

PEKING REVIEW

31

July 30, 1965

Somali and Burmese Leaders Visit China

Rousing welcomes for President Osman of Somalia
and Chairman Ne Win of Burma.

Teng Hsiao-ping Greet Ninth Congress of Rumanian C.P.

Accelerated "Escalation" Means Accelerated Defeat

Johnson quickens pace to turn war in Viet Nam into
Korean-type war.

Self-Reliance in Making Precision Machine Tools

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

The Polemic on the General Line of the International Communist Movement

This collection of important documents of the Communist Party of China combating Khrushchov's revisionism is of great political and theoretical significance.

It contains "A Proposal Concerning the General Line of the International Communist Movement," put forward by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on June 14, 1963, and the ten important articles written by the Editorial Departments of *Renmin Ribao* (People's Daily) and *Hongqi* (Red Flag), namely:

1. "The Origin and Development of the Differences Between the Leadership of the C.P.S.U. and Ourselves";
2. "On the Question of Stalin";
3. "Is Yugoslavia a Socialist Country?";
4. "Apologists of Neo-Colonialism";
5. "Two Different Lines on the Question of War and Peace";
6. "Peaceful Coexistence — Two Diametrically Opposed Policies";
7. "The Leaders of the C.P.S.U. Are the Greatest Splitters of Our Times";
8. "The Proletarian Revolution and Khrushchov's Revisionism";
9. "On Khrushchov's Phoney Communism and Its Historical Lessons for the World"; and
10. "Why Khrushchov Fell."

The Appendices to the book comprise "The Letter of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. to the Central Committee of the C.P.C." dated March 30, 1963, and the "Open Letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to All Party Organizations, to All Communists of the Soviet Union" dated July 14, 1963.

The publication of this book at the present moment is of special significance. It deals with the history of the struggle against Khrushchov's revisionism and serves as a weapon to help the reader recognize and criticize "Khrushchovism without Khrushchov" and so carry on the battle against modern revisionism to the very end.

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

July 30, 1965 Vol. VIII No. 31

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THE WEEK

1965 State Budget Ratified

After hearing a report by Vice-Premier and Minister of Finance Li Hsien-nien on behalf of the State Council, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, at its July 22 meeting, adopted a resolution ratifying the 1964 final state account and the state budget for 1965.

The resolution noted with satisfaction that the results in carrying out the 1964 budget were better than originally estimated.

The resolution also called on the people of the whole country to implement this year's state budget. For this purpose, it stressed, "the people of the entire country must be mobilized in a joint effort to make the socialist education movement penetrate still deeper, launch a movement for increasing production and practising economy, fully tap latent potentialities, and make energetic efforts to develop production, reduce costs, expand purchases, stimulate the market, open new sources of revenue and increase income. At the same time, strict economy must be practised, budget expenditures must be under strict control and the funds must be used rationally, so as to strive to achieve a balance between revenue and expenditure for the year as a whole and even a slight surplus."

Chairman Mao Receives Li Tsung-jen

Chairman Mao Tse-tung received Mr. Li Tsung-jen, acting president of the former Kuomintang government, his wife Kuo Teh-chieh, and Mr. Cheng Ssu-yuan on July 27. Later, Chairman Mao and his wife, Comrade Chiang Ching, entertained the three who had returned last week from abroad at a luncheon.

Shaking hands warmly, Chairman Mao welcomed them and said that it was very good that they had come back. Li Tsung-jen expressed his own and his wife's happiness to personally see, since their return,

that their motherland had become strong. "Our country," said Chairman Mao, "is somewhat stronger than it was before, but it is still not very strong. We need to build it up for another twenty or thirty years at least in order to make it really strong."

Li Tsung-jen told Chairman Mao that many people abroad yearned for their motherland and earnestly hoped to return. To this Chairman Mao replied: "We welcome anyone who has gone abroad and wishes to come back. They will be treated with courtesy after their return." He suggested that Li Tsung-jen visit various places in the country.

Chairman Mao Meets Women's Delegation From Zanzibar

Chairman Mao Tse-tung on July 24 met and had a cordial talk with members of the Tanzanian women's delegation from Zanzibar led by Madame Fatuma Karume, wife of First Vice-President Karume of Tanzania.

Poland's National Day

A message greeting the leaders of the Polish United Workers' Party and the state and the Polish people on their achievements in building socialism was sent by Chinese Party and state leaders on July 21, the eve of Poland's National Day.

In Peking, Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Vice-Premier Chen Yi attended a reception given by the Polish Ambassador Jerzy Knothe on the evening of July 22.

Ambassador Knothe, in his speech, expressed the support of the Polish Government and people for the Vietnamese people's just struggle. Quoting Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong's speech on April 8, he declared: "The Vietnamese problem must be solved on the basis of the principle of cessation of aggression, withdrawal of foreign troops from Viet Nam and allowing the Vietnamese people to freely decide their own matters."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi, who spoke at the reception, praised the Polish people for their unremitting efforts in defending peace in Europe and the rest of the world. He condemned U.S. imperialism for its iniquitous fostering of West German militarism, and expressed support for the Polish people in their just struggle against the attempts of the West German revanchists to change the Oder-Neisse frontier.

The Vice-Premier reiterated China's resolute and unreserved support for the Vietnamese people in their resistance to U.S. aggression.

Korea's Liberation War Anniversary

The 12th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people's war against the U.S. aggressors and for the liberation of their fatherland was celebrated in Peking on July 27 at a reception given by the China-Korea Friendship Association. Vice-Premier Po I-po and Korean Ambassador to China Pak Se Chang were among those present.

Speaking at the reception, both Wei Chuan-tung, Vice-President of the host organization, and Ambassador Pak Se Chang hailed the militant friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples which was forged in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism. Wei Chuan-tung pledged that the Chinese people will for ever stand by the Korean people and fight to the end for victory in their common cause.

Cuba's Armed Uprising Anniversary Marked

On the eve of the 12th anniversary of Cuba's July 26 armed uprising, Chinese Party and state leaders Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh and Chou En-lai sent a joint message of greetings to Comrades Fidel Castro Ruz and Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado.

The message praised the Cuban people for persisting in their struggle against the U.S. policies of aggression and intervention and defending their country and the fruits of revolution.

(Continued on p. 20.)

Premier Chou Hails World Conference Against A- and H-Bombs

Premier Chou En-lai sent a message hailing the 11th World Conference Against A- and H-Bombs which opened in Tokyo on July 27.

In his message, Premier Chou expressed his deep sympathy and regards to the sufferers and bereaved families that fell victim to atomic and hydrogen bombs in Hiroshima, Nagasaki and Bikini. He pointed out that "at present mass movements launched by the people of all countries against U.S. nuclear blackmail and nuclear threat have grown so vigorously that they have converged and become a vast army for the defence of world peace, and the Japanese people who were victims of the catastrophe caused by U.S. atom bombs are the glorious vanguard of this army."

