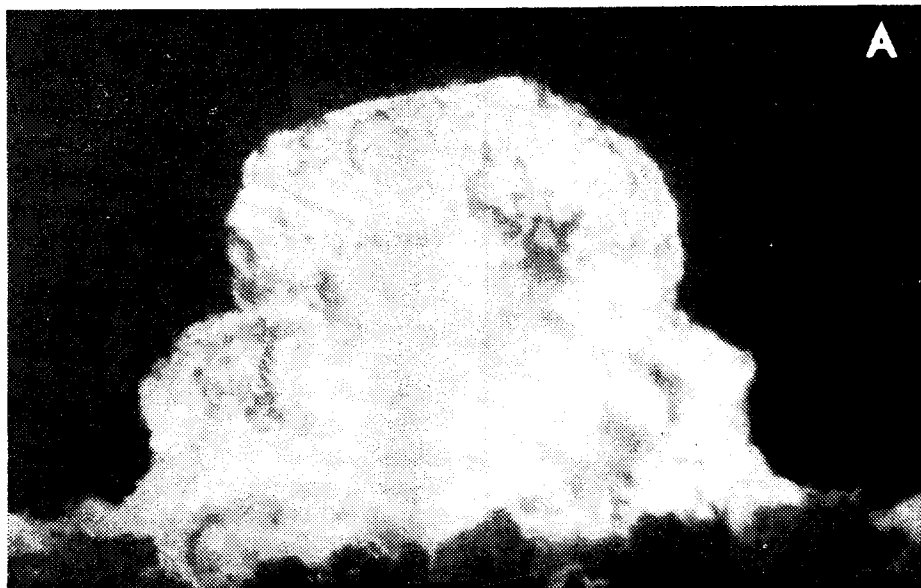
President Modibo Keita of Mali, his wife and party concluded their visit to China and left Canton by special plane on November 7. The President's visit has been hailed as a new milestone in the annals of Sino-Malian friendship and co-operation.

Leaving Peking on November 4 for a tour of east and south China, the Malian President was seen off at Peking Airport by Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese leaders as well as thousands of Peking citizens. Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and his wife accompanied the distinguished guests on their visit to Hangchow, Shanghai and Canton. In Hangchow, the world-famous garden city in east China, they spent a pleasant day visiting scenic spots and places of historical interest.

The next day, President Keita and his party flew to Shanghai where they received a rousing welcome. Braving autumn rain, hundreds of thousands of Shanghai residents lined the streets to greet their Malian guests. Deafening cheers of welcome rose above the crescendo of drums and gongs all along the route as President Keita and his party drove to the Guest House. During their

CHINA'S SUCCESSFUL EXPLOSION OF ITS FIRST A-BOMB

China successfully exploded its first atom bomb at 15 hours (Peking Time) on October 16, 1964. Here are pictures of the fire-ball at the time of explosion (*Photo A*) and the towering mushroom cloud which immediately followed (*Photo B*)



short stay, President Keita and his party went sightseeing and saw the Shanghai industrial exhibition.

On November 7 President Keita arrived in Canton from Shanghai. That evening, Chen Yu, Governor of Kwangtung, gave a banquet in his honour. Speaking at the banquet, Chairman Chu Teh warmly thanked President Keita for his efforts to promote Sino-Malian friendship and his support for the Chinese Government and people. Referring to the new treaty of friendship between the two countries and the joint communique of the two Governments, Chairman Chu Teh said: "They show that the friendship and co-operation between China and Mali have entered a new stage and demonstrate the desire of the two peoples for mutual support in opposing imperialism and old and new colonialism, and for the promotion of Afro-Asian solidarity and the safeguarding of world peace."

President Keita, in reply, thanked the Chinese people for the warm welcome and cordial reception accorded him and his party. In China, he said, they did not feel like strangers. "This is the best proof of the solidarity of the Chinese people with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America," he added.

That night, thousands of people gathered on the tarmac at Canton Airport to say farewell to the Malian President. Accompanied by Chairman Chu Teh and Governor Chen Yu, President Keita reviewed a guard of honour. Waving farewell to the people of Canton from the ramp of the plane, President Keita left China, taking with him the profound friendship of the Chinese people.

Afghan Royal Family Continues Tour

King Mohammad Zahir Shah and Queen Homaira of Afghanistan continue their tour of China. Accompanied by Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Mme. Liu Shao-chi, they left Peking on November 3 for a tour of Wuhan, Canton, Nanking and Shanghai. All along their route they have been getting the warmest of welcomes from the Chinese people.

In Wuhan, the King visited the Wuhan Iron and Steel Works and the double-decker Yangtse River Bridge, biggest of its kind in China. He and the Queen received a rousing welcome from thousands of students when they went to Wuhan University by the picturesque East Lake.

At noon on November 5, a special plane

Queen to Canton. There they visited the current autumn export commodities fair and the South China Botanical Gardens. In Nanking, the next stop on their itinerary, the King and his party drove to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum to pay their respects to China's great patriot.

On November 8, Shanghai residents in their hundreds of thousands crowded the roads to welcome their guests from Afghanistan. They showered flower petals on the King and the Queen as they drove to the Guest House. Along the route, professional and amateur artists performed national dances for them.

The next morning, King Zahir and his party visited a people's commune on the outskirts of Shanghai. Deeply impressed by the sight of China's thriving countryside, the King said to his hosts: "You have achieved successes through the system of the people's commune. I hope you will provide positive experience to the world in solving the problems of food and clothing for the people." Later, the King visited the Shanghai No. 6 People's Hospital, made famous by its success in rejoining to his arm the severed hand of a worker. Wang Tsun-po, the worker concerned, came specially to greet the King. Wishing him good health, the King said: "The great achievements of China's doctors are a big contribution to the world." As we go to press, the King and the Queen are continuing their visit.

Cambodian Independence Anniversary

On the eve of the 11th anniversary of Cambodia's complete independence, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai sent a joint message of greetings to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The message praised the successes achieved by the Cambodian people under Prince Sihanouk's leadership in defence of their national sovereignty.

(Continued on p. 25.)



China Celebrates the 47th Anniversary Of the October Revolution

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

THE Chinese people, as did people throughout the world, warmly celebrated the 47th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Messages of Greetings

On November 5, a message was sent by Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Chairman Liu Shao-chi of the People's Republic of China, Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Premier Chou En-lai of the State Council to the Party and state leaders of the Soviet Union, Comrades L.I. Brezhnev, A.I. Mikoyan and A.N. Kosygin, warmly congratulating them on the 47th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Foreign Minister Chen Yi also sent a message to Soviet Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko expressing the wish that "the fraternal Soviet people make new achievements in and new contributions to the lofty cause of building and safeguarding their motherland, opposing imperialist aggression and defending world peace." On November 6, Soong Ching Ling, President of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, sent a message to N.V. Popova, Chairman of the Board of the Union of Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries of the U.S.S.R., and A.A. Andreyev, President of the Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association, extending greetings to the Soviet people for the festive occasion.

Chinese Delegation for Moscow Celebrations

On November 5, a Chinese Party and government delegation led by Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Party's Central Committee and Premier, and Marshal Ho Lung, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee and Vice-Premier, left for the Soviet Union to take part in the celebrations there at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Government of the Soviet Union. The members of the delegation are Kang Sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee and Member of the Secretariat of the Party's Central Committee; Liu Hsiao, Member of the Party's Central Committee and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Wu Hsiu-chuan, Member of the Party's Central Committee; Pan Tzu-li, Alternate Member of the Party's Central Committee and Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union (already in Moscow); and Chiao Kuan-hua, Vice-Foreign Minister.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of

the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Party's Central Committee and Vice-Premier; Peng Chen, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee and Vice-Premier; Lu Ting-yi, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee and Vice-Premier; Chen Po-ta, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee and other leaders of the Party and state. Seeing them off also were officials in charge of the various departments under the State Council, high-ranking officers of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and leading members of the various democratic parties and people's organizations.

Soviet Ambassador to China, S.V. Chervonenko, was also present at the airport to say good-bye.

The delegation arrived in Moscow by a Chinese special plane at 6:15 p.m. local time.

The Party and Government Delegation of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam led by Pham Van Dong arrived in Moscow by the same plane.

Welcoming the delegation at the Vnukovo Airport which was bedecked with the Chinese, Vietnamese and Soviet national flags were A.N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.; A.P. Kirilenko, Member, and V.V. Grishin, Alternate Member, of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; Y.V. Andropov, Secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee; Marshal R.Y. Malinovsky, Minister of Defence; and V.S. Semyonov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs. The welcoming party included about 300 people representing Moscow citizens from the various circles.

Pan Tzu-li, who was already in Moscow, was also at the airport.

Stepping down from the plane, Chou En-lai and Ho Lung, leader and deputy leader respectively, and other members of the delegation shook hands with Chairman Kosygin and other Soviet Party and government leaders. They received bouquets from Moscow pupils and Chinese students. The Moscow citizens chanted "*druzhba!*" ("*druzhba!*" (friendship! friendship!) when the Chinese Premier passed near them.

On the following day, the Chinese delegation on separate occasions called on L.I. Brezhnev, First Secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee; Chairman

Message of Greetings From Chinese Leaders

Moscow

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union,

Comrade A.I. Mikoyan, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.,

Comrade A.N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.,

Dear Comrades,

On the occasion of the 47th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we, on behalf of the Chinese people, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government, extend our sincerest and warmest greetings to you and through you to the fraternal Soviet people, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government.

The October Socialist Revolution, which was carried to victory under the leadership of the great Lenin and the glorious Bolshevik Party, was the greatest revolution in human history. It changed the course of the history of the whole world and ushered in a new era in world history. In the past 47 years, the proletariat and all oppressed peoples and nations in the world have, under the guidance of the glorious banner of the October Revolution, marched triumphantly forward along the path of struggle for thorough emancipation. The historic current of the struggle of the peoples of the world for world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism is, at present, lashing with tremendous momentum at the last foundations of the rule of imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries, and is thereby rapidly changing the face of the world.

After the victory of the October Revolution, the great Soviet people led by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, waged a heroic, unrelenting and extremely arduous struggle for building and defending the socialist Soviet Union, the world's first state of proletarian dictatorship, and made brilliant achievements in socialist construction and won magnificent victory in the Great Patriotic War. The Soviet people succeeded, during a brief historical period, in turning impoverished,

backward Russia into an advanced, mighty socialist country and in leaving the Western countries far behind in the conquest of cosmic space. This fully demonstrates the immense creativeness of the Soviet people and the incomparable superiority of the socialist system. The Chinese people rejoice over the colossal achievements of the fraternal Soviet people and are firmly convinced that no force on earth can prevent the heroic Soviet people from winning new victories in and making new contributions to the lofty cause of building and safeguarding their motherland, opposing imperialist aggression and upholding world peace.

The Chinese people have always regarded the Chinese revolution as a continuation of the October Revolution. The Chinese people sincerely hope that the Chinese and Soviet Parties, the two countries and their great peoples will closely unite on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary principles of the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement to oppose our common enemy and advance our common cause. The more solidly we are united, the more overjoyed the revolutionary peoples of the world will be and the more our enemy will be fearful. Let imperialism headed by the United States tremble before our strong unity!

Long live the Great October Socialist Revolution!

Long live the eternal, unbreakable friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples!

Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,

Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China,

Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China,

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

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Kosygin of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.; and President Mikoyan of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. At noon, the delegation paid homage at the Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath before it. The wreath bore the words: *To V.I. Lenin, Great Leader and Teacher of Proletarian Revolution.*

Celebrations in Peking

On the evening of November 6, people from all walks of life in the Chinese capital assembled at the

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Huai Jen Tang Hall inside the Chung Nan Hai Compound, where the Chinese government offices are situated, to celebrate the occasion. Among the 1,500 present were Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China and President of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, Peng Chen, and Lu Ting-yi.

After the meeting was declared open by Kuo Mo-jo, a vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and concurrently a vice-president of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, Liu Ning-I, Member of the

Party's Central Committee and a vice-chairman of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, addressed the rally. (For full text of his speech see p. 10.) His speech drew warm applause repeatedly from the audience.

Soviet Ambassador S.V. Chervonenko and B.P. Beshchev, Member of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee and Minister of Railways of the Soviet Government, who led the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association delegation, also spoke. This 9-member delegation had come to China to attend the October Revolution celebrations in Peking and for a friendship visit at the invitation of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association.

The Soviet Ambassador began his speech by giving an account of the achievements of the Soviet people in their national construction. He said: "The historical achievements of the Soviet Union in the building of a new society are the results of the heroic labour of the working class, the collective peasants and the intellectuals of the working people and of the organizational and educational activities of the Communist Party."

Speaking of the far-reaching influence of the October Revolution and the world balance of forces, he declared: "The imperialists and their lackeys are engaging in desperate struggles in the attempt to turn back the process of history and to change the balance of forces in the world in their favour. U.S. imperialism is acting the part of international gendarme; it is trying to force its will on the people of other countries, to stir up military clashes and to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. The Soviet people have always considered it their internationalist duty resolutely to oppose these reactionary activities of the imperialists and to do their best to support the people of all countries in their just struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for the winning of social emancipation and national liberation."

"The Soviet Union," he continued, "consistently stands for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and supports the just struggle of the Chinese people for the liberation of Taiwan."

"The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the entire Soviet people are fully determined to strengthen Soviet-Chinese friendship and the unity of the Soviet Union with China and all the other socialist countries on the unshakable basis of the great theory of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism, and in the interests of the fight to achieve victory for socialism and communism in the world, the victory of this common cause of ours."

The Soviet Ambassador quoted a passage of a speech given lately by the C.P.S.U. Central Committee's First Secretary L.I. Brezhnev, reiterating that the general line of the Soviet Party elaborated at its 20th, 21st and 22nd Congresses "has been, is, and will continue to be the sole and immutable line in the entire home and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government."

B.P. Beshchev in his speech dwelt on the tremendous significance of the unity of all the countries

of the big socialist family and the friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples in the anti-imperialist struggle and for the victory of socialism.

"The friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples," the Soviet friendship delegation head said, "has been founded and consolidated in the common struggle against imperialism and reaction and in the struggle to build a new society. It is in the highest interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples to strengthen this friendship."

He also declared, "In the manner of Lenin, our Party resolutely exposes shortcomings, mobilizes the whole people to struggle against present difficulties and boldly carries out criticism and self-criticism. This is helpful to the smooth building of the bright communist society by our people."

He said that the victory of socialism in his country "has set a new and splendid task before the Soviet people — the building of communist society. The Programme of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union adopted by its 22nd Congress is the scientific foundation for the construction of communism in the Soviet Union."

The rally ended with the playing of *The Internationale*.

In Peking, the faculty members and students of Tsinghua University, one of China's best-known technological institutions, assembled to celebrate the occasion. A meeting was also held among the members of the Shihchingshan Sino-Soviet Friendship People's Commune on the outskirts of Peking. The Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association delegation attended the two meetings and its members were shown around the university, a livestock breeding farm, a greenhouse and a primary school and visited the homes of some of the commune members.

Celebration meetings were also held in many other Chinese cities, including Shanghai and Canton.

Soviet Embassy Reception

On the evening of November 7, the Soviet Ambassador gave a reception to mark the 47th anniversary day. It was attended by China's top Party and state leaders. Among them were Liu Shao-chi, Teng Hsiao-ping, Peng Chen, Li Hsien-nien, Lu Ting-yi, Senior General Lo Jui-ching, Lin Feng, Kuo Mo-jo and Chen Shu-tung. The Soviet Ambassador proposed a toast, paying tribute to Soviet-Chinese friendship, to solidarity and co-operation between the peoples of all the countries of the socialist camp, to the people of the new emerging countries, to the thorough elimination of colonialism and neo-colonialism, to democracy and socialism.

Peng Chen spoke at the reception. On behalf of the Chinese people, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government, he extended most sincere and warmest congratulations to the great Soviet people, to the Soviet Communist Party and Government. Peng Chen's speech was warmly applauded. (For full text of his speech see p. 9.)

Comrade Peng Chen's Speech

At Soviet Ambassador's Reception Celebrating October Revolution Anniversary in Peking

Following is a translation of the speech made by Peng Chen, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, at a reception given in Peking on November 7 by S.V. Chervonenko, Soviet Ambassador to China, to celebrate the 47th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. — Ed.

Dear Comrade Ambassador,

Dear Comrades and Friends,

Today is the 47th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. For decades, the working people of the whole world and all progressive mankind have shown great fervour for revolution and confidence in victory when they have each year celebrated this common glorious festival. Today the situation is most favourable for revolution throughout the world; and it gives us particular pleasure to join our Soviet comrades here in celebrating this great anniversary. Allow me, on behalf of the Chinese people, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government, to express the most cordial and warmest congratulations to the great Soviet people, the Soviet Communist Party and the Soviet Government.

On this day 47 years ago, the Russian proletariat and other working people, led by the great Lenin and the glorious Bolshevik Party, overthrew the dark rule of the landlord and capitalist classes, broke the chains of imperialism in Russia, gained the great victory of the proletarian revolution and founded the first state of proletarian dictatorship in the world.

In the past 47 years, the Soviet people, following the path of the October Revolution, have waged glorious and arduous struggles, stood up to various harsh tests, smashed one after another the frantic attacks launched by their class enemies at home and abroad, and, in a relatively short historical period, have built their motherland into a mighty socialist country. The Soviet history of 47 years proves that anything deviating from the path of the October Revolution will inevitably be repudiated in the end by the Soviet people. This was so in the past, and it will remain so in the future.

The Chinese people rejoice over and are encouraged by the tremendous achievements scored by the fraternal Soviet people, and they sincerely wish the Soviet people ever more and greater successes under the banner of the Great October Revolution.

The Great October Socialist Revolution changed the whole course of world history and ushered in a new era. It pointed out the broad way to complete

liberation for the proletariat and all the oppressed peoples and nations of the world. Illuminated by the radiant beacon of the October Revolution, the revolutionary struggle waged by the people of the world in the past 47 years has been ever more violently pounding upon and shaking the positions of imperialism and rapidly changing the face of the world. A socialist camp with one-third of the world's population is becoming ever more consolidated and mightier. The national-democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America are surging ahead without cease. The struggle waged by the working class and other working people for democratic rights and a better life in Europe, North America and Oceania is gaining momentum. The international united front of the peoples of the whole world against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and for world peace is expanding and developing continuously. The situation is most favourable for revolution throughout the world.

However, the victory of the people's revolution will not come by itself. Imperialism and all the reactionaries will not step down from the stage of history of their own accord. U.S. imperialism is now putting up a last-ditch struggle and frantically prosecuting its policies of aggression and war in a futile attempt to enslave the whole world. It has been intensifying its aggressive activities against Cuba and plundering and oppressing the other peoples of Latin America. It is stepping up, and trying hard to expand, its war of aggression in Indo-China. It has seized the territory and interfered in the internal affairs of a number of Asian countries, posing a serious threat to the peace and security of Asia. It is vigorously pressing forward with its policy of neo-colonialism in Africa, sabotaging and suppressing the national-liberation movement of the African peoples. It has adopted a dual policy of armed threat and "peaceful evolution" towards the socialist countries in a vain attempt to break up the socialist camp. All these facts show that U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of the peoples of the whole world.

A few days ago, a presidential election was held in the United States and Lyndon Johnson was re-elected. The policies of the United States are determined by the nature of U.S. imperialism. No matter which bourgeois political party may come to power, it will inevitably follow policies representing the interests of the big U.S. monopoly capital. While laying stress now on military threat and now on political deception, its policy always remains a dual one of threat and enticement, a policy of aggression and war. The people throughout the world have more and more clearly realized that in the present international situation, the

demarcation line between those who want revolution and those who do not is whether or not they oppose U.S. imperialism. We are glad to note that at the time of the 47th anniversary of the October Revolution, those who attempt to obscure this demarcation line either have been or are being repudiated by the broad masses of the revolutionary people, and that a revolutionary storm against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys is sweeping the whole world.

Dear comrades! We have always regarded the Chinese revolution as a continuation of the October Revolution. The peoples of China and the Soviet Union have forged a profound comradeship-in-arms in their protracted revolutionary struggles. Even before the victory of our revolution, Comrade Mao Tse-tung had pointed out that the Chinese people had to follow the path of the Russians, i.e., the path of the October Revolution. And after the victory, we have persisted in the path of the October Revolution. The friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union is a class friendship based on proletarian internationalism. In the past few years, great differences have occurred between our two Parties, between our two states, between the countries of the socialist camp and between the various Parties in the world communist movement. It is apparent that the occurrence of such a phenomenon is inevitable and should cause no surprise because it has stemmed from the class struggle both at home and abroad. The Chinese and Soviet peoples, the peoples of the socialist countries and all revolutionaries of the world want unity always. History has proved and will continue to prove that those who attempt to create splits between our two peoples and among the people of all countries are merely transient

figures. We are convinced that, adhering to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary principles of the 1957 Declaration and 1960 Statement, the Parties and states of China and the Soviet Union can be united, and the countries of the socialist camp and all revolutionary forces of the world can also be united, and that no force on earth can break the ties established by the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Now, I propose a toast

to the 47th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution,

to the everlasting and unbreakable friendship and unity of the Chinese and Soviet peoples,

to the unity of the peoples of the socialist camp,

to the unity of the people of the world,

to world peace,

to the health of Comrade Brezhnev, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; Comrade Mikoyan, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.; Comrade Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union; and the other leading comrades of the Party and Government of the Soviet Union,

to the health of Comrade Ambassador Chervonenko, the comrades of the delegation of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association headed by Comrade B.P. Beshchev and all the other Soviet comrades present here, and

to the health of all the diplomatic envoys and diplomatic officials and their wives present at this reception!

Comrade Liu Ning-I's Speech At Peking Rally Celebrating October Revolution Anniversary

Following is a translation of the speech delivered by Liu Ning-I, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-President of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, at a mass rally held in Peking on November 6 to celebrate the 47th anniversary of the October Revolution.—Ed.

Comrades, Friends:

We are gathered here today to celebrate warmly the 47th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In the name of the Chinese people, I hereby express our high respects for the Soviet people and extend our fraternal greetings to them.

The October Revolution is the greatest revolution in history. Led by the great teacher Lenin and the Bolshevik Party, the Russian proletariat, the pioneer of the new world, won victory in the socialist revolution for the first time, established the dictatorship of

the proletariat and thereby transformed scientific socialism from a theory into living reality. The October Revolution marked the beginning of the proletarian world revolution. It charted the common road to socialism for the whole world and announced the beginning of the end of imperialism. The October Revolution greatly inspired and promoted the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed peoples and nations throughout the world against imperialism and its lackeys. As Lenin stated on the fourth anniversary of the October Revolution: "The further that great day recedes into the past, the more clearly we see the significance of the proletarian revolution in Russia."

Since the victory of the October Revolution, the Soviet people have waged serious and repeated struggles against imperialism and their internal class enemies and travelled a glorious, militant road. The Soviet people defeated imperialism's allied armed intervention,

crushed various schemes for sabotage by their internal and external class enemies, consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat, carried out the collectivization of agriculture and socialist industrialization, and built an economically backward country into a powerful socialist state. During World War II, the great Soviet people and their great Soviet Army acted as the main force in the fight against fascism; they defended their Soviet motherland with unparalleled heroism and tenacity, and made great contributions to the cause of world peace and human progress. In the postwar period, the Soviet people, with their own hands, rapidly healed the wounds of war, rehabilitated and developed their economy and scaled the peaks of modern science and technology. Tempered and steeled in the flames of the October Revolution and taught by the great Lenin, the Soviet people have always advanced bravely, through storm and stress, whatever the difficulties and obstacles on the road of their advance.

Comrades, friends: During the past 47 years since the victory of the October Revolution, the revolutionary cause of the world proletariat has developed tremendously, the struggle of the people of the world against imperialism has developed tremendously, and there has been an enormous change in the face of the world.

After the victory of the October Revolution there was only one socialist country. But, since World War II, the socialist revolution has triumphed in a number of countries in Europe, Asia and Latin America. The 13 fraternal countries which have embarked on the socialist road have formed the powerful socialist camp.

Following the victory of the October Revolution, imperialism still maintained its colonialist system over vast areas of the world, with the exception of the colonies of tsarist Russia which were liberated together with Russia. But, since World War II, prairie fires against imperialism and old and new colonialism have been kindled by the oppressed nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and the collapse of the colonialist system of imperialism is being speeded up.

After the victory of the October Revolution, there was a brief period of relative stability for the capitalist system. But since World War II, the world imperialist forces have been greatly weakened and the general crisis of capitalism has been greatly aggravated.

Today, we face an extremely favourable revolutionary situation.

At present, Asia, Africa and Latin America are the areas in which the various contradictions in the world converge, the storm-centres of world revolution dealing direct blows against imperialism. In these vast areas, the national-liberation struggle of the people of various countries against imperialism and old and new colonialism is forging ahead irresistibly. It is winning one great victory after another.

The U.S. imperialists have sent tens of thousands of military personnel and spent several thousand million American dollars in south Viet Nam, but they are unable to defeat the patriotic, anti-U.S. armed struggle of the people there. On the contrary, the U.S. im-

perialists themselves have been badly mauled and battered. Today, the red flag of revolution is flying over more than two-thirds of south Viet Nam and half of the people there have been liberated. Recently, the valiant and resourceful people's armed forces in south Viet Nam attacked the Bien Hoa U.S. air base in the suburbs of Saigon, the biggest one in south Viet Nam, and won a magnificent victory by destroying or damaging 30 U.S. aircraft. This showed that the people's armed forces in south Viet Nam are growing stronger with every battle. The U.S. aggressors cannot stand their ground in any part of south Viet Nam, and the day is drawing ever nearer when they will be driven out lock, stock and barrel.

In Laos, the Laotian people are growing ever stauncher and stronger in the course of their patriotic anti-U.S. struggle despite the efforts of the U.S. imperialists to extend the Laotian civil war, lavish assistance to the Laotian reactionary forces and dispatch a large group of military personnel to that country.

In Japan, big anti-U.S. storms have erupted one after another. The patriotic united front embracing people from various social strata in Japan against U.S. imperialist aggression, oppression and control is growing ever broader. The Japanese Communist Party, standing in the forefront of the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle, is defeating sabotage by the U.S. imperialists, the monopoly capitalists and defectors and traitors of all shades and is leading the Japanese people in their victorious struggle for an independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral new Japan.

The people of Indonesia are waging the struggle against "Malaysia," a product of new colonialism created by British imperialism and supported by U.S. imperialism.

In other Asian countries, the struggles of the people against U.S. imperialist aggression, interference and control are also advancing.

In the Congo (Leopoldville), the national-liberation movement met with setback for a time, but just as a bush fire cannot destroy the grass, which revives with the advent of spring, so the patriotic Congolese people are once again rallying their forces and taking up arms to struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and are liberating their homeland, section by section.

The people of Angola, Portuguese Guinea and Mozambique are also launching armed struggles for national independence. In South Africa and Zimbabwe, the people are waging struggles against racial discrimination and for national liberation.