Exposing U.S. imperialism's collusion with certain other nuclear powers in propagating the fraud of banning nuclear tests and preventing nuclear proliferation, Premier Chou said: "U.S. imperialism has conducted hundreds of nuclear tests and manufactured and stockpiled large quantities of nuclear weapons. Its nuclear bases, nuclear submarines and nuclear-capable planes are stationed all over the world. In these circumstances, does not the so-called banning of nuclear tests and prevention of nuclear proliferation actually give the United States the prerogative to maintain its nuclear monopoly and practise nuclear blackmail for purposes of aggression, while depriving other countries of their right to develop nuclear weapons and resist the U.S. nuclear threat in self-defence?"

Premier Chou reiterated that the Chinese Government and people consistently stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. He said: "China is developing nuclear weapons precisely for the purpose of breaking the nuclear monopoly and bringing about the thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. The Chinese Government has solemnly declared again and again that at no time and in no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. It has also proposed a summit conference of all

the countries to discuss the question of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and, as the first step, that the summit conference should reach an agreement on not using nuclear weapons. Prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons is the key to the prevention of a nuclear war and the destruction of nuclear weapons. All proposals and measures that evade this issue are advantageous to U.S. imperialism and disadvantageous to the people of the world. We maintain that so long as the people of the world strengthen their unity and persist in struggle, a nuclear war can be prevented and nuclear weapons can be prohibited.

Noting that the conference was being held at a time when U.S. imperialism was stepping up its aggression in Viet Nam, Premier Chou said that, in their patriotic anti-U.S. struggle—the focus of the anti-imperialist struggle today—the Vietnamese people were making a major contribution to the cause of the world's people to win and safeguard national independence and defend world peace. "It is the sacred obligation of all people who treasure independence and freedom and cherish peace to firmly support the Vietnamese people's just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression," he said.

Premier Chou paid tribute to the Japanese people for standing always in the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression, and he pledged that the Chinese people would be unswervingly on the side of the Japanese people and resolutely support their struggle for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality. He wished the conference success and expressed confidence that "it will carry forward the glorious traditions of its predecessors and further encourage and mobilize the people of Japan and all other countries to make new contributions in frustrating U.S. policies of war and aggression, in realizing the lofty aims of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and in the defence of world peace."

Somali President Visits China

FRRIENDSHIP ties between China and many African countries are becoming closer and stronger than ever. The recent state visit of Somali President Aden Abdulla Osman, who accepted the invitation of Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai in February last year when the latter visited Mogadishu, has added a new page to the annals of a time-honoured friendship.

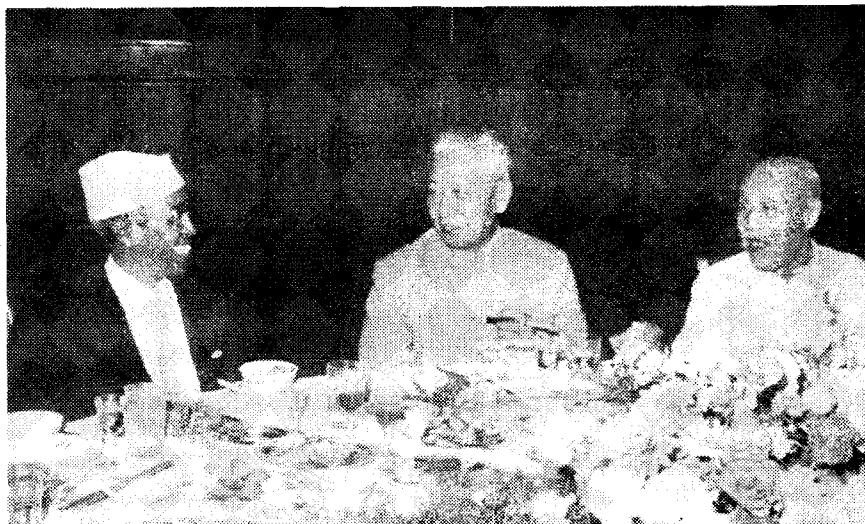
The President and his 18-member entourage arrived in Peking on July 21. Several hundred thousand people in the capital were on hand to greet and cheer the guests from the Horn of Africa.

There were colourful scenes all along the route as the Somali President, accompanied by Chairman Liu and Premier Chou, drove from Peking Airport to the Guest House. Peking's tree-lined streets were a conglomeration of colours, with flags, bouquets, bunting and gaily dressed girls in the crowd, all against a green background. In the heart of the city, Tien An Men Square, around 2,000 artists, both professional and amateur, performed traditional dances of welcome as the Somali President's open car wound its way through.

Sino-Somali friendship was reaffirmed by the leaders of the two countries at the banquet given by Chairman Liu on the evening of July 21. The host praised the Somali people for their glorious tradition of fighting imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and their successes in strengthening national independence and building up their country. "Somalia has pursued a policy of 'positive neutrality and non-alignment,' supported the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference and worked for the strengthening of the cause of Afro-Asian solidarity," said Chairman Liu.

Chairman Liu declared: China, which consistently supports the African people's struggle against imperialism, has, in its relations with the African countries, always abided by the principles of mutual respect, equality among all countries, big or small, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Speaking of Afro-Asian unity against imperialism, the Chinese leader noted that the African peoples' struggles against imperialism and old and new colonialism had rendered powerful support to the Asian peoples. The Asian peoples' struggles against the policies of war and aggression of the imperialist countries



President Osman at the state banquet given in his honour by Chairman Liu Shao-chi (centre). Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu is on the right

headed by the United States, he said, likewise were giving powerful support to the African peoples.

Chairman Liu reiterated that the Chinese people would use every possible means to help the fraternal Vietnamese people thoroughly defeat the U.S. aggressors. This is because "the Vietnamese people are fighting not only for their own independence and dignity and the peace and security of Indo-China, but also for all other countries and peoples suffering from U.S. aggression, interference, control and bullying."

He declared, "We Afro-Asian peoples are awakened, revolutionary and determined peoples. Those who have not yet attained independence will win it; and those who have done so will consolidate their independence."

In his speech, the Somali President referred to historical records showing the centuries-old friendship between the Chinese people and his own. He thanked China for its assistance to the Somali people.

President Osman said that the struggle of the Chinese people against the forces of reaction and imperialism had been an inspiration to the struggling masses of Africa.

During the Somali guests' stay in the Chinese capital, Chairman Mao Tse-tung received President Osman and had a cordial and friendly talk with him and members of his party. The Somali President also held talks with Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai.

In their talks, the leaders had a full exchange of views on international issues of common interest and

on the question of strengthening friendship and co-operation between the two countries. In international relations, declared President Osman at a banquet he gave for the Chinese leaders, "our two governments share a common approach on several of the major issues." He noted that the basis for Afro-Asian solidarity was secured as a result of the Bandung Conference ten years ago and that co-operation between member states would be further extended and strengthened by the forthcoming Second African-Asian Conference. The Somali President also stressed that the struggle for African freedom was far from complete and it would have to continue with even greater intensity until the last remnants of colonialism were ousted from African shores.