In the newly independent countries of Africa, the people are continuing their struggles against old and new colonialism and to safeguard and consolidate their national independence.

In Latin America, the national-democratic revolutionary movement waged by the people of all countries against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys is surging ever higher. The attraction which the road of the Cuban revolution has for hundreds of millions of peo-

ple is growing ever greater. In Venezuela, Colombia, Guatemala and Nicaragua, the people's revolutionary armed struggles are developing.

In Western Europe and North America, the heart of imperialist rule, the proletariat and the other working people are in the midst of a new awakening. The mass struggle waged by the American Negroes against racial discrimination and for freedom and emancipation is growing on an unprecedented scale.

Comrades, friends: The international situation is becoming increasingly favourable for the people of all the countries and increasingly unfavourable for the imperialists and reactionaries. Far from having more and more to boast about, the imperialists and the reactionaries of all countries are going from bad to worse. Far from becoming weaker, the revolutionary people of all countries are growing stronger and holding their heads higher.

But the imperialists and reactionaries will not be reconciled to their defeat; they will do anything they can in their desperate struggle. U.S. imperialism, the leader of imperialism, is vigorously pushing ahead with its policies of aggression and war. As the 1960 Moscow Statement said: "U.S. imperialism is the main force of aggression and war," and "U.S. imperialism is the chief bulwark of world reaction and an international gendarme, . . . an enemy of the peoples of the whole world."

The United States recently held a presidential election and Lyndon B. Johnson was re-elected president. There was an assertion during the election period that Johnson of the Democratic Party was the candidate of peace and Republican Goldwater, the candidate of war, and that they pursued two fundamentally different policies. We cannot agree with this kind of talk. The bi-partisan politics and presidential elections in the United States have always been tricks played by the U.S. monopoly capitalist class to hoodwink the people. Both the Democratic and Republican Parties are nothing but tools for faithfully carrying out the policies of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class. They are birds of a feather.

After World War II, the Democrats and Republicans in the United States have been in power by turns. But a line of continuity runs through the reactionary policies they have pursued, and there have been no essential differences whatsoever. The things done by the Kennedy Democratic Administration were more and not one whit less evil than those done by the Eisenhower Republican Administration. Johnson is in no way inferior to Kennedy in wrongdoing. In the past year since he took office, Johnson has carried out bloody massacres of the people of Panama, stepped up military provocations against Cuba, sent U.S. military personnel to the Congo (Leopoldville) to carry out direct military intervention, instigated the troops of the south Vietnamese puppet group and Thailand to encroach upon Cambodia, bombed the Laotian liberated areas and spread the flames of war in Laos, intensified the "special warfare" in south Viet Nam, engineered the "Gulf of Bac Bo incidents," conducted air raids against

the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, dispatched the U.S. fleet to the Indian Ocean to menace Indonesia and other Southeast Asian countries, sent nuclear submarines for stationing in Japan and other places, and plotted actively to establish the so-called multilateral nuclear force in Western Europe. From this record one can conclude that the future policies of the Johnson Administration too will be out-and-out policies of aggression and war. While pushing ahead with such policies, U.S. imperialism always uses counter-revolutionary dual tactics, i.e., engaging in the arms drive and war preparations on the one hand and acting the peace-lover on the other. The aim is invariably to stamp out the revolutions of the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations, keep its allies under its control, break up the socialist camp and dominate the world.

The stepping up of their policies of aggression and war on a world scale by the U.S. imperialists has greatly intensified the basic contradictions in the contemporary world, including the contradictions between the socialist camp and the imperialist camp, between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the capitalist countries, between the oppressed nations and imperialism, and among the imperialist countries. This inevitably spurs the development of revolutions by the people of various countries, and it is through such revolutions that these contradictions can be resolved.

Comrades, friends! The revolutions of the people in different countries have their own characteristics; but, basically speaking, the road of the October Revolution is the common road for the development of the revolutions in all countries. The road of the October Revolution is the road of resolutely opposing imperialist enslavement and oppression, the road of fighting for the complete emancipation of all the oppressed peoples and nations, the road of proletarian revolution and dictatorship of the proletariat.

Under present historical conditions, if one adheres to the road of the October Revolution, one must stand firmly against imperialism, U.S. imperialism first of all, and give resolute support to the revolution of all the oppressed peoples and nations, and first of all the revolutions of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

The Chinese people resolutely support the struggle of the people in south Viet Nam against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the struggle of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in resisting U.S. aggression, the struggle of the entire people of Viet Nam for the reunification of their country!

The Chinese people resolutely support the Laotian people in their struggle against intervention and aggression by U.S. imperialism!

The Chinese people resolutely support the Government and people of the Kingdom of Cambodia in their struggle against foreign aggression and subversive activities and in defending their national sovereignty and territorial integrity!

The Chinese people resolutely support the people in south Korea in their patriotic struggle against the

United States as well as the entire Korean people in their struggle for the reunification of their country!

The Chinese people resolutely support the Indonesian people's struggle against Malaysia, product of neo-colonialism, and resolutely support the struggle for national liberation of the people of North Kalimantan!

The Chinese people resolutely support the Japanese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and its agents and resolutely oppose U.S. imperialist efforts to convert Japan into a base for launching nuclear war!

The Chinese people resolutely support the struggle of the people of all the countries in Asia to oppose U.S. imperialist aggression and control, to safeguard national independence and to win democratic rights!

The Chinese people resolutely support the struggle of the people of the Arab countries to safeguard their national independence and to oppose imperialist aggression, and resolutely support the struggle waged by the people of Palestine for the restoration of their just rights and their return to their homeland!

The Chinese people resolutely support the struggle of the people of the Congo (Leopoldville) for national liberation, and resolutely oppose U.S. imperialist armed intervention in the Congo (Leopoldville) and subversive activities against the Congo (Brazzaville) and Burundi, and resolutely oppose the U.S. plot to set Africans against Africans!

The Chinese people resolutely support the struggle of the people of Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea for national independence!

The Chinese people resolutely support the struggle of the people of South Africa and Zimbabwe against racial discrimination, for equal rights and national liberation!

The Chinese people resolutely support the struggle of the people of all the countries in Africa for winning national liberation and safeguarding national independence!

The Chinese people resolutely support the struggle of the Cuban people against U.S. imperialist aggression, and for safeguarding and developing the Cuban revolution!

The Chinese people resolutely support the national-democratic revolutionary struggle of the people of the Latin American countries!

The Chinese people resolutely support the struggle of the people of the German Democratic Republic for the conclusion of a German peace treaty and for safeguarding their state sovereignty!

The Chinese people resolutely support the struggle of the American Negroes against racial discrimination and racial oppression, and for freedom and equal rights!

The Chinese people resolutely support the struggle of the working class and the broad masses of the people of the countries in Western Europe, North America and Oceania against monopoly capital, and for democratic rights, better living conditions and social progress!

The urgent task facing the world's people today is to concentrate all their efforts on opposing the main

enemy — U.S. imperialism. Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: "The people of the countries in the socialist camp should unite, the people of the countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America should unite, the people of all continents of the world should unite, all peace-loving countries and all countries subjected to U.S. aggression, control, interference and bullying should unite, and should form the broadest united front to oppose the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and to safeguard world peace."

The socialist camp is a product of the struggle of the international proletariat and the labouring people. It is the bulwark promoting proletarian world revolution. The historic task of the people of the countries of the socialist camp is to carry to completion the socialist revolution in their own countries, and, at the same time, resolutely support the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations throughout the world in their revolutionary struggles against imperialism and its lackeys. This is the unshirkable proletarian internationalist obligation of the people of the countries of the socialist camp.

The unity of the countries of the socialist camp is the core of the great unity of the people of the world. It must be built on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, on the basis of the revolutionary principles of the 1957 Declaration and 1960 Statement and on the basis of opposing imperialism and supporting the revolutions of the oppressed peoples and nations. Only upon these foundations can unity be consolidated and strengthened. To depart from these foundations means to impair and undermine unity.

Comrades, friends! China and the Soviet Union are two great socialist countries. A profound revolutionary friendship exists between the Chinese and Soviet peoples. The people of our two countries have supported and helped each other all through the long years of revolutionary struggle in the past and in their cause of opposing imperialism and achieving the common ideal of socialism and communism. Built on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, their friendship is eternal and indestructible.

Taught by the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people have always taken the great Soviet people as their close brothers and trusted friends and have worked unstintingly to safeguard and strengthen the friendship and solidarity between China and the Soviet Union. We are happy to see that the Soviet people, who have a glorious revolutionary tradition, have also always taken the Chinese people as their trusted comrades-in-arms. For the sake of our common cause and for the sake of opposing our common enemy, the Chinese and Soviet peoples must work together to smash the plots of imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries aimed at dissension and sabotage, and overcome all difficulties and obstacles to safeguard and strengthen Sino-Soviet unity.

Let us hold aloft the banner of the October Revolution, the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the banner of proletarian internationalism and the banner of opposition to imperialism and, together with the revolutionary people of all countries, strive for new victories in the struggle for world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism.

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

Unite Under the Banner of the Great October Revolution

Following is a translation of "Renmin Ribao's" editorial on November 7, commemorating the 47th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

TODAY is the 47th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Chinese people, together with the people of the whole world, warmly celebrate this great festival of the international proletariat and extend wholehearted greetings to the fraternal Soviet people.

Glorious Exploits of the Soviet People's Heroic Struggles

Forty-seven years ago today, the salvoes of the cruiser *Aurora* proclaimed the birth of a new world. The proletariat of Russia, uniting with other labouring people, under the leadership of the great Lenin and the great Bolshevik Party, staged an armed uprising, overthrew the rule of the exploiting classes by revolutionary violence and established the world's first state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The October Revolution also brought the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations to an entirely new stage. It was a mighty inspiration to the struggles of the peoples of the colonies, semi-colonies and dependent countries for independence and liberation, and it directly linked them up with the revolutionary struggles of the proletariat. Thus, the October Revolution opened a new era in human history, the era of the global rule of imperialism heading towards its doom and of mankind marching from capitalism to socialism and communism.

In the October Revolution the great Soviet people displayed pioneering revolutionary initiative. They dared to embark on a path which no people had ever traversed before and turned mankind's age-old dreams for the elimination of exploitation of man by man into a living reality. As the vanguard of the world proletarian revolution, they were the first to break the chains of world capitalist rule. The Soviet people demon-

Long live the traditional revolutionary friendship and unity between the Chinese and Soviet peoples!

Workers of all countries, unite!

Workers, oppressed peoples and nations of the world, unite!

Long live the Great October Socialist Revolution!

Long live ever victorious Marxism-Leninism!

strated the heroic spirit of fearlessness and proved themselves worthy of being the first shock brigade of the international proletariat.

The history of the 47 years from the October Revolution to the present records the glorious exploits of the heroic struggles of the Soviet people. In defeating the White Guard and armed intervention by more than ten imperialist countries and in the patriotic war against German fascism, the great Soviet people and Soviet Army fought undauntedly and defended the fruits of the October Revolution. They smashed the obstructions and sabotage by Trotsky, Bukharin and other opportunists of all descriptions, persevered in socialist transformation and socialist construction, realized the industrialization of the country and collectivization of agriculture, and scaled the world's highest peaks of science and technology, thereby turning a poor and backward Russia into a mighty socialist country.

All this is proof that the great Soviet people, taught and guided by Lenin and Stalin, are capable of weathering any tempest in their march forward and overcoming enormous difficulties which were considered insurmountable. They are a people whom no pressure can crush and no force can subdue, a people who can withstand any severe test. With their own glorious achievements, they have proved themselves the creators and builders of a new world. The great Soviet people, who have a glorious revolutionary tradition, can be trusted and will not disappoint the hopes and expectations of the people of the whole world.

The Path of the October Revolution

The path of the October Revolution is the path of Marxism-Leninism, the path of proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the path of carrying the socialist revolution through to the end. The experience of the Great October Revolution shows that the proletariat which wants to carry out revolution must first of all unite with the labouring masses to smash the bourgeois state apparatus by revolutionary

violence and seize political power. Otherwise, the proletariat would be unable to emancipate itself. After the victory of the revolution, it is necessary to persist in the dictatorship of the proletariat, suppress resistance and sabotage by class enemies, carry the socialist revolution through to the end on the economic, political and ideological fronts, give full play to the initiative and creativeness of the masses, carry out socialist construction, develop production, improve the people's livelihood and strengthen national defence. Only by so doing can the proletariat consolidate the victories already achieved and prevent the restoration of capitalism.

The experience of the October Revolution also shows that if the proletariat wants to fulfil its great and arduous cause, it must build up a staunch, revolutionary Party, a Party founded on the revolutionary theories of Marxism-Leninism and its revolutionary spirit, as Lenin did in founding the Bolshevik Party. Such a Party must be good at integrating the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism with concrete revolutionary practice at home and closely linking the leadership with the broad masses of the people, and must be able to uphold truth, correct mistakes, courageously conduct criticism and self-criticism and struggle unremittingly against all opportunist trends. Only such a Party can lead the proletariat and the broad masses of the people in revolutionary struggles, win the revolution and consolidate victory.

The October Revolution marked the great beginning of the world revolution of the international proletariat. Lenin never regarded the Russian proletarian revolution as something limited to one country. When he referred to the October Revolution, he said: "Our revolution is only a beginning. It will come to a victorious end only when we have sparked the same flames of revolution throughout the world." Lenin regarded the extension of support to the revolutionary struggles of other peoples as the unshirkable internationalist obligation of the people who had won their own revolution. The road of the October Revolution pointed out by Lenin is the road of proletarian internationalism and the road for the complete victory of the proletarian revolution throughout the world. Armed with the teachings of Lenin, the Soviet people have exerted every effort and contributed greatly in assisting the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of various countries.