In mentioning colonialism, the Somali President said that one must guard against its appearance not only in the political but in the economic sphere as well. He also pointed out that "continued presence of foreign military bases in dependent and independent countries is not only another form of colonialism but a major contributing factor to the maintenance of international tension."

"As a head of an African state," President Osman added, "I cannot describe sufficiently our appreciation

of the moral and material support which the People's Republic of China has given to the African peoples in the struggle against the forces of colonialism and imperialism."

Premier Chou En-lai also spoke at the banquet which was attended by Chairman Liu and many other Chinese leaders. He expressed the conviction that all Asian-African countries, by relying on their own efforts and helping each other, would be able to do away with poverty and backwardness. "Both past history and recent events have forcefully shown that anything the Western countries can do we Afro-Asian countries are also fully capable of doing," the Chinese Premier pointed out. Noting that the imperialists, who were putting up last ditch struggles, were trying by every means to sow discord between Asian-African countries, Premier Chou said that "the primary task facing the Afro-Asian countries is to further strengthen their solidarity and fight together to defeat the imperialists' schemes of aggression and war and frustrate their attempts to undermine Afro-Asian unity."

President Osman left Peking on July 25 and toured other Chinese cities before concluding his visit.

— OUR CORRESPONDENT

Sino-Burmese Friendship

Welcome to Chairman Ne Win

PEKING was in a festive mood on July 24. Coloured banners and streamers atop the tall buildings along Changan Boulevard, its main thoroughfare, glittered in the summer sun as the capital's citizens looked forward eagerly to the arrival of General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and of the Council of Ministers of the Revolutionary Government of the Union of Burma. In the afternoon, hundreds of thousands of people filled the huge Tien An Men Square in the heart of the city and thronged the route from the airport to the Guest House.

The welcome the capital's citizens gave that day to Chairman and Madame Ne Win, both at the airport and in the city proper, was a gay pageant of colour and of dances and music. It vividly expressed the traditional good-neighbour relations between China and Burma and the deep *paukphaw* (kinsmanlike) sentiments the Chinese and Burmese peoples share.

After a welcoming ceremony at the airport, Chairman Ne Win, accompanied by Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai, drove in an open car to the Guest House. When the motorcade came to Tien An Men Square, over which six large balloons trailed slogans of friendship and welcome, tens of thousands of people gathered there gave the guests a tremendous cheer. As the cars slowly made their way around the

square—an animated sea of colours and of waving banners and flowers—young men and women dressed in the lovely costumes of China's many nationalities sang folk songs and performed folk dances.

Chinese and Burmese Leaders Meet

Exchanges of visits between Chinese and Burmese leaders have been frequent in recent years. Chairman Liu went to Burma two years ago, and Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi have been to Rangoon many times. Chairman Ne Win has also visited China several times, each time adding a new page to the annals of Sino-Burmese friendship. His current visit and his talks with Chinese leaders will contribute further to the strengthening of friendly ties between the two countries.

On July 26, Chairman Mao Tse-tung met Chairman Ne Win and members of his party and they had a cordial and friendly conversation. On the evening of July 24, shortly after their arrival, China's distinguished guests were entertained at a state banquet given by Chairman and Madame Liu Shao-chi.

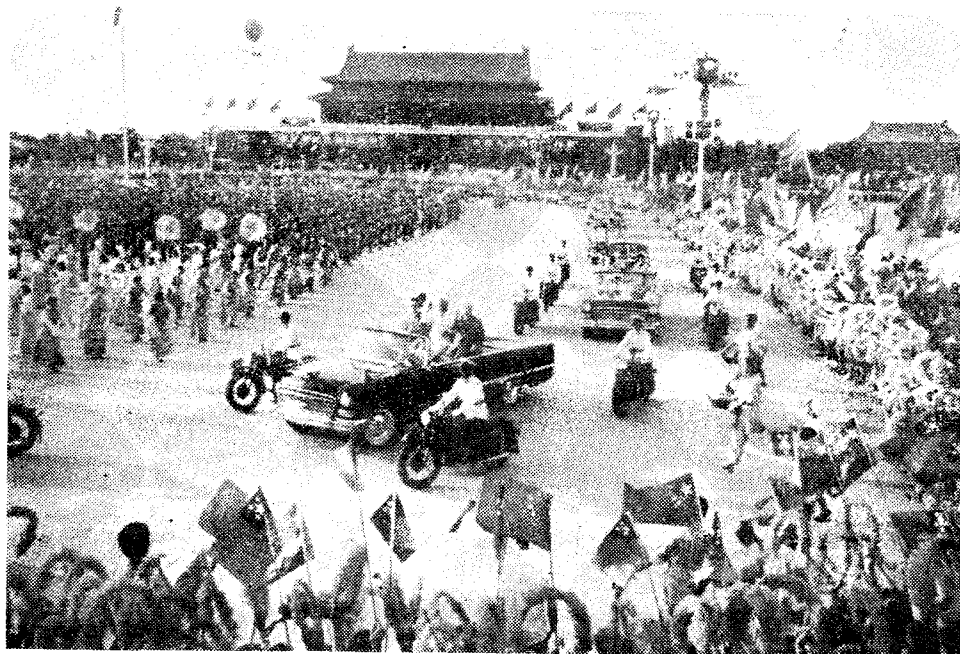
Speaking at the banquet, Chairman Liu noted that Sino-Burmese friendly relations had been developing through the joint efforts of the Governments and peoples of the two countries. "Our two countries," he

said, "have set an example in settling the boundary question in a friendly spirit. We were the first two countries in the new emerging Afro-Asian community to sign a treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression. . . . The most important reason why we have been able to achieve this inspiring development in our relations of friendship and co-operation is that both our countries have consistently adhered to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence which we jointly sponsored. In our relations we have truly upheld the principles of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. We have always succeeded in settling issues between us in a friendly spirit, treasuring our two peoples' friendship and the interests of solidarity against imperialism."

Referring to the international situation, Chairman Liu drew attention to the vigorous development of the worldwide struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. He paid tribute to the south Vietnamese people for their heroic resistance to U.S. aggression. He said: "U.S. imperialism thinks itself omnipotent and is making a bid for world domination, but it is being badly mauled by the 14 million people in south Viet Nam; it has been driven into an impasse. In an attempt to save itself from defeat, it is sending large reinforcements to south Viet Nam and stepping up its bombing of north Viet Nam. But these mad attacks will never cow the heroic Vietnamese people."