In the past 40 years and more, the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed peoples and nations of the world, guided by the beacon light of the October Revolution, have developed vigorously and won a series of magnificent victories. There have emerged today the 12 socialist countries of Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, the Viet Nam Democratic Republic, the German Democratic Republic, China, the Korean Democratic People's Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia, which, together with the Soviet Union, form the socialist camp comprising one-third of the world's population. Asia, Africa and Latin America have become the storm-centres of world revolution

dealing direct blows at imperialism. The national-democratic revolutionary movement there is surging ahead with increasing vigour. Scores of countries have shaken off their colonialist yoke and hoisted their own flags of independence. The working-class movement in the capitalist countries, too, is heading for new upsurges. The revolutionary theories of Marxism-Leninism have spread all over the world. Increasing numbers of people are aspiring to socialism. If we say that the October Revolution blasted a section of the capitalist edifice, then today this dilapidated edifice is tottering and falling apart.

Surely the world revolution of the international proletariat started by the October Revolution is far from being completed. Still facing us are the ferocious imperialists and the reactionaries of various countries. Millions upon millions of working people are still languishing under the system of exploitation and oppression of man by man. The interests of the international proletariat make it imperative to carry forward and develop the glorious traditions of the October Revolution and carry the world revolution through to the end.

Strengthening the Unity of Socialist Camp and International Communist Movement Under the Banner Of October Revolution

In its proposal concerning the general line of the international communist movement, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has pointed out that, in accordance with Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory, the basic experiences of the October Revolution and the revolutionary principles of the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement, the general line of the international communist movement at the present stage is: workers of all countries, unite; workers of the world, unite with the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations; oppose imperialism and reaction in all countries; strive for world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism; consolidate and expand the socialist camp; bring the proletarian world revolution step by step to complete victory; and establish a new world without imperialism, without capitalism and without exploitation of man by man.

To realize this general line, it is necessary to strengthen, under the banner of the October Revolution, the unity of the socialist camp and the unity of the international communist movement.

The socialist camp is the product of the struggle of the international proletariat and the working people. It belongs not only to the people of the socialist countries but also to the international proletariat and working people. Countries of the socialist camp are duty-bound to support actively the revolutionary struggles of all the oppressed peoples and nations, oppose the anti-communist, anti-popular and counter-revolutionary policies of the reactionaries of all countries and actively support all the struggles against the policies of war and aggression of the imperialists and for world peace. Only thus, only by engaging in revolution ourselves and sup-

porting the revolution of others, are we truly following the teachings of Lenin and acting in conformity with the interests of the international proletariat and our own people.

The unity among the socialist countries must conform to the principles laid down in the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement. It must be built entirely on the basis of independence, complete equality and mutual support and assistance characteristic of proletarian internationalism, opposition to all forms of bourgeois nationalism, and great-nation chauvinism in particular. Only by strictly following these principles in both word and deed can a real proletarian internationalist unity be established and the rock-firm unity of the socialist camp be consolidated.

The unity of the international communist movement is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The Declaration and the Statement laid down the principles guiding relations among fraternal Parties. These are the principle of solidarity, the principle of mutual support and mutual assistance, the principle of independence and equality and the principle of reaching unanimity through consultation — all on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It is only when these principles are strictly observed not only in word but in deed, that the unity of the international communist movement can be genuinely upheld and strengthened.

Khrushchov's Removal From Office Is a Very Good Thing

In order to safeguard and strengthen the unity of the international communist movement, an uncompromising struggle must be waged against all forms of opportunism which betrays Marxism-Leninism, especially modern revisionism which is the main danger to the international communist movement today. As pointed out in the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement: "The further development of the communist and working-class movement calls for continuing a determined struggle on two fronts — against revisionism, which remains the main danger, and against dogmatism and sectarianism. Revisionism, Right-wing opportunism, which mirrors the bourgeois ideology in theory and practice, distorts Marxism-Leninism, emasculates its revolutionary essence, and thereby paralyses the revolutionary will of the working class, disarms and demobilizes the workers, the masses of the working people, in their struggle against oppression by imperialists and exploiters, for peace, democracy and national liberation, for the triumph of socialism." The course of development of the international communist movement in recent years has amply proved the great historic significance of persevering in the struggle against revisionism.

Khrushchov is the chief representative of modern revisionism. He has betrayed Leninism, proletarian internationalism, the path of the October Revolution and the interests of the Soviet people. The Soviet people

and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union recently removed Khrushchov from leading posts in the Party and the state. This is a very good thing and it has the support of Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary people of the world. Facts have repeatedly borne out that the great wheel of history cannot be reversed by imperialism and the reactionaries or by Khrushchov revisionism. Anyone who runs counter to Leninism, proletarian internationalism, the path of the October Revolution and the interests of the people will, sooner or later, inevitably be spurned by the people. This was so in the past, is so at present and will be so in the future.

Solidarity and Friendship Between Chinese and Soviet Peoples — a Reliable Guarantee of World Peace and Progress of Mankind

The Chinese people, taught and guided by the Communist Party of China and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, have always had the deepest respect for and confidence in the long-tested Soviet people. The Chinese and Soviet peoples share common interests, a common destiny and a common Marxist-Leninist ideology. With the victory of the great revolution of the Chinese people, a new stage began in the profound friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples. The two great socialist countries, China and the Soviet Union, have entered into a great alliance and rendered mutual support and assistance. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has pointed out that the solidarity and friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples was "a favourable condition for the construction of socialism and communism in the two countries and also an important part of the solidarity among the socialist countries and a reliable guarantee of the cause of world peace and the progress of mankind." Our friendship and unity have made great contributions to the common cause of combating imperialism, defending world peace and winning national liberation, people's democracy and socialism.

The imperialists and reactionaries are extremely hostile to the friendship and unity of the Chinese and Soviet peoples. The nefarious U.S. imperialists and their lackeys regard the unity between China and the Soviet Union, the unity of the socialist camp and the unity of the revolutionary peoples the world over as the biggest obstacle to their conquest of the world. Therefore, U.S. imperialism tries in a thousand and one ways to split the unity between China and the Soviet Union, the unity of the socialist camp and the unity of the revolutionary peoples of the world so as to break each one by one. While stepping up its aggression against and control over the extensive intermediate zones between the United States and the socialist camp, U.S. imperialism is, on the one hand, pushing ahead with its so-called peaceful evolution policy in the vain hope of restoring capitalism in the socialist countries and, on the other, is preparing to mount armed attacks on the socialist camp. In the face of the common enemy, the common interests of the Chinese and Soviet peoples demand that the Chinese and Soviet Parties and the two countries unite on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and

proletarian internationalism and wage common struggles.

The Temporary Difficulties Between China and the Soviet Union Can Be Gradually Resolved

The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people have always worked untiringly for preserving and strengthening the unity between China and the Soviet Union. Through no fault of ours, nor of the Soviet people's, relations between the Chinese and Soviet Parties and the two countries have encountered difficulties and suffered impairment in the past period. This is contrary to the common aspirations of the Chinese and Soviet peoples, the peoples of the countries of the socialist camp and of the whole world.

We are convinced that the temporary difficulties between China and the Soviet Union and between the two Parties are, after all, only a historical episode and can be gradually resolved. Undoubtedly, Sino-Soviet unity can be restored and steadily strengthened. Comrade Liu Shao-chi said as early as the end of 1960 at the conclusion of his visit to the Soviet Union: "Both the Soviet people and the Chinese people have a fervent desire to reinforce the unity between the peoples of the two countries. Whenever we speak about reinforcing the unity between the two Parties and the

two countries and the friendship between the two peoples, people are very happy. Conversely, any words or deeds which are not in the interests of the unity between our two Parties and two countries, or which impair the basis of this unity—the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism—will not be countenanced by the people of China. Nor will such words or deeds be countenanced by the people of the Soviet Union. And I believe that they will not be countenanced either by the people of any of the countries of the socialist camp, or by the people who constitute over 90 per cent of the total population in the capitalist world." History has proved and will continue to prove this.

The fraternal and militant friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples is eternal. Like the ever-green pines and cypresses, our friendship has taken deep root in the hearts of our two peoples. No one and no force can destroy this friendship. The 650 million Chinese people are the most reliable friends of the Soviet people on whose side they will stand firmly in all circumstances.

Let us unite still more closely under the banner of the October Revolution and on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

Long live the unbreakable fraternal friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples!

Document

China-Mali Joint Communiqué

The two sides had a full exchange of views on questions of common interest and reached complete identity of views . . . Both sides reaffirmed their resolute support for the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their just struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and to win and safeguard their national independence. They were convinced that this struggle would be victorious . . . The two parties expressed active support for next year's Second Afro-Asian Conference and sincere congratulations on the positive achievements scored by the Second Conference of Non-Aligned Countries . . . The Chinese side highly appraised the just stand of the Government of Mali against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for the defence of Asian-African solidarity and world peace . . . The Mali Head of State warmly congratulated China on its success in exploding its first atom bomb and expressed firm support for the Chinese Government's proposal for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons . . . Both sides expressed great satisfaction with the growth of friendly and co-operative relations between China and Mali and are resolved to continue developing this friendly co-operation.

Following is the full text of the joint communiqué of the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Mali, signed in Peking on November 3 by Chairman Liu Shao-chi and President Modibo Keita. — Ed.

AT the invitation of Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, His Excellency Modibo Keita, Head of State and Government of the Republic of Mali, and Madame Keita paid a state visit to the People's Republic of China from September 29 to October 4 and from November 1 to 7, 1964, and attended the celebrations of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Accompanying them on their visit were: Barema Bocoum, Member of the National Political Bureau of the Sudanese Union Party and Minister of Interior, and Madame Bocoum; Tidiani Keita, Member of the National Political Bureau of the Sudanese Union Party; Mamadou Gologo, Member of the National Political Bureau of the Sudanese Union Party and Minister of In-

formation and Tourism; Gabou Diawara, Commissar of Youth of the National Political Bureau of the Sudanese Union Party and Deputy to the National Assembly; Madame Aoua Keita, Commissar of the Organization of Women of the National Political Bureau of the Sudanese Union Party and Deputy to the National Assembly; Mamadou Diarrah, Political Commissar of the Sudanese Union Party, Deputy to the National Assembly and Mayor of Koulikouro; Attaher Maiga, Minister of Finance and Commerce; Ibrahim Sangho, Vice-President of the National Assembly; Mamadou Famady Sissoko, General Secretary of the National Union of Workers of Mali and Deputy to the National Assembly; and several high-ranking officials of the Government of the Republic of Mali.

During their stay in China, President Modibo Keita and the other distinguished guests from Mali toured Peking and other cities and rural areas and visited factories, people's communes, cultural and educational institutions. They made extensive amicable contacts with the Chinese people

and were accorded a warm welcome and cordial hospitality by the Chinese Government and people. The Mali guests expressed hearty thanks to the Chinese people and Government for their exceptionally warm welcome and hospitality.

During the visit, Chairman Mao Tse-tung met President Modibo Keita and the other distinguished guests from Mali and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai held several talks with President Modibo Keita. Also present at the talks on the Chinese side were: Yeh Chi-chuang, Minister of Foreign Trade; Fang Yi, Chairman of the Commission for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries; Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; General Peng Shao-hui, Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Chen Chung-ching, Vice-Chairman of the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Lai Ya-li, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Mali; and Meng Ying, Deputy Director of the African Department of the Foreign Ministry. Also present at the talks on the Mali side were: Barema Bocoum, Member of the National Political Bureau of the Sudanese Union Party and Minister of Interior; Tidiani Keita, Member of the National Political Bureau of the Sudanese Union Party; Mamadou Gologo, Member of the National Political Bureau of the Sudanese Union Party and Minister of Information and Tourism; Gabou Diawara, Commissar of Youth of the National Political Bureau of the Sudanese Union Party and Deputy to the National Assembly; Madame Aoua Keita, Commissar of the Organization of Women of the National Political Bureau of the Sudanese Union Party and Deputy to the National Assembly; Mamadou Diarra, Political Commissar of the Sudanese Union Party, Deputy to the National Assembly and Mayor of Koulikouro; Attaher Maiga, Minister of Finance and Commerce; Ibrahim Sangho, Vice-President of the National Assembly; Mamadou Famady Sissoko, General Secretary of the National Union of Workers of Mali and Deputy to the National Assembly; Birama Traore, Ambassador of the Republic of Mali to the People's Republic of China; and Seydou Diarra, Adviser on Foreign Affairs, Cabinet of the Head of State.

From October 4 to 17, a part of the Mali delegation headed by Minister of Finance and Commerce Attaher Maiga, remained in Peking to continue their visit and exchange views with the relevant departments of China on certain specific questions concerning the development of the relations of friendly co-operation between China and Mali.

The talks between China and Mali were held in an atmosphere of sincerity, frankness, cordiality and friendliness. During the talks the two parties had a full exchange of views on international questions of common interest and on the further development of the relations of friendly co-operation between the two countries. The results of the talks showed a complete identity of views between the two parties on the questions discussed.

The two parties were of the opinion that the present international situation is most favourable to the people of all countries in their struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, to win and safeguard national independence and defend world peace; they pointed out with satisfaction that the national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America have become a mighty contemporary force weakening and directly hitting at im-

perialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and defending world peace as well as a great historic current promoting human progress. They reaffirmed their resolute support for the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their just struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and to win and safeguard national independence; and they expressed deep conviction that this struggle would emerge victorious finally.