Praising the staunch spirit of the Vietnamese people in face of intensified U.S. aggression, Chairman Liu said: "The Chinese Government and people firmly and unreservedly support the fraternal Vietnamese people in their just struggle to liberate the south, defend the north and reunify their country. Together with the rest of the peoples of the world, we will carry on the struggle to halt U.S. imperialist aggression against Viet Nam and safeguard peace in Asia and throughout the world."

Chairman Liu exposed the "peace talk" hoax used by U.S. imperialism "to induce the Vietnamese people to lay down their arms before the aggressors and stop their resistance, or, in other words, to surrender to U.S. imperialism." He added: "In order to really solve the Viet Nam question, the opinions of the Vietnamese people must be respected and the 'peace talk' hoax of the United States and its followers must be opposed, otherwise it will be detrimental to the Vietnamese



A colourful welcome for Chairman Ne Win at Tien An Man Square

people's cause of fighting against U.S. aggression and for national salvation."

Chairman Ne Win, in his speech, stressed that "the Chinese and Burmese peoples are bound by traditional bonds of friendship and culture and share many basic principles which are necessary for the maintenance of world peace and the promotion of friendly relations and co-operation among nations in the world today." Noting that both Burma and China believed in the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems on the basis of the Five Principles, he said: "The good neighbourly relations existing between the Union of Burma and the People's Republic of China clearly demonstrate that the two countries observe these basic principles in their mutual relations."

Chairman Ne Win went on to say that a main source of international tension was a disregard of these elementary principles governing international relations and flagrant interventions in the internal affairs of newly independent countries.

The Burmese leader underscored the development of independent national economies on the basis of self-reliance and of mutual assistance and co-operation, in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit, as an important condition for consolidating political independence.

Chairman and Madame Ne Win and their party left Peking on July 27 for a tour of northeast China. Before their departure, they gave a banquet for the Chinese leaders. Chairman and Madame Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai were among those who attended.

— OUR CORRESPONDENT

Teng Hsiao-ping Greet's Ninth Congress of Rumanian C.P.

The following speech was delivered by Teng Hsiao-ping, leader of the delegation of the Chinese Communist Party and General Secretary of the Party's Central Committee, at the July 20 session of the Ninth Congress of the Rumanian C.P.—Ed.

Dear comrades,

The Delegation of the Communist Party of China is very glad to accept the invitation of the Rumanian Communist Party and to attend its Ninth Congress. Entrusted by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, we extend our warm fraternal greetings to the Ninth Congress and to all the members of the Rumanian Communist Party and the Rumanian people on behalf of all our Party members and the Chinese people.

The Rumanian Communist Party is a Party with a glorious revolutionary tradition and a militant history. It led the Rumanian people in a prolonged and heroic struggle for the liberation of Rumania and the victory of socialism. In 1933, the Rumanian Communist Party led the well-known strikes of the railway workers and oil workers, which wrote a splendid page in the annals of the Rumanian revolution. Despite brutal suppression by the reactionary ruling class, the Rumanian Communists and revolutionaries always held the revolutionary banner aloft and constantly furthered the revolutionary cause. In 1944, the Rumanian Communist Party led the glorious August 23 armed uprising and overthrew the reactionary rule of the German fascists and their lackeys in Rumania, thus opening up a new era in the history of Rumania.

Since the liberation of the whole country, the Rumanian Communist Party, holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism, has firmly relied on the working class, rallied the entire working people, founded the People's Republic and instituted the dictatorship of the proletariat. The dictatorship of the proletariat has ensured Rumania's advance on the road of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Under the leadership of the Rumanian Communist Party, Rumania has achieved great victories in its socialist revolution. You have persisted in the policy of abolishing capitalist ownership and carrying out socialist industrialization. In the rural areas, you have achieved agricultural co-operation.

The Rumanian Communist Party has achieved brilliant successes in socialist construction by following the

policy of giving priority to the active mobilization of the strength of its own people, the maximum utilization of the country's own resources and the tapping of internal potentialities. Practice has testified to the correctness of your persistence in the line of independence in construction. We are very glad to see that your economy is in excellent condition. Over the last 20 years, the Rumanian national economy has made constant progress. Rumania is no longer "an afflicted corner of Europe," but has become an advanced industrial-agricultural socialist country.

The Rumanian Communist Party is following an external policy of strengthening its friendship and co-operation with the other socialist countries, supporting the struggles of the peoples for liberation, opposing the imperialist policy of aggression and striving for peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems. It has waged active struggles and made significant contributions to the cause of opposing imperialism and winning world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism.

The Rumanian Communist Party has resolutely upheld the principles guiding the relations among fraternal Parties and fraternal countries laid down in the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement. It has waged uncompromising struggles to defend the legitimate interests of socialist Rumania, the principles guiding relations among fraternal Parties and fraternal countries, the unity of the international communist movement and the unity of the socialist camp, and has made important contributions.

We are glad to know that your present congress will discuss and adopt a new Party constitution. We believe that the adoption and implementation of the new Party constitution are bound further to strengthen the role of the Rumanian Communist Party as the vanguard of the working class and enhance the Party's leadership in your socialist state.

We are glad to know that the present congress will discuss and adopt a new five-year-plan directive for the development of the national economy and a ten-year-plan directive for the utilization of power resources and for the electrification of the country. We believe that under the leadership of the Rumanian Communist Party, the Rumanian people will certainly fulfil these two magnificent plans and push the cause of socialist construction in Rumania to a new stage.

Comrades, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people have scored great achievements in socialist revolution and in socialist construction. In recent years the situation of our national economy has improved year by year, and a new upsurge is taking shape in industrial and agricultural production. We are well aware that the imperialists and their lackeys are still threatening us. New difficulties and shortcomings will unavoidably emerge on our road of struggle. But none of these can prevent the Chinese people from continuing their victorious advance. The Chinese people are determined to build their country into a powerful socialist state with modern agriculture, modern industry, modern national defence and modern science and technology in not too long a historical period. We are by no means isolated in our struggle. We have constant international support and encouragement from Rumania and other fraternal countries, from all friendly countries and the revolutionary people of the world, for which we express heartfelt gratitude.

We have always maintained that the countries of the socialist camp are the outcome of the struggles waged by the international proletariat and working people. The socialist countries belong to the international proletariat and working people as well as to their own peoples. It is precisely because of this basic point that the internal and external policies of our country cannot but reflect the common demands of the international proletariat and working people. Therefore, we maintain that socialist China can fulfil the proletarian internationalist obligations incumbent on her only by upholding the theoretical positions of Marxism-Leninism, upholding the revolutionary principles of the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement, and pursuing Marxist-Leninist internal and external policies.

The present international situation is excellent. The revolutionary forces of the people of the world are growing stronger and stronger. The forces of imperialism and reaction are on the decline. But the reactionary decadent forces will never leave the stage of history of their own accord. In the face of the tempestuous waves of the revolution, they are carrying on desperate struggles.

As the Declaration and the Statement have pointed out, U.S. imperialism is the chief bulwark of world reaction and the sworn enemy of the people of the world. It is riding roughshod over the people everywhere and doing all sorts of evil. It is the ringleader of aggression and war. It is reviving West German and Japanese militarism as its accomplices in aggression and war. In order to fight against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and to defend world peace, the people of all continents are becoming united, all peace-loving countries are becoming united, and all countries subject to U.S. imperialist aggression, control, interference and bullying are becoming united. A very broad international united front against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys is growing and expanding.

Today, U.S. imperialism is stepping up its aggression against south Viet Nam and wantonly bombing the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The Chinese people firmly and unreservedly support the fraternal Vietnamese people in their sacred struggle to liberate the south, defend the north and reunify their fatherland. We are determined to do everything in our power to give assistance to the Vietnamese people, until the U.S. aggressors are driven out of Viet Nam, totally, thoroughly and completely. We have made all preparations against any mad plans of U.S. imperialism to expand its war of aggression.

The Chinese people firmly support the national-liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America, support the working class and working people of the capitalist countries in their struggle against monopoly capital and reaction in their own countries, support the revolutionary struggle of the people of all countries, and support the anti-imperialist patriotic struggle of all the countries and people subject to aggression and bullying by imperialism headed by the United States.

The Chinese Communist Party has worked unswervingly to strengthen the unity of the international communist movement. We maintain that only by upholding the theoretical positions of Marxism-Leninism, upholding the revolutionary principles of the Declaration and the Statement and adhering to the principles guiding relations among fraternal Parties and fraternal countries is it possible to speak of genuine unity of the international communist movement and of the socialist camp.

In order to defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism and the revolutionary principles of the Declaration and the Statement, the Chinese Communist Party, together with all the fraternal Parties upholding Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will continue firmly to combat modern revisionism, the main danger in the international communist movement, and at the same time firmly to combat modern dogmatism, and will adhere in this struggle to the principle of each country's integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with its own concrete practice of revolution and construction and carry the revolutionary cause of the people of all countries and international communism forward to new victories.

Comrades! The peoples of China and Rumania have forged a profound friendship in the course of their long revolutionary struggles. The relations between our two Parties and countries are in accord with proletarian internationalism and the principles guiding relations among fraternal Parties and fraternal countries as laid down in the Declaration and the Statement. We are glad to see that in recent years the friendly co-operation between our two Parties and countries have developed still further and that mutual assistance and co-operation between our countries in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technological fields have been steadily strengthened. In our common struggle against imperialism headed by the United States and

the reactionaries of all countries and in the struggle for world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism, the Chinese people will always march forward hand in hand with the fraternal Rumanian people, with the fraternal peoples of the socialist camp and with the oppressed peoples and nations throughout the world.

We wish every success to the Ninth Congress of the Rumanian Communist Party!

Long live the unbreakable friendship between the Chinese and Rumanian Parties and peoples!

Long live the great banner of invincible, revolutionary Marxism-Leninism!

Accelerated "Escalation" Means Accelerated Defeat

by OBSERVER

U.S. IMPERIALISM is speeding up the escalation of its war of aggression in Viet Nam.

At his press conference on July 13, U.S. President Johnson clamoured that "new and serious decisions will be necessary." He stressed that there would be "an increased American response on the ground in south Viet Nam" and "substantially larger increments of troops which we have been supplying from time to time" so that these forces "will be available for more active combat missions." He also said that there would be "very careful replies against selected military targets in north Viet Nam." This, in effect, means that **in spite of the continued, disastrous defeats they have suffered in the Vietnamese war, in spite of strong and continued opposition to their gangster activities, the U.S. aggressors are bent on giving a last desperate kick.** No sooner had Johnson made public this declaration of war than Washington's military and administrative chiefs McNamara, Wheeler and Lodge rushed to Saigon to study new adventurist moves for expanding the war.

Commenting on the Johnson Administration's recent bellicose acts, the American press has been talking a lot about Washington's readiness to fight a Korean-type war in Viet Nam. The *Christian Science Monitor* wrote that "Washington today rings with the grim sound of the war building up faster and faster in Viet Nam." The same paper noted that "signs and attitudes seem to add up to a single conclusion: the United States is determined to press the war in Southeast Asia with increased vigour and commitment." This has truly exposed the malicious designs of the Johnson Administration.

In recent months the United States has been climbing up the escalator of war in order to save itself from defeat in its war of aggression against Viet Nam. Its military strength in Viet Nam has to date been increased to more than 75,000 men. The U.S. Army and Marines, formerly committed only to defence, are now taking a direct part in offensive operations. The bombing of north Viet Nam by U.S. planes has gradually moved

northward from the 17th Parallel up to the Sino-Vietnamese border; their attacks have been extended from military targets to the destruction of industrial centres and the killing of peaceful civilians. All this, however, has failed to extricate the U.S. aggressors from their predicament; instead, they are suffering even more disastrous blows. In this impasse, the Johnson Administration, like an irritated gambler playing a losing game, is raising its stake in the vain hope of winning back what it has lost. **The move it intends to make now is to throw in large numbers of troops to escalate the ground war while continuing to expand its air attacks on north Viet Nam.**

The United States, says Johnson, is sending large numbers of troops to south Viet Nam and taking a direct part in the fighting because of "increased aggression from the north." Lodge too claims that "north Viet Nam has changed the nature of the Viet Nam struggle by sending its army into south Viet Nam." These are mere pretexts. Johnson and his like have always used "aggression from north Viet Nam" as a cover for moves to expand the war. But everybody knows that it is the American robbers — like a thief crying "Stop thief!" — who are the aggressors in Viet Nam. When these robbers commit murder and arson in south Viet Nam, it is natural that the people in the north should give active support to their own flesh and blood in the south. The U.S. armed forces travel thousands of miles to commit aggression against south Viet Nam, so why don't the people of the north have the right to help their own brothers to resist that American aggression?

It is said that the nature of the Vietnamese war has changed. If so, the change has taken place since U.S. imperialism concocted the Bac Bo Gulf incident, broke through the 17th Parallel, spread the flames of war to the north and, more recently, sent its ground forces to participate directly in the fighting on a large scale. As a result, the so-called "special war" has evolved into a U.S. imperialist war of aggression against the whole of Viet Nam, into an international war fought

mainly by American soldiers with gangs of international mercenaries caught up in it.

Johnson and his like have been making a fuss about "increased aggression from the north" and the changed nature of the Vietnamese war. Why? Because the Johnson Administration is all set to expand the war of aggression against Viet Nam on a much bigger scale. This calls for men and money and necessitates war mobilization at home. But it is common knowledge that the Johnson Administration's dangerous moves in "escalating" the war of aggression in Viet Nam find little support at home. Recently, in continuing to dispatch reinforcements to south Viet Nam and ordering American troops to take a direct part in the war, it has not only come up against strong opposition among the masses but also met with increasing censure from members of the ruling classes. The painful lessons of the war of aggression against Korea are still fresh in the memories of many Republicans and Democrats in Congress, and they are worried about the catastrophe the Johnson Administration's adventurist move will bring to the United States. In order to expand the war of aggression in Viet Nam further, Johnson has no alternative but to resort to shameless lies in the hope that with these lies he can get over the difficulties and obstacles at home.