The two parties noted with pleasure that the situation is most favourable for revolution throughout the continent of Africa. The 300 million African people have awakened and the national-liberation movement has become an irresistible force with the momentum of a landslide; the colonial system of imperialism in Africa is inevitably heading towards disintegration. This is an event of tremendous historic significance in our time. The people of more than 30 independent African states are carrying on with full confidence the struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, safeguard national independence and build their respective countries. The two parties expressed warm congratulations to the people of Zambia on their recent achievement of independence and paid respects to the people of Gambia who will achieve independence in February 1965.

The two parties expressed concern over the situation in the Congo (Leopoldville), and held that the sufferings of the Congolese (L) people are solely the making of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. The two parties showed deep sympathy with and gave unreserved support to the just and patriotic struggle of the Congolese (L) people, strongly condemned the imperialist aggression and intervention in that country, firmly demanded the withdrawal of the imperialist military personnel and foreign mercenaries from there, and expressed the deep conviction that the Congolese (L) people will win their just and patriotic struggle in the end.

The two parties expressed resolute support to the peoples of Angola, Guinea (Bissau), Mozambique, Southwest Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, Swaziland, French Somaliland and other African countries who are still under colonial rule in their struggle to smash colonial shackles and to win independence and freedom. The two parties indignantly condemned the policies of racial discrimination and apartheid pursued by the colonial authorities in South Africa, Southwest Africa and Southern Rhodesia and practised elsewhere in the world; they expressed full support to the South African people in their struggle against the colonialist rule and for national liberation, and to the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle to oppose the imperialist creation of a second "Union of South Africa" and to win national independence.

The two parties pledged their firm support for the Korean and Vietnamese peoples in their just struggle against imperialist aggression and for the reunification of their motherlands. They strongly condemned the aggressive crimes of imperialism in violating the Geneva agreements and waging a special war against the south Vietnamese people; they expressed firm support to the Cambodian people in their just struggle to defend their sovereignty, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity and to the Laotian people in their just struggle to safeguard their sovereignty, independence, neutrality, unity and territorial integrity. The two parties held that a conference of the countries concerned should be convened immediately in accordance with the Geneva agreements so as to settle the question of Indo-China peacefully. The two parties

pledged their firm support to the people of North Kalimantan in their just struggle for national independence and to the Government and people of Indonesia in their just struggle to oppose imperialism and all neo-colonialist schemes against the Republic of Indonesia. The two parties pledged firm support for the Cuban people's just struggle against imperialist aggression and the five demands raised by the Cuban Government, and expressed the deep conviction that the heroic Cuban people will win final victory under the leadership of Fidel Castro.

The two parties expressed active support for the Second African-Asian Conference scheduled to be held in Algeria in March 1965, and were of the firm belief that the conference will carry on and further develop the Bandung spirit and make important contributions towards opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, winning and safeguarding national independence, developing national economy and culture, promoting Asian-African solidarity, and defending world peace. Both parties pledged their determination to work jointly for the full success of this conference.

The two parties expressed sincere congratulations on the positive achievements scored by the Second Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held not long ago in Cairo. The Chinese side expressed admiration for the positive contribution made by President Modibo Keita to the success of this conference.

The Chinese side expressed high admiration for the people of Mali who, united as one under the leadership of the Sudanese Union Party and President Modibo Keita, have waged valiant struggles for the defence of their national independence and against all sorts of imperialist pressures and subversive schemes. It praised the Government and people of Mali for their spirit of self-reliance, their firm resolve to overcome difficulties, their endeavours and important achievements in developing national economy and culture and gradually removing the poverty and backwardness left over by colonial rule. The Chinese side was glad to note that the people of Mali are carrying forward their revolution and are determined to build their own country in accordance with the teachings of scientific socialism. It highly appraised the just stand of the Government of Mali against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for the defence of Asian-African solidarity and world peace.

The Mali side expressed high admiration for the Chinese people who have won great victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction over the past 15 years under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. These great victories have filled the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America with pride and hope. The Mali side expressed its appreciation of the foreign policy of peace consistently pursued by the Chinese Government and its unremitting support for the just struggle of all oppressed peoples and nations in the world. It expressed hearty thanks to the Chinese people and Government for their generous, disinterested and brotherly aid to the Republic of Mali, which is in conformity with the genuine spirit of proletarian internationalism in all respects. The Mali side expressed fraternal respects to the Chinese experts working in Mali for their devoted service, selfless labour and competent skill. The Government of Mali reaffirmed its support for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in

the United Nations and for the just struggle of the Chinese Government and people to liberate their own territory Taiwan.

The Head of State of Mali warmly congratulated the Chinese people on their tremendous scientific, political and moral success in exploding their first atom bomb. This great achievement of the Chinese scientists, technicians and workers constitutes an important contribution to the enhancement of the defence capabilities of Asian, African and Latin American peoples. It puts an end to the nuclear monopoly and nuclear blackmail of imperialism.

The Head of State of Mali expressed firm support for the Chinese Government's proposal for convening a summit conference of all countries on the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

The two parties expressed great satisfaction with the development of the relations of friendship and co-operation since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Mali; they were of the opinion that the mutual support and mutual assistance between the two countries in political, economic and cultural fields have been fruitful. These relations of friendship and co-operation have set an example of friendly co-operation between Asian and African countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference. The two parties are resolved to make ceaseless efforts for the continued development of this friendly co-operation.

During the visit of President Modibo Keita in China, the two parties signed the "Treaty of Friendship Between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Mali" and the "agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Mali on the supply of equipment for industrial projects by the Chinese Government to the Mali Government." This marks a new stage in the development of the relations of friendly co-operation between the two countries. The two parties are fully confident of the broad prospects for the development of the relations of friendly co-operation between China and Mali.

The two parties held that the exchange of visits by the state leaders of the two countries is of great significance to the promotion of the friendship and co-operation between the two countries. The visit of President Modibo Keita to China has made an important contribution towards promoting the friendship and mutual understanding between the two peoples, strengthening Asian-African solidarity and defending world peace.

The Head of State and Government of Mali extended an invitation to the Chairman of the People's Republic of China and the Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China for a friendly visit to the Republic of Mali at a time convenient to them. Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai accepted this invitation with pleasure.

Peking, November 3, 1964

(Signed)

LIU SHAO-CHI

Chairman of the
People's Republic of China

(Signed)

MODIBO KEITA

Head of State and Gov-
ernment of the Republic
of Mali

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

Sanzo Nosaka's Speech

Sanzo Nosaka, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party, delivered a speech at a meeting in Tokyo on November 5 commemorating the Soviet Union's October Revolution and the Chinese revolution. Excerpts from Sanzo Nosaka's speech follow. — Ed.

KHRUSHCHOV'S removal from office and China's successful nuclear test are fresh victories for Marxism-Leninism and telling blows to imperialism headed by the United States," said Sanzo Nosaka.

He pointed out that the removal from office of Khrushchov signified the beginning of the bankruptcy of the adverse current of modern revisionism in the international arena; at the same time, it showed the complete correctness of the stand and line upheld by Marxist-Leninist parties and Marxist-Leninists throughout the world.

Referring to recent events in the international communist movement, the Cuban and Bac Bo Gulf incidents, he said that Khrushchov's approach to these incidents had harmed the interests of this side; it was one of yielding and submission to U.S. imperialism. He added, "A communist leader' lavishly praised by the imperialists must be totally untrustworthy." Both extremist views—the one contending that Khrushchov's removal from office would have no effect on the current revisionist trend, and the other contending that the struggle against revisionism was over and that there would be plain sailing in the future—were wrong, he said.

Sanzo Nosaka expressed the hope that the new leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union would learn from Khrushchov's failure and return to the road of genuine Marxism-Leninism. He said: "Let us wait and see which way the new leaders of the Soviet Union will go."

Turning to China's successful nuclear test, Sanzo Nosaka described it as "a new victory for the Chinese revolution and socialist construction, a victory for Marxism-Leninism upheld by the Chinese Communist Party, and a victory for the Chinese people."

* * *

Following are excerpts from statements by the leaders or leading organizations of a number of Communist Parties on Khrushchov's removal from office

which were reprinted in "Renmin Ribao" on November 4. Excerpts from statements of other Communist and Workers' Party leaders carried in "Renmin Ribao" on November 2 and 3 were printed in our last issue. — Ed.

Communique by the Italian Communist Party Leadership

THE communique issued by the leadership of the Italian Communist Party on October 22 said, there was "the need to overcome the delay and contradictions in the march along the path of renovation paved by the 20th Congress, and the need to make a profound study, in theory and in practice, of the inseparable links between socialism and democracy. . . .

"Anyhow, the great contributions made by Comrade Khrushchov himself in his efforts to affirm the policy of peaceful coexistence and to open a new path for communism and the working-class movement should not be forgotten."

The communique said that it was necessary to "resolutely bring about an upsurge in the struggle for peace and disarmament."

"In the circumstances," it continued, "the atomic test carried out by the People's Republic of China—this test shows the danger of further expansion of atomic armament, hence giving rise to justified and reasonable fear and anxiety among the public—cannot and should not serve as an excuse for the imperialist powers to renew the atomic arms race or indulge in nuclear proliferation in one form or another."

L. Longo's Speech

Luigi Longo, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party, at a mass meeting in Milan on October 18 said, "We endorsed the general line laid down at the 20th Congress of the C.P.S.U.

"We have all the time hoped that the line of the 20th Congress will be developed most consistently and courageously. . . .

"When the Chinese comrades clarified their views on the questions of peace, peaceful coexistence and the diverse ways to socialism, we opposed these views without any hesitation and reproached the Chinese comrades for the manner in which they conducted the polemics and their factional activities. . . .

"When the Soviet comrades advanced the idea of an international conference to settle the differences, we

immediately declared our opposition to such a conference.

"The Italian Communists attached importance to the fact that the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. had informed the Italian Communist Party that the line of the 20th Congress remained the unshakable policy of the Soviet Party. The Italian Communist Party had likewise declared, "The line of reform and the policy of peaceful coexistence of which Comrade Khrushchov is one of the principal proponents, constitute an essential and irreplaceable part of the general perspective of the Italian Communist Party, and are considered by the Italian Communists as the basis of the unity of the international workers' and communist movement. . . ."

"It appears impossible to retreat from the path blazed by the 20th Congress of the C.P.S.U. whose decisions were, and still are, in conformity with the objective need of society and the communist movement."

Statement of the Presidium of the Central Committee Of the Czechoslovak C.P.

The statement of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia as reported by CTK on October 19 said: "Our Party and our people appreciated Comrade Khrushchov's activities in implementing the general line of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the struggle for the application of the policy of peaceful coexistence and in exposing the wrong methods used in the period of the personality cult."

Resolution of the Central Committee Plenum Of the Czechoslovak C.P.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia held a plenary meeting on October 21 and 22 and adopted a resolution approving the above statement of its presidium. The resolution said, "It has adopted the conclusions of the report guiding the activities of our delegation because preparations are being made for the Moscow Drafting Committee which will prepare for the conference of the international Communist and Workers' Parties scheduled for next year. . . ."

"The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia emphatically points out that our Party steadfastly adheres to . . . the documents of the 1957 and 1960 Moscow Conferences, the conclusions of the 20th and 22nd Congresses of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the principles in the resolutions of the 12th Congress of our Party."

P. de Groot's Statement

Paul de Groot, President of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Netherlands, said at a

press conference on October 16, "Khrushchov's removal from office is helpful to the elimination of the difference of views."

Answering questions put by the press Wolff (Secretary of the Secretariat) said, "We hold that many questions still have to be solved in the preparation for an international conference."

Statement of the Political Committee Of the British C.P.

The Political Committee of the British Communist Party in a statement published by the *Daily Worker* of October 20 said that the most important features of the 20th Congress of the C.P.S.U. "are the preservation of peace, the policy of peaceful coexistence and the fullest development of socialist democracy and collective leadership."

"British Communists note the big positive part played by Comrade Khrushchov in initiating and developing the policies of the 20th Congress in the U.S.S.R. . . ."

"The British Communist Party, which defined its attitude to peace and the advance to socialism in 1951 in its programme, 'The British Road to Socialism,' will certainly continue to campaign along these lines."

J. Gollan's Article

General Secretary of the British Communist Party John Gollan, in an article published in the *Daily Worker* on October 24, said: "There can be no doubt about Comrade Khrushchov's great services to the communist cause, particularly in rooting out the evils associated with the cult of the individual, restoring socialist legality and collective leadership, showing that war was not fatally inevitable and the possibility of new roads to socialism."

"Thus, the general line of the 20th, 21st and 22nd Congresses of the C.P.S.U. was of the greatest significance not only for the C.P.S.U. It opened up, despite all difficulties, a new creative forward phase in the development of the international communist movement."

"For the world communist movement there can be no going back on this. On the contrary, it must be pushed ahead with renewed vigour, energy and initiative."

"Of the greatest importance arising from this were the new bold measures taken by the Soviet Union in furthering the cause of world peace and the policy of peaceful coexistence."

"It was in this light above all that the people of the world judged Comrade Khrushchov's contribution. . . ."

"Now when this or that criticism is being made of Comrade Khrushchov, his positive contribution remains. . . .

"The basic position taken by the Soviet Union on the main differences in the international communist movement was correct. . . .

"The last ten years have been a decisive period in the development of the Soviet Union. The ending of the

Stalin period and the removal of the evils of the cult of personality—even though the way in which this was handled was open to criticism—brought in this new stage.

"Comrade Khrushchov as First Secretary and Soviet Chairman carried forward the fuller development of socialist democracy, freedom, order and collective leadership to a certain stage."

International Communist Movement

Conspiracy of Yoshio Shiga's Trip to U.S.S.R.

YOSHIO SHIGA, renegade from the Japanese Communist Party, left Yokohama on November 4 by a Soviet liner on his way to Moscow. He was travelling to the U.S.S.R. on the invitation of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., according to Tokyo press reports quoting the Nippon Broadcasting Station and the Kyodo News Agency.

According to Kyodo, Shiga told the press that he planned to hold talks with the new Soviet leaders and seek their explanations about the ousting of Khrushchov.

The *Nippon Keizai Shimbun* reported that should Shiga win the support of the new Soviet Government during his visit to the Soviet Union, he would set about building a "second Communist Party" upon his return to Japan.

"Akahata" Exposes Plot

Akahata in an article on November 4, entitled "The Conspiracy of Yoshio Shiga's Trip to the Soviet Union," points out that this trip "is a concrete manifestation of the pitiable conspiracy of the anti-Party group of splitters which, finding itself in a *cul-de-sac*, is trying to prolong its existence by begging for foreign support."

The article says that the Shiga group has suffered a telling blow as a result of Khrushchov's forced removal. To recover lost ground, it has attempted to take advantage of the long-planned trip to the Soviet Union to beg from the new leadership of the Soviet Union an explanation of the truth of Khrushchov's removal and use this to pass itself off as the Japanese "Party," Shiga himself as representative of that "Party," and then acquire the visa for "international citizenship."

"The leadership of the Soviet Party was itself compelled to relieve Khrushchov of his posts because of the aggravation of contradictions in the Khrushchov revisionist line; and it is precisely because of this that Shiga's plan will likewise be doomed to failure though

he has placed his last hopes on the new leadership of the Soviet Union," the article says.

"If some people abroad think that this handful of despicable anti-Party revisionists are still useful to them, they will surely be severely condemned by history," it said.

* * *

Earlier, a report from Moscow said that the Soviet paper *Trud* on October 30 devoted its entire third page to articles by Japanese and Soviet personages under the general heading "On the Front of the Class Struggle." These included an article by V.I. Prokhorov, Secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, which lavished praise on Yoshio Shiga, Ichizo Suzuki, and other renegades of the Japanese Communist Party. Quoting statements in the *Voice of Japan*, a journal published by Shiga and other renegades, this article maliciously attacked the Japanese Communist Party as "going against the interests of the Japanese working class and, in fact, falling in with the stand of Japanese monopoly capital." It stated slanderously that "the Japanese C.P. leaders are in the same camp with those who oppress and exploit the Japanese working class."

The article praised to the skies activities which undermine the Japanese movement against atomic and hydrogen bombs and which split the Tenth World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs. It also branded those who opposed the splitting activities as "splitters," saying that "the splitters' attacks on the most human demands of the peoples are barbarous and profane."

Quoting the preposterous arguments of Shiga and Suzuki, Prokhorov's article said that the Japanese Communist Party's stand against the U.S.-British-U.S.S.R. tripartite partial nuclear test ban treaty was an "anti-popular stand." It acclaimed Shiga and others for writing to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan in the name of friends of the *Voice of Japan* to assail the Japanese Communist Party's position on the tripartite treaty and other questions.

Training Medical Workers

by LING YANG

CHINA has trained some 450,000 doctors, surgeons, dentists, pharmacists, nurses, midwives and other medical workers since liberation. Most of them are trained in modern methods and have a basic knowledge of traditional Chinese methods, but quite a number are specialized in traditional Chinese medicine and most of these also have a knowledge of modern, Western methods. This new contingent of medical workers is working in a national health service together with a million veteran medical men. These latter include about 20,000 modern-trained physicians.

For a big country of 650 million people even such a large medical force is not enough and strenuous efforts are continuing to increase it, but it signifies notable progress when compared with medical conditions in old China.

New China inherited from the old days an appalling legacy of poverty, ill health and the merest skeleton of a health service. There were few modern hospitals in the country fifteen years ago and many of the few medical colleges were run by foreign interests. Modern-trained doctors practised principally in the big coastal cities. Important as traditional medicine was to the masses, it was badly neglected by the reactionary regime. Not a single school specialized in this field. Western-trained physicians largely ignored it.

Reforming Old, Building New Medical Schools

The establishment of a modern health service for the people occupied the attention of the People's Government from the start. The training of more medical workers was taken as a central task in this field. The first thing was to reorganize and reform the old medical colleges taken over from the imperialists and the old regime. They differed widely in teaching methods and materials. Most of the teaching was out of touch with Chinese realities. Case histories used in text books, for instance, were usually from European or American experience and often therefore did not make much sense when considered in relation to conditions in China. Little consideration was given to such important topics for China's health service as the prevention and treatment of schistosomiasis* and other diseases and ailments especially widespread in old China. Medical colleges had no departments for training specialists in public health and anti-epidemic work so essential to China.

* A parasitical disease, carried by a snail, which once ravaged large areas of the Yangtse valley and caused untold suffering to the peasants.

New China radically transformed the old colleges. Their facilities, equipment and methods of instruction have been greatly improved and teaching standards raised. Old courses have been reorganized and a large number of new specialized courses introduced, especially on those subjects which are of particular and urgent interest in China today. While these schools were being reformed and expanded many new ones were set up.

New China trains its medical workers in many ways: in colleges, specialized secondary schools, spare-time courses and other classes.

Every province, municipality and autonomous region, except Tibet, now has one or more medical colleges. Of this total a certain number specialize in particular branches of medicine. The first college to train medical specialists exclusively or the coalminers has been set up in Tangshan, centre of the famous Kailan colliery. A number of medical colleges have been set up especially to train doctors and pharmacists for the railway workers. There are 20 medical colleges and schools training doctors in traditional Chinese medicine.

The national network of medical colleges now has 90,000 students, eight times as many as were being trained in medical colleges in all China in 1947, the peak pre-liberation year. As in other higher educational institutions students receive tuition and lodging free with stipends for those who need them. Since liberation these colleges have graduated 120,000 students. Another 330,000 youngsters finished three- to four-year courses in 200 secondary medical schools distributed in all parts of the country.

The medical and pharmaceutical colleges give five- or six-year courses. Each college has attached to it one or more hospitals where students go for clinical training. Large ones, such as the Peking and the Shanghai No. 1 Medical Colleges have five or six hospitals attached to them. The Chinese Medical College established in Peking in 1958 has eight-year courses to train research workers in medical science.

Training Socialist-Minded Doctors

New China's medical schools aim to train qualified specialists who are socialist-minded and professionally competent. In order to achieve this, students, besides their professional training, get the same socialist political education as in other schools.

They are also required to spend a certain time doing physical labour on the farms or in the factories and

here while living and working together with the peasants and workers they learn to identify themselves with the working people and become more determined to serve the masses. They learn in this way to link theory better with practice because, in addition to helping with farm or factory work, they also spread medical knowledge among the masses, pass on knowledge on the prevention of diseases and give treatment.

The experience of the Shanghai No. 1 Medical College is a good example of this. In 1957, students and faculty members of the college's Public Health Department went to Chingpu on the city's outskirts and there established an "experimental plot" for the prevention and treatment of schistosomiasis. Later they made Chingpu a base for regular medical field work and for life and work among the peasants.

Working in close contact with the peasants and studying conditions and problems on the spot, they developed a deeper sense of class solidarity with the peasant masses and got a better first-hand knowledge of the disease. In this way they were able to devise the most practical methods for preventing, curing and wiping out the disease.

The teaching staff has also found the "experimental plot" method of help in their work. Courses in epidemiology, environmental sanitation, nutrition, public health organization, labour hygiene and many other subjects were much improved by incorporating experience gained from work in Chingpu.

"Study While You Work"

In China today, not only large cities have well-appointed modern hospitals. Each county has one or two, each people's commune has at least a polyclinic and many commune farm brigades have clinics. The bigger factories and mines have set up sizable hospitals. Most of these hospitals and clinics are staffed with graduates from medical colleges and secondary medical schools. In all these institutions "study while you work" methods have been found effective in enabling medical workers to continue their studies without leaving their posts.

In the cities, they have ample opportunity to attend tuition-free spare-time courses, evening colleges or short-term courses. Lectures, discussions on complicated cases and dozens of specialized periodicals give them up-to-date information on the latest achievements in medical science.

In the rural areas where hospitals and clinics are fewer and more scattered there are also many opportunities to raise one's professional level. Physicians, professors as well as research workers (many of them well known in their fields) frequently come from the cities to pass on their knowledge to their rural colleagues, giving lectures, performing demonstration operations and giving suggestions on how to treat complicated cases. It is in this way and also by spare-time courses that China has built up a large force of modern



Acupuncture class in the Peking College of Traditional Medicine

midwives, many of them old midwives retrained in modern methods.

Hospitals and research institutions which are better equipped and have higher scientific standards often give courses in advanced studies. Doctors who have several years' practical experience can work under the guidance of veteran specialists for a period and attend special lectures in the department they are interested in. For example, the Tientsin People's Hospital, known for its departments of osteology and oncology, and the Neurosurgery Department of the Hsuanwu Hospital with its attached institution in Peking, have both trained quite a number of qualified surgeons in this way. This method has also been widely adopted in training specialists in newly developing fields such as cardiovascular surgery and the making of electroencephalograms.

At a rough count, more than 90,000 medical workers received such training during the last 15 years. These include 15,000 doctors of the traditional Chinese school who wished to acquire a knowledge of Western medicine and several thousand Western-trained doctors who wished to study traditional Chinese medicine.

High Standard of Graduates

Many distinguished examples demonstrate the high standard of post-liberation graduates from the medical colleges.

Chen Chung-wei, a young Shanghai surgeon trained after liberation, has performed two successful

operations of great significance to Chinese surgery. In January last year, he and his colleagues rejoined a completely severed right hand of a machinist, the first successful operation of its kind. A year later, this worker, his rejoined hand functioning satisfactorily, is back at his factory. In November 1963 they rejoined a completely severed left arm of another worker. This time the arm had been severed near the shoulder in an accident. The patient can now wave and flex his reknit arm, lift his hand to touch his head and hold a one-kg. weight with it. (See P.R., No. 34, 1963 and No. 37, 1964.)

Three Shanghai army surgeons, Wu Meng-chao, Chang Hsiao-hua and Hu Hung-kai, all post-liberation graduates, have performed 71 hepatic resections in the past four years with a record of 88.7 per cent success, an achievement equal to the world's best in this field.

Since their first successful operation performed in the spring of 1960, these surgeons have operated for 14 kinds of liver trouble, including liver tumours and cancers, parasitic cysts of the liver and liver stones. Since 1963, they have operated successfully on three cases of malignant tumours in the central liver lobes. An effective method of controlling bleeding during the operation has been developed. This is important as the central lobes are close to the main vein in the abdominal cavity and the hepatic hilum, where many blood vessels enter.

Such young medical specialists testify to the success of our medical education. Building on the experience gained in these past years, China is working for the further rapid expansion of these cadres of highly qualified medical workers as a key step to giving a better medical service to the people.

THE WEEK

(Continued from p. 5.)

eighty and territorial integrity against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys; it described their advances in national construction, gained as a result of reliance on their own efforts and hard work and categorical rejection of U.S. aid with strings attached, as "a great inspiration to all peoples cherishing their independence and national dignity." The message also paid tribute to Cambodia for the increasingly important role it is playing in international affairs and its contributions to Asian-African solidarity and world peace. Referring to the kinsmanlike friendship between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples, the Chinese leaders said in their message: "We wish to avail ourselves of this opportunity to reiterate that, in the just struggle in defence of independence, neutrality and territorial integrity, the Cambodian people and the Royal Government of Cambodia will always have the full support of China's 650 million people."

A Chinese government delegation led by Marshal Chen Yi, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, travelled to Phnom Penh to greet the Cambodian people on their Independence Day anniversary and join them in their celebrations. Speaking at a banquet Mme. Norodom Sihanouk

gave on November 8, Marshal Chen Yi again pledged China's support for Cambodia in defending itself against any act of aggression. "China and Cambodia," he said, "are neighbours sharing the same weal and woe. China definitely will not sit idly by in the face of any act of aggression or provocation which threatens the security of the Kingdom of Cambodia. The Chinese Government and people strongly denounce U.S. imperialism and its south Vietnamese lackeys for their criminal acts of aggression against Cambodia. They firmly support the just struggle of the Cambodian Government and people in defending their country's sovereignty and territorial integrity." Vice-Premier Chen Yi stressed that the Chinese people always honoured their words. "What they have promised, they will carry out," he declared.

In Peking Cambodian Ambassador to China Truong Cang and his wife gave a reception on November 9 to celebrate the anniversary. Among those attending were Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and his wife, Vice-Premiers Teng Hsiac-ping and Li Hsien-nien and other Chinese leaders.

Ambassador Truong Cang condemned the United States and its lackeys in south Viet Nam for repeatedly intruding into Cambodia,

bombing its villages and strafing its peaceful inhabitants. All this, he said, showed how the United States and its flunkies in Saigon disregarded Cambodia's sovereignty and the 1954 Geneva agreements on Indo-China. The Ambassador reiterated Cambodia's determination to oppose aggression. He expressed confidence in its final triumph.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, in his speech, praised the Cambodian people for their unremitting struggles to safeguard their sovereignty and their achievements in national construction. "The Kingdom of Cambodia," he said, "firmly pursues a policy of peace and neutrality, strictly abides by the agreements reached at the two Geneva conferences, and has made important contributions to the preservation of peace in Indo-China and Southeast Asia." He attributed these achievements, together with Cambodia's contribution to the success of the Second Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, to the brilliant leadership of Prince Sihanouk and the heroic efforts of the Cambodian people. The Vice-Premier condemned U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in south Viet Nam for intensifying their armed attacks on Cambodian territory. He declared that China, as Cambodia's close neighbour and reliable friend, could not ignore any act of aggression endangering the security of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

ACROSS THE LAND

Skull of Early Man Found

THE skull of an ape-man which is estimated to predate Peking Man has been discovered in China.