The Johnson Administration has recently stepped up preparations in many ways for a large-scale local war. At home, it is revving up its war machine. As revealed by B. Ellington, Director of Office of Emergency Planning, the United States has already worked out a "national preparedness plan." Johnson and McNamara have indicated that wartime mobilization measures, such as calling up reserves, extending the tours of duty of personnel in the forces, and increasing the draft calls, are being considered, and that more than 200,000 reservists may be called up. In south Viet Nam, the United States is hurrying up the construction of ports and bases and planning to increase its forces

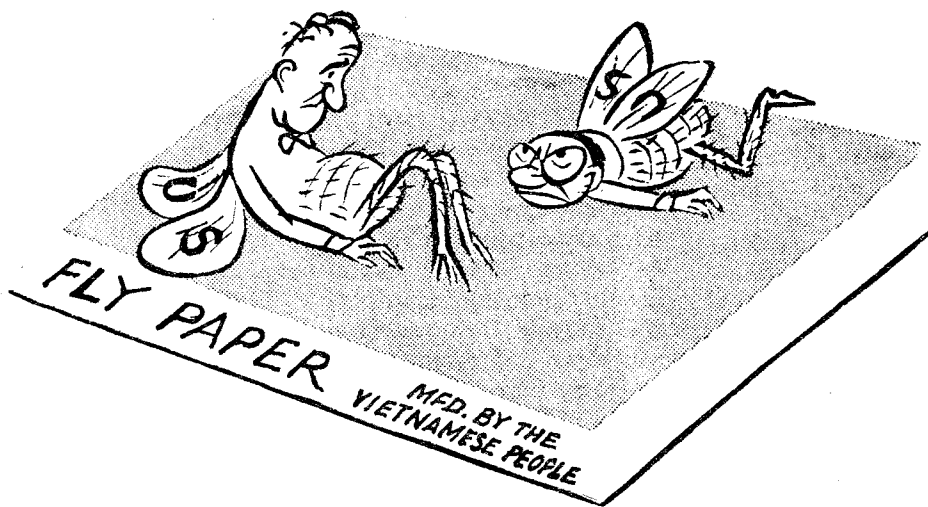
there to around 200,000 within this year. The aim of all this is quite evident.

Johnson has time and again declared that the United States does not seek a wider war. But now it is becoming increasingly clear that the Johnson Administration intends not only to keep on moving along this dangerous road of "escalation" but to accelerate the tempo of escalation and expand the aggressive war in Viet Nam into a Korean-type one.

Johnson brags about "increased American response on the ground." What does this mean? When he talked in the past about increased response in the air, he meant extending his air raids to the north and even to China. This is what U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk was driving at when he said recently that "the idea of the sanctuary is dead." Following their intrusion into China's air space over Hainan Island, American planes recently dropped bombs at China's doorstep and intruded over Hokow in Yunnan Province. Now when Johnson talks about an increasing "response on the ground," does he not mean to say that the "ground war" will be expanded without limit? People can still remember clearly how the U.S. war of aggression in Korea was expanded. The Johnson Administration is taking that same old road.

U.S. imperialism will not give up until it has lost everything. In face of the Johnson Administration's grave threat to fight a Korean-type war, the Vietnamese people have again and again expressed their determination to persist in fighting to the end to resist U.S. aggression and save their country. If one year is not enough, then they will fight for another ten years; if the fight cannot end in this generation, then the next generation will carry it on. The Chinese people too are prepared to cope with the adventurist U.S. imperialist plan to extend the war. No matter what happens and whatever the cost, we will resolutely and without reservation help the fraternal Vietnamese

people wage their war of resistance to the end, until all the U.S. aggressors are driven out of Viet Nam. The United States can gain nothing by expanding the war; it will only make itself suffer still heavier blows. No matter how many more troops the United States may send to Viet Nam, and no matter how their response in the air and on the ground may grow, only one outcome awaits the U.S. aggressors — complete defeat. By escalating the war at an accelerated speed, the Johnson Administration is only hastening its own defeat.



Johnson: Any way out of this fix?

McNamara: Bring in another 100,000 flies! How about it?

Cartoon by Hua Chun-wu

("Renmin Ribao" article published on July 22)

Activities of International Commission In Laos Should Be Suspended

by COMMENTATOR

THE Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat on July 23 issued a statement on the activities of the International Supervisory and Control Commission in Laos. The statement pointed out that, in contravention of the relevant provisions of the 1962 Geneva agreements on the commission's terms of reference, the Indian and Canadian members, in the name of the commission, have constantly shielded the U.S. imperialist intervention and aggression in Laos, thereby reducing it to a tool of American aggression. The Neo Lao Haksat maintained that now it was opportune to deliberate the question of suspending the commission's activities. To show its good will, it would allow the commission to continue its activities within a definite time, provided that it really pledged to respect Laotian sovereignty and always observe the principle of unanimity of the three Laotian political forces and act in conformity with the spirit and letter of the 1962 Geneva agreements on Laos. At this time, when U.S. imperialism is stepping up its efforts to extend the flames of war in Indo-China, the Neo Lao Haksat statement on this question is timely and correct.

Controlled by the Indian and Canadian members, the commission passed some resolutions by an illegal "majority." These resolutions are a complete distortion of the truth about the Laotian situation and a flagrant defence of U.S. aggression and intervention in Laos.

Since the signing of the 1962 Geneva agreements, the United States has never stopped its activities in violation of the agreements. American military personnel and satellite troops have been illegally brought into Laos continually to direct and aid the Laotian Rightists in attacking the patriotic forces. As a result, the flames of war have been spreading. The United States has directly sent its air force in wanton raids on the liberated areas and massacred peaceful inhabitants. Under its instigation, the Washington-controlled Laotian reactionaries, resorting to every despicable means, assassinated a minister of the National Union Government, overthrown the coalition government composed of the three Laotian political forces and created a pro-U.S. puppet regime. The Indian and Canadian members are blind to all these stark facts. Turning a deaf ear to the repeated demands of the Neo Lao Haksat, they are unwilling to and dare not investigate, expose and condemn the criminal actions of U.S. imperialism. On the contrary, abusing their power, they have openly defended Washington's aggressive moves. They have gone so far as to manufacture lies about the stationing of D.R.V.

and Chinese troops in the northern part of Laos in an attempt to charge the Neo Lao Haksat, the D.R.V. and China with violating the Geneva agreements. One can see that **over the past three years during which the commission has been functioning in Laos, American military personnel have not pulled out but have increased. A ceasefire has not been realized, but the war has been extended in Laos as the United States more fervently pushes its aggressive policy. This is the most objective appraisal of the work of the commission. Facts have shown that the commission, dominated by the Indian and Canadian members, has become a pliant tool for U.S. intervention and aggression in Laos.**

The commission has repeatedly violated the Geneva agreements and those reached by the three Laotian political forces and encroached on Laos' sovereignty. Despite opposition from the Neo Lao Haksat, the Indian and Canadian members of the commission have often acted in accordance with the one-sided demands of the Laotian Rightists or Prince Souvanna Phouma. Using the name of the commission, they have decided, in the absence of the Polish representative, to send a "permanent team" and "observer's groups" to various parts of Laos. This runs completely counter to the principle of unanimity of the three political forces in the Laotian National Union Government as well as the principle laid down in the Geneva agreements that the activities of the commission must have the approval and full co-operation of the National Union Government.

The commission should fulfil its duties on the basis of complete respect for the sovereignty of the Kingdom of Laos and in accordance with the 1962 Geneva agreements. But its activities in Laos in the last three years have overstepped its terms of reference, and undermined the letter and spirit of the Geneva agreements. This vicious behaviour on the part of the commission, which is manipulated by the Indian and Canadian members, in aiding and abetting the U.S. aggressors naturally has aroused the common indignation of the Laotian people and many participants of the Geneva conference. **The Chinese Government and people fully support the just stand and correct proposition set forth in the July 23 statement of the Neo Lao Haksat. The Co-Chairmen of the 1962 Geneva Conference on the Laotian question and countries participating in that conference should respect the just demand of the Neo Lao Haksat and deliberate the question of suspending the activities of the International Commission on Laos.**

(*"Renmin Ribao," July 26*)

Peking Review, No. 31

Imperialism and the Postwar Food Problem of Asia, Africa and Latin America

Drastic changes in the pattern of food imports and exports by Asia, Africa and Latin America have been brought on by U.S. dumping of "surplus" food. Formerly important suppliers to the capitalist world, countries on these continents have been forced to rely heavily on food imports. As a result, food production has been gravely affected and a growing number of countries are confronted with serious shortages. Washington's action is designed to shift the effects of its own farm crisis on to others and to dominate politically and economically the areas it unloads food on. It is essential for the Asian, African and Latin American countries to develop their own independent economies, strive for self-sufficiency in food and free themselves from U.S. domination.

SINCE World War II, food exports and imports (wheat, flour, rice, barley, rye, maize, oats, millet, sorghum and other coarse grains) of Asia, Africa and Latin America have undergone significant changes.

Changing Pattern

The changing pattern can be clearly seen from the following.

One, exports have dropped sharply while imports have risen rapidly, as shown in the following table:

TABLE I

Total Food Imports and Exports of Asian, African and Latin American Countries and Regions*

(in thousand tons)

	Average for 1934-38	Average for 1948-52	1958	1960	1962
Exports	23,180	9,820	10,750	9,190	13,530
Imports	8,220	12,050	16,480	20,640	21,050
Net Imports		2,230	5,730	11,450	7,520

* Throughout this article figures do not include the socialist countries, Japan and South Africa.

Source: *Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Trade Year Book*, 1952, 1961, 1963.

Food has become an important import item in these countries. In 1962, imports amounted to U.S.\$1,900 million (including freight charges), or 6 per cent of the total.

Two, the number of food-exporting countries has steadily declined and that of food-importing countries has continuously increased. Net imports have risen steeply. Annual average net food imports of India

and Brazil between 1934-38, for example, were 1,250,000 tons and 892,000 tons respectively. They shot up to 3,697,000 tons and 2,217,000 tons respectively in 1962.

On the other hand, food exports of the Asian, African and Latin American countries have progressively fallen to a level far below the prewar figure.

Three, these countries have increasingly become the major markets for dumping by the imperialist countries, and U.S. imperialism in particular.

TABLE II

Food Imports From Five Capitalist Countries¹

(in thousand tons)

	1938	1950	1960
Total food imports	8,220 ²	12,050 ³	20,640
Imports from five capitalist countries	1,680	4,740	16,540
from the United States	820	1,840	12,640
.. France	—	—	1,100
.. Canada	160	890	980
.. Australia	700	1,980	1,670
Percentage of imports from the five countries to total imports	20.4%	39.3%	80.1%
Percentage of imports from the United States to total imports	10.0%	15.3%	61.2%

¹ Including the United States, France, Italy, Canada and Australia

² Average for 1934-38

³ Average for 1948-52

Source: *Grain crops* 1953, 1963 published for the Commonwealth Economic Committee by "Her Majesty's Stationery Office"

Imperialist dumping has severely hurt food production in the Asian, African and Latin American countries, causing serious shortages. Per capita consumption of grain in a number of Asian, African and Latin American countries is from one-third to one-half less than the normal requirement, and in some parts of West Africa it is only one-quarter the normal amount needed.

U.S. Dumping — Chief Cause of Food Difficulties

What has caused the drastic change in the pattern of food imports and exports in Asia, Africa and Latin America and brought on food shortages in these areas?

A large number of countries in these parts of the world have gained political independence since World War II, but many of them have not yet built up their own independent economic systems and freed themselves

from imperialist and colonialist economic control. They remain suppliers of raw materials and markets for imperialist commodity and capital export.

In many Asian, African and Latin American countries, the single-crop economy resulting from imperialist domination remains largely unchanged and it takes time to effect a fundamental change. In Africa, for example, rubber output increased 14.5 fold in 1961/62 compared with the average for 1934-38. Over the same period, the output of coffee, peanuts and cocoa rose by 430 per cent, 120 per cent and 70 per cent respectively whereas grain production increased by only 48.3 per cent. This one-sided development of industrial crops has reduced in relative terms the area sown to grain and at the same time increased the demand for marketable grain.

The old and new colonialists headed by the United States still own large tracts of land in Asia, Africa and Latin America and this also seriously impedes the growth of grain production. Statistics show that Standard Oil of New Jersey, Texaco, and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company alone have seized more than 100 million hectares of land in these parts of the world. Furthermore, ruthless exploitation of the peasants on these continents by the imperialists through non-equivalent exchange has reduced them to dire poverty and made it impossible for them even to maintain their original scale of production.

There are other factors at work. But the most important factor directly responsible for the food problem in Asia, Africa and Latin America is U.S. dumping of "surplus" food.* Beginning in 1948, the "over-production" crisis in U.S. agriculture steadily worsened. In 1962, the government food stocks amounted to 98.8 million tons, roughly 60 per cent of the total U.S. food output that year. Under these circumstances, Washington, in order to shift the effects of its own farm crisis on to others and to guarantee superprofits to monopoly capital at home, resorted to dumping food on the world market, with special emphasis on Asia, Africa and Latin America. This is done by granting export subsidies and introducing such programmes as "food aid" and "food for peace." The proportion of American food exports to Asia, Africa and Latin America to total U.S. food exports rose rapidly from 24 per cent in 1954 to 37 per cent in 1958 and to 46 per cent in 1962.