The latter's discovery in Choukoutien near Peking was until recently the earliest remains of man (eu hominid) ever found in China. Skulls of men of a similarly early date have been found only in Java (Java Man) in Indonesia and in Ternifine in Algeria. The Peking Man (*Sinanthropus pekinensis*) is estimated to be 400,000 years old. Now a human skull from the early middle Pleistocene period, thought to be 500,000 to 600,000 years old, has been unearthed in Kungwangling Village in Lantian County, Shensi Province.

The find is well preserved. In addition to a complete skull cap, the orbits (eye sockets), the nasal bones and the temporal bones on both sides of the skull are partially preserved. The strong browridges which are connected above the nose, the low skull vault and thick cranial wall of the skull, all suggest the primitive character of its owner.

Numerous fossils of mammals were discovered together with the skull. These include the stegodont elephant, ancient small bear (*Ursus etruscus*), sabre-toothed cat (*Machairodus*), Sanmen horse (*Equus sanmeniensis*), tapir, giant deer (*Megaloceros*) and bison.

Unlike the skull of Peking Man which was found in a cave, the Lan-

tian one was discovered in sediments out in the open. At present, the Lantian skull is the only one of an early ape-man in China. The whereabouts of Peking Man's skulls is unknown; they were last heard of in the possession of the Americans.

The discovery of a mandible of an early man in Lantian in the summer of 1963 led to extensive explorations in the area earlier this year. The Chinese Academy of Sciences' Institute of Vertebrate Palaeontology and Palaeoanthropology field team, working on a calcareous concretion layer under yellowish loess-like sandy clays, excavated whole lumps of deposits containing fossils. These were transported to Peking for preparation. The skull, and a fossil ape-man tooth, were found in these deposits.

News of this important find was announced on November 3 by Young Chung-chien, Director of the Institute of Vertebrate Palaeontology and Palaeoanthropology, at a joint meeting in Sian, Shensi Province, of the National Conference on Quaternary Researches and the Lantian Cenozoic Field Conference.

Scientists Go to Countryside

MORE and more agricultural scientists have emerged from their laboratories to link research directly with actual production by closely co-operating with rural functionaries and peasants.

Scientists' on-the-spot research meets an urgent need as commune

members, eager to probe the laws of nature and raise yields, have started experimental plots and require expert help. On Peking's outskirts, for example, 260 experimental wheat plots—run jointly by rural functionaries, peasants and hundreds of scientists (professors, wheat experts and agro-technicians) — totalling 30,000 *mu* have been set up. Advanced cultivation methods have been tried out and detailed records studied. Such efforts played an important part in this year's record-breaking yields on a million *mu* of wheatland.

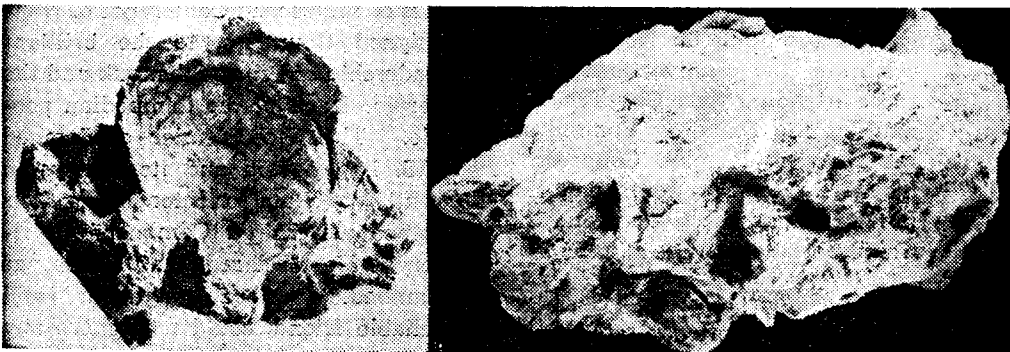
Two new pilot plots—for investigating low-yielding paddyfields in rice-growing Hunan Province and the saline soil that makes full growth of Honan Province's cotton and wheat seedlings impossible—have been inaugurated by the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences' Soil and Fertilizer Institute. The research group in Hunan, combining its work with that of the local peasants, worked out means of fertilization which improve soil structure and raise per *mu* rice yield by 15 to 30 per cent. The Honan project has devised measures for ensuring a much fuller stand of seedlings.

Agricultural scientists also have carried out extensive pest and disease control surveys in co-ordination with the peasants. They have found ways to bring crop-destroying locusts under control and produced an effective insecticide which kills over 95 per cent of the wheat midges. Cattle plague has been virtually wiped out.

Lauding the scientists' contributions, Vice-Premier Tan Chen-lin called their efforts "an effective way to serve agriculture, a method for combining scientists' efforts with the production struggle and scientific experiments of the masses, and a means for developing agriculture with greater, faster, better and more economical results."

New Colleges in Peking

THE nation's more pressing technological, industrial and agricultural needs for



Skull cap of Lantian ape-man, interior view (left) and anterior view (right). The major portion still is embedded in a hard matrix

trained personnel are being partly answered by the 13 new institutions of higher learning which have sprung up in Peking since 1958. These additions over a seven-year span confirm the leap-forward speed with which China is building a modern industry, agriculture, science and technology. All in all there are 51 universities and colleges in the capital offering students 460 special courses. Such courses in engineering alone now double those of 1957.

Most of the new colleges are training technical personnel for the engineering, chemical, power, and light industries. The Chinese University of Science and Technology has 30 specialized courses including high-polymer chemistry, chemical physics and applied mathematics. Many of the newer industries such as artificial fibre, precision instrument making and equipment for medical use, and the design and manufacture of machinery for the various branches of light industry are staffed with graduates from the new colleges or specialized courses. Up to this year, 10,000 students have come from these colleges and courses alone, where studies are closely linked with practice.

Many graduates of the Peking Institute of Water Conservancy and Hydro-electric Power are now taking part in the management of reservoirs, dams and irrigation projects.

Industrial Briefs

A large single column boring and turning mill, which processes parts up to 1.25 metres in diameter and weighs two tons, and an eight-metre long 12-ton lathe were two of the many new machine tools displayed at Canton's semi-annual Export Commodities Fair this autumn. All new machine tools on display — lathes, drilling, boring, milling, grinding, planing and shaping machines — attained high levels in structure, performance and efficiency according to rigid tests.

* * *

Yearly production of traditional Tibetan rugs and carpets by Lhasa's carpet factory has trebled the amount produced before liberation.

In addition, output has been extended to include traditional Tibetan garments, quilts, aprons and woollen knitwear.

* * *

Sub-tropical Kwangtung Province, one of China's major sugar producing areas, has 101 large, medium and small mechanized sugar refineries. Total refining capacity is four times the figure for 1949.

* * *

Tientsin's electrical instruments industry is turning out more than 200 varieties of products in 3,000 specifications: transistor radios, high-frequency electric furnaces, analogue computers, instruments for testing precision of automatic equipment and

for electrical engineering, heat engineering, optics and navigation.

* * *

China today has more than 2,000 kinds of medical instruments and apparatus in serial production. Specialized medical instruments factories produce electronic apparatus, X-ray machines, optical instruments, surgical apparatus, and hospital equipment.

* * *

Over 280 varieties of silk fabric have been designed and trial-produced in Chekiang Province, traditionally known as "the home of silk," in the first nine months of this year, bringing the total number of Chekiang varieties to some 4,000.

The New Generation

TWELVE-year-old Chao Hsiang-yang has his first wheelchair. How this lad, paralyzed in both legs before he first began walking, got his new aid dates back to Sept. 1, 1962, when he enrolled in the Beijing Primary School in Pinghsiang, Kiangsi.

Because of his condition the school staff met to consider Chao's enrolment and then discussed ways to give this crippled child of a worker all possible help. One of the first things decided was to put him in a class on the ground floor nearest the school gate. In the beginning his father brought him to and fro on his back.

Watching young Chao's physical difficulties, one schoolmate decided to help out. Jao Chi-lin, who was just nine, asked: "Let me try and carry you." He was followed by five others who soon took over the father's burden.

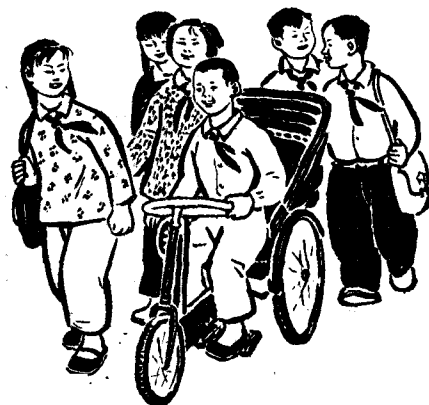
As the boys saw it, they were putting into practice what they had been taught. They carried Chao on their spring outing and gave him his first view of the town from a hilltop. He was delighted. Wherever the class went, such as to an exhibition, Chao was part of the group as a result of his "extra" legs.

When on May 31, 1964, the *Renmin Ribao* reported that the boys had passed the 500-day mark in their

efforts on Chao's behalf the school was immediately swamped with letters and donations from all over the country. Letters of praise and encouragement flowed in from army-men, from factory and office workers, from teachers and Young Pioneers.

Donations were all returned, but new ones followed in their wake. Again the school sent them back because the staff and pupils already had decided to get Chao a hand-propelled wheelchair. But workers and staff members of an artificial limb factory in Nanchang, the provincial capital, made a present of the specially made chair.

Aug. 1 was the gala day. Flanked by his six comrades, Chao received his wheelchair with a writing board which can be tucked away when not in use.



ROUND THE WORLD

Labour Takes Over

British Economy Shaky

As Labour took over from the Tory administration after the general election which gave it a precarious majority of four in the House of Commons, mounting economic troubles stared Britain's "new masters" in the face. The country's gold reserves were falling; the value of the pound had dropped to its lowest point for seven years; the trade gap had widened to an alarming extent; and the balance of payments was one of the most unfavourable for years. The economic and financial picture was so gloomy that the press in Western Europe and in Britain itself already talked about the vulnerability of the Labour government.

To grapple with the ugly situation, Whitehall announced on October 26 a 15 per cent import surcharge. As a tariff barrier, the levy hit the Common Market and EFTA (European Free Trade Association) countries and also the home market. British business houses warned that prices would go up for a wide range of commodities.

Danish Foreign Minister Haekkerup accused Britain of violating the terms of the EFTA agreement. Norway, exporter of newsprint to Britain, described the levy as a "shock." Italian Minister of Foreign Trade Bernardo Mattarella said he was worried by this British move and a spokesman of the Bonn Ministry of Economics said West Germany was "very disappointed." France's Finance Minister Valery Giscard d'Estaing stated that the British levy "may affect exports in sensitive areas of the French economy." U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon expressed "regrets" about the measure which would have an "adverse effect" on U.S. trade. In face of this opposition the Labour government assured its allies that the import surcharge would be revoked as soon as the balance of payments deficit was overcome.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson, to gild the pill, pleaded in a television

broadcast that Britain took the step because it faced an "extremely serious economic situation" and had been "living on borrowed money and borrowed time." He added, "We have been accepting money from many parts of the world, in particular from our Commonwealth partners whose sterling balances in London have been rising. And in addition we have had to borrow from New York and our friends in Europe." Wilson indicated that the British Government intended to borrow further from other international sources. But even this, together with the additional import duties and other measures announced does not seem to have created much of an impression in leading British circles. In the opinion of the *Financial Times*, the City's mouthpiece, "the current situation is threatening."

Dimmer Divali

From Ship to Shop

Divali, the Indian festival of lights celebrated a week ago, was dimmer this year. It was darkened by food shortages which, already bad enough in mid-1964, are now growing steadily worse. Sugar and flour, the two staples for the occasion, are scarce in most of India. For millions of Hindu housewives buying either commodity, even an amount barely enough for the family, meant standing long hours in queues or paying ransom prices on the black market.

The worsening situation has caused widespread discontent. Shortage and hoarding have sent all food prices up and up, by as much as 40 per cent in recent days. In some states, Orissa for example, the people raided the grain stores and attacked police stations, government offices and the homes of officials.

To meet the crisis, Prime Minister Shastri tried to introduce food rationing but was opposed by the state chief ministers. The Congress politicians had no confidence that even a low level of rationing could be main-

tained in the face of the critical shortages. They were "reluctant to go along with the plan" because, as AP reported from New Delhi, some complained that "Shastri's Central Government had proved unable, in the past, to maintain the flow of food grains it had promised to the states." Thus of the 16 states only Kerala, governed directly from New Delhi, had food rationing instituted. But observers doubted whether the ration of 6 ounces of rice and 4 ounces of wheat per day could be maintained there for long.

News reports from the Indian capital say that hunger demonstrations in many parts of the country are growing more frequent. Long queues before state food shops are a common sight. DPA reported that the situation would be worse were it not for the almost daily arrival of shiploads of wheat from the United States. The precariousness of living from ship to shop — and not even being very sure about that for millions in the queues outside the state shops — must indeed be food for thought for the Indian people as they watch Congress Party politicians meet this weekend at Guntur to talk yet again about the crisis.

"Sea Dragon" Off Naha

Opposition Mounts in Japan

No sooner had the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo been informed that the Japanese Government was ready for U.S. nuclear submarines to call at Japanese ports than *Sea Dragon*, a nuclear-powered attack submarine of the U.S. 7th Fleet, sailed into Naha, the U.S. military base on Okinawa in the northern Pacific. Though declining to reveal the date, U.S. State Department spokesman McCloskey announced on November 5 that one such U.S. submarine was expected in a Japanese port by the end of the month. UPI disclosed that it would first dock either at Sasebo or Yokosuka.

Washington's decision to dispatch its nuclear submarines in defiance of strong opposition not only of the citizens of Sasebo and Yokosuka but throughout the country has galvanized the people of Japan into

firm united action. At meetings and demonstrations in Tokyo and at many port cities, now growing bigger in scope and more denunciatory in tone, the United States has been condemned for conspiring to involve Japan in its war schemes and nuclear blackmail. With one voice the people of Japan have indicted the aggressive moves of the American Administration as flagrant threats to Japan and peace in Asia.

The nationwide campaign with the Japanese Communist Party in the van and the Socialist Party and mass organizations all playing their part, is expected to press ahead as the entry of the first U.S. nuclear submarine draws near. A big rally in Tokyo is scheduled for November 15. In the meantime, seven leading Japanese nuclear physicists including Professors Hideki Yukawa, Shoichi Sakata and Mokichiro Nogami have issued a statement on behalf of 1,215 of their colleagues. They opposed the docking of U.S. nuclear submarines in Japanese ports and have criticized the Government for submitting to the U.S. dictate.

Mozambique

Call for General Insurrection

Mozambique, along with Angola and so-called Portuguese Guinea, has turned to armed struggle on a nationwide scale to overthrow its Portuguese oppressors. The Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO), in a proclamation of general armed insurrection issued on October 21, called on the people throughout the country to take up arms against the hated colonial regime. "Faced with the constant refusal of the Portuguese Government to recognize our right to independence," it said, "the Mozambique Liberation Front again declares that armed struggle is the only way for the Mozambican people to achieve their aspirations of liberty, justice and social well-being." It laid stress on a firm and implacable struggle to root out Portuguese colonialism which has the backing of imperialist powers.

In its memorandum to the recently concluded Conference of Non-Aligned

Nations at Cairo, FRELIMO pointed out that the United States, Britain and other NATO countries were supporting Portugal in its suppression of the Mozambican freedom fighters. Moreover, as *Mozambican Revolution*, organ of FRELIMO, pointed out recently, there is a secret alliance between the racist government of Salazar at Lisbon and that of Ian Smith in Salisbury to concert their repressive measures against the liberation movements in both countries. But while the reactionary forces are ganging up with the Portuguese colonialists, ranged against them are a potentially greater force, millions of Mozambicans and their brothers in free and colonial Africa.

Johnson Returned

Dirtiest Campaign Over

Lyndon Baines Johnson, the present White House incumbent, has been elected President of the United States in what the press on both sides of the Atlantic described as one of the dirtiest campaigns in American history.

Johnson defeated his opponent Barry Goldwater by carrying 45 of the 50 states. In the Congressional elections which took place at the same time, Johnson's Democrats won 278 seats against the Republicans' 134 in the House of Representatives. In the Senate where one-third of the seats were up for election, the Democrats took 26 and the Republicans 8.

The Democratic "landslide" does not mean real endorsement for the policies of the Johnson Administration. Campaign camouflage and oratory notwithstanding, the American electorate was compelled to make its customary choice of "the lesser of two evils." In this election, as in the past, Wall Street saw to it that it would call the tune no matter who was elected. The Rockefeller group backed Johnson through Henry Ford, Jr. and Goldwater through George Champion, H.L. Hunt, the oil magnate who also put his stakes on both men, said it would not make a lot of difference whether Johnson or Goldwater was President. Birds of a feather, the two candidates were simply representatives and instruments of American Big Business.

Johnson has a host of thorny problems to tackle. Already the American press is worrying about the "difficult decisions" he has to make: "disarray in the Atlantic alliance and the crumbling military situation in Southeast Asia" (UPI), "the war in south Viet Nam" (AP), "long-range relations with Red China" (*New York Post*), the U.S. dollar's "eventual crisis" (*U.S. News & World Report*), etc. If the decisions flowing from its policy of war and aggression abroad are "difficult," the issues confronting the Johnson Administration at home, the surging Negro freedom movement for one, are equally insoluble. As James Reston of the *New York Times* put it after the election, President Johnson now faces "an uncertain and menacing future."



"WHO ELSE YOU GOT?"

New York Herald Tribune

BALLET

From Cuba

Peking in recent weeks has been enjoying a diversity of songs and dances from five continents. In early October came the New Zealand Maori artists, followed by the Japanese Matsuyama Ballet Troupe and the Bulgarian song and dance ensemble. The Cuban Ballet Company and the Diabouva Song and Dance Ensemble of the Congo (B) have just concluded performances in the capital. Chinese audiences owe these pleasures to the ever closer ties of friendship and cultural exchange that link the peoples.

Miss Alicia Alonso enchants us once again with her superb technique and great personal charm. In *Coppelia*, she executes *entrechats* and *fouettes*—the biggest challenges to a ballerina's skill—with consummate grace. In the Spanish character dance of the second act, she accentuates the vivid Castilian national character while expertly blending it with the ballet *en pointe*. In her dance and pantomime as the beautiful clockwork doll she strives not only for mechanical precision but to give the part a life and vivacity of its own closely linked with the dramatic development. On the current visit we were fortunate to see her also in *Vain Precautions* and in the duet from *Swan Lake*. Whatever the role, she invests it with her own warm personality.

Rodolfo Rodriguez as the young Franz, and as her partner in other programmes, dances with impeccable smoothness. His wide leaps and turns in the air are faultless. The perfect co-ordination between the two is always a pleasure to watch. Jose Pares with his fine pantomime as Dr. Coppelius and as Mother Simone in *Vain Precautions* adds sparkling humour to the performances.

The soloists and the *corps de ballet* show a greater all-round maturity than on the company's previous visit three years ago. The company presents a broader repertoire too. This was seen in the classical *Pas de Quatre*, and a suite of gay Cuban

Dances, old and new, set against film-projected street scenes of Havana. The short ballet *The Awakening* is specially striking. In several scenes it describes the heroic Cuban people's overthrow of the Batista dictatorship. Like the *Cuban Dances*, it makes use of the Modern Dance style, but it also directly incorporates classical ballet elements as well. The forces of reaction are represented by black-clad figures with skull-like faces. The people are clad in simple modern garb. Cuban rhythms and motifs are an element of the music. The story



Alicia Alonso and Rodolfo Rodriguez in "Coppelia"

line is sharply etched and the movements are strong and expressive.

Chinese audiences, in watching the Cuban artists, experience sentiments that go beyond aesthetic appreciation. They command our profound admiration because they are artists who are devoted to the cause of the revolution. Under the Batista dictatorship, the troupe, led by Fernando Alonso, refused to serve the interests of the reactionaries, even when it attempted to pressure them by discontinuing their salaries. The artists vowed they would not perform on Cuban soil as long as the dictator ruled. Alicia herself in a public

letter refused the subsidy Batista sought to bribe her with.

In the days of victory after the revolution, the troupe blossomed out, as a revolutionary artistic force serving the people. Wearing khaki uniforms, its members performed for Cuban soldiers at the frontlines of the anti-U.S. struggle. In May and July this year, they twice toured the Guantanamo perimeter, inspiring the soldiers in their vigilance against the enemy entrenched before them. Most of the ballet company are themselves people's militiamen. Alicia has been known to go straight from her stage costume into uniform and take up sentry duty near the theatre. When a hurricane struck parts of Cuba in 1963, the company went to the stricken areas to perform for the victims. In these last few years, they have taken their art to the working people in factories, farms and cane plantations over the length and breadth of Cuba.

The Cuban company is making energetic efforts to evolve a national school of Cuban ballet on the basis of the classical school. They are boldly experimenting with various forms guided by the overall principle of creating an art of service to the people. As the current visit showed, they are making reward-

ing progress.

SONG & DANCE

From the Congo (B)

From the first insistent beats of the tomtoms till the final curtain, Peking audiences have been deeply interested and delighted by the rhythmic songs and dances that the Brazzaville troupe has brought to China from the western bank of the Congo River. This art is in a style very different from our own, but it speaks an eloquent language every Chinese can understand. One is

roused to the same anger against the colonialists as is mimed and danced on the stage. There are moments when one feels the urge to join in the fun, so infectious in its rhythm and vitality, wholehearted in its gaiety and joy in the people's new life of independence.

The curtain lifts on a land of spacious skies and towering cliffs under a burning sun. From a peasant's thatched hut issues a stalwart warrior, sword and shield in hand. Every feather on his headdress quivers, every bead on his anklets rustles, as he moves his body in a series of graceful convolutions and his feet stamp out the quick patter of rain-drops. A "young willow tree dancing in the spring wind" is the description given him by one admiring reviewer.

In dance and song—in the folk art of the Congo, the two are inextricably combined—the Brazzaville artists delighted audiences with their inborn rhythm and natural grace. They gave revealing glimpses into the life, customs, religion, and sentiments of their people.

In *Omba*, an expressive dance-pantomime, young peasants mock the vulgarity of countrymen who ape the colonialists, and contrast this with the virtuosity of their own folk dances.

The *Dance on Stilts* and the *Masked Dance* have their roots deep in the ancient life of the Congo. A festive crowd dances around a

masked figure on stilts, clapping and cheering, joshing each other. The masked figure waves the grass that are in his hands, does back-bends and other tricks on his 10-foot-high stilts. He "drives away the storms in the sky."

In the song *Mama Lenni*, sung to the wooden xylophone and the fluid tones of the balafon, a row of male singers gravely berate a village girl whose head has been turned by city life. She stands before them, head covered by a large shawl and lowered in shame. The earnestness of the advice moves her, and she pours each of them a drink from her water gourd to show repentance.

The highlight of the programme is the short dance-drama *Nkouezo*. The colonialists' armed overseer drives the peasants to work. When exhausted by his "labours," he goes off for a rest. The peasants get together, store arms and when the overseer returns with his masters, rise and triumph over them. Around the red flag the entire cast dances and sings in celebration. The act is richly symbolic of the victory of the 1963 "August Revolution" that shook off the shackles of imperialism and colonialism in Congo (B).

The artists from the Congo (B) have brought a truly authentic art to us. It scorns the hypocrisy and commercialization which capitalism imposes on the pristine arts of the people. It speaks of the progress the Congolese (B) people have made in developing their national arts to encompass new themes in the short period since they won their revolution.

SHORT NOTES

More World Records. New China set her 94th and 95th world records on Oct. 19.

Twenty-year-old Chao Pi scored 595 points in 60 shots in the women's 50-metre free small-bore rifle prone shooting event at the 1964 National Marksmanship Championships in Kweiyang, Kweichow Province. This was one point better than the world mark set by the Soviet Union in 1959.



Dancer Sketches by Jack Chen

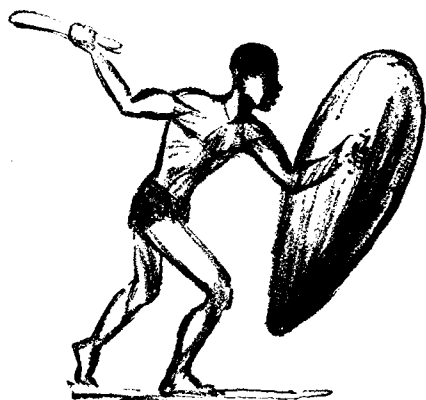
Bantamweight Yeh Hao-po snatched 108.5 kgs. to crack the previous world record in this event at the Kwangtung Provincial Sports Meet in Canton. The former record of 108 kgs. was made by another Chinese, Li Chi-yuan, at the First GANEFO in Djakarta last November.

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National Day in Colour. A new colour documentary *Glorious Festival* vividly captures the jubilation of all China as the nation entered its sixteenth year on Oct. 1. Some of the highlights from this Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio release were the National Day parade and celebrations and the activities of foreign guests—3,000 from 80 countries—who joined in the occasion. Scenes from the new song and dance pageant *The East Is Red*, one of the features of the holiday theatrical programme, were also presented.

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Academy of Chinese Music. The development of socialist, national music in China is gathering momentum. China's first institute of higher learning training students in this field was recently inaugurated in Peking. Over 400 students are enrolled in departments of vocal and instrumental music, composition and theory. A modern opera department is in preparation. The academy also has an affiliated secondary school.



Congo (B) Warrior

• SODIUM CHLORATE

Specification: Purity (on dry basis) 99.5% min.
Packing: In polyethylene/p.v.c. lined iron drums of 50 kgs. net each

• KOGASIN

Specification: Initial distillation point 180°C min. 220°C min.
Distillation temperature (98%) 250°C max. 320°C max.
Iodine value 5 max. 5 max.
S.g. 0.76 max. 0.77 max.

Packing: In iron drums of 150 kg., each

• CHLOROPICRIN

Specification: Purity 98% min.
Free acid (calculated as HNO₃) 0.02% max.
S.g. 1.65-1.66

Packing: In 25/50kgs. galvanized steel drums enclosed in wooden crates

• SODIUM NITRITE

Specification: NaNO₂ (on dry basis) 98.5% min.
NaNO₃ 1.5% max.
Moisture 2.5% max.
Insoluble matter 0.07% max.

Packing: In iron drums or gunny bags, with inner polyethylene/p.v.c. bags of 50kgs. net each

• MAGNESIUM OXIDE

Specification: Purity 98% min., Technical

Packing: In cloth bags with inner polyethylene/p.v.c. bags of 15/25kgs. net each
In plywood drums with inner polyethylene/p.v.c. bags of 15/25kgs. net each

• MAGNESIUM CARBONATE

Specification: MgO content 42-45%
Fineness (Passing through sieve No. 100-1,600 mesh per sq. cm.) 0.05% max.
S.g. 1.9-2.2

Packing: In gunny bags (inside lined with paper) of 25kgs. net each



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