U.S. dumping has seriously disrupted traditional trade relations in food in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Brazil had been a traditional market for Argentinian wheat and flour. As a result of Washington's unloading on the Brazilian market, however, Argentina's wheat and flour exports to Brazil declined 40 per cent from an average 1.04 million tons in 1949/50-1950/51 to an average 620,000 tons in 1960/61-1961/62. In the same

* "Surplus" in the sense that there is a big unsalable stock of food when many people in the United States suffer from malnutrition.

period, U.S. wheat and flour exports to Brazil shot up from 100,000 tons to 1.25 million tons. Similarly, Burma's rice exports to India and Pakistan fell 67 per cent between 1938 and 1960 because of American competition. U.S. dumping in Western Europe and on other markets in the capitalist world has also dealt a heavy blow to food-exporting countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Average annual U.S. wheat and flour exports to these markets in 1934-38 was 1.26 million tons, and the figure soared to nearly 20 million tons in 1961. Over the same period, Asian, African and Latin American exports to these markets plummeted from 4.56 million tons to 1.35 million tons.

Means of Domination

U.S. dumping of "surplus" food has not only damaged food production in the Asian, African and Latin American countries, but it has been used as a means of political and economic control and to carry out U.S. policies of aggression and plunder. The men in Washington make no bones about this. For example, Dean Rusk, on May 30, 1961, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that: "For the future, instead of considering food an agricultural problem we must consider it a national asset and use it in a most effective way possible to support our foreign policy."

By Public Law 480 and its "food aid" and "food for peace" programmes U.S. imperialism forces harsh conditions on countries accepting "aid" and intensifies its enslavement and control of the Asian, African and Latin American countries. Washington grants military "aid" out of the proceeds from "surplus" food sales, builds military bases and infringes upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the recipient countries. It uses "food aid" as bait and the cessation of such "aid" as a threat in its attempt to influence the independent policies of the new-emerging countries and tries to force them to follow its dictate.

Food is also being used by U.S. imperialism as a means of developing markets for American commodities and increasing capital investments in the "underdeveloped countries."

The Way Out

These schemes of U.S. imperialism, however, have been seen through by more and more people in Asia, Africa and Latin America. They know from their own experience that "he who swallows food handed out in contempt will get a bellyache."* The Malian paper *l'Essor* wrote in 1964: "Anyone who is contented with eating from the palms of others without thinking of keeping his own kitchen, someday will become entirely dependent on those who dole out the food."

The Asian, African and Latin American countries are increasingly aware of the key importance of agri-

* *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1961, Vol. IV, p. 437.

culture, especially grain production, which is the foundation of an independent national economy. Many new-emerging nations on these continents have demonstrated courage and confidence in developing grain production by self-reliance. As First Vice-President Karume of Tanzania declared: "It was surprising that the East African people with good land should have to import food from foreign countries. We must know that this was brought about by the colonialists."

The Asian, African and Latin American countries have fertile land, rich natural resources and, above all, industrious people. They will certainly be able to develop a diversified and better balanced agriculture and boost grain production, and thus build independent

national economies on a sound foundation, provided they carry out a thoroughgoing land reform and make full use of their own manpower and material resources.

The struggle of the people of these lands against Washington's use of food to dominate and control their economies and for self-sufficiency in grain is an integral part of the anti-U.S. struggle. By closely integrating their struggle against Washington's food trickery with the fight against U.S. political oppression, victory will certainly be won, and the people will surely be able to cast off the chains of hunger forced on them by imperialism and embark on the high road of complete independence and prosperity.

— KU MAO

Self-Reliance in Making Precision Machine Tools

by CHIN YU-KUN*

THE Kunming Machine Tool Works is a motley group of old and new factory buildings tucked away in a pine and cedar covered valley on the outskirts of Kunming, Yunnan Province. Despite its modest looks this southwest China plant is famous for the high precision machine tools its workers and staff have themselves trial manufactured and put into serial production in the last few years.

Up to 1958, the Kunming works was manufacturing only ordinary boring and milling machines. Then in that year it built China's first jig boring machine. Since then it has developed many more types of modern precision and semi-automatic machine tools: different models of optical jig boring machines and precision dividing engines, semi-automatic vertical, and also hydraulic tracer milling machines.

These precision and semi-automatic machine tools are all urgently needed for China's socialist construction. Their successful production is a triumph for Chinese engineering. It deals a crushing blow to the blockade which the imperialists and modern revisionists have sought to impose on China. Furthermore, it has enabled China to export precision machines to a number of Asian, African and Latin American countries to help their economic development.

What is particularly noteworthy is the fact that the Kunming works successfully developed these precision machine tools and put them into production without asking the state for large investments for new plant and

equipment and without buying special high precision tools. Guided by the policy of self-reliance, workers and staff did the job by combining modern and indigenous methods, building needed equipment themselves, and overcoming a host of difficulties by hard work and fertile thought.

Typical Semi-Colonial Plant

The history of the Kunming works epitomized the semi-colonial industry of old China. Its predecessor, the "Central Machinery Works" owned by Kuomintang bureaucrat capital, was moved from Nanking to Kunming in the early days of the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45). At that time it had 2,000 skilled workers and several hundred technical personnel including a number of engineers trained in Britain or the United States. The Kuomintang bureaucrats bragged that this was the strongest technical force in the country. All equipment was imported. But one-third of it was second-hand stuff from the United States. This was accompanied by a number of American "experts" who were in fact salesmen for U.S. equipment.

There was a lot of talk about building internal combustion engines, generators, steam turbines, boilers and what not. But actually the plant turned out only such simple items as manually operated cotton gins and old-fashioned cone pulley lathes from imported rolled stock. It also assembled and serviced imported machines. It did try to build a small horizontal boring machine with the help of U.S. "experts." But this effort took three years and the machine was actually put together only after liberation. That was the only attempt ever made

* The author is a Hsinhua correspondent who has been in Yunnan since 1958.

to build a really modern machine. When a piece of U.S.-made equipment needed repairs, employees did not dare take it apart, for it was clearly stated in the manual: For repairs and readjustments, send the machine to the manufacturer in the United States.

The situation got worse after the end of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression. The Kuomintang bureaucrats sold much of the equipment and pocketed the proceeds. Most of the technicians and workers were sacked. Only a small number of employees stayed on. They made tricycles for children and weighing scales just to keep the place going.

Such was the enterprise taken over by the people's state and turned to good account. Feats unimaginable in the past were accomplished one after another. After three years of rehabilitation and overhauling, and especially after technical reforms introduced during the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57), the Kunming Machine Tool Works became a modern plant specializing in boring and milling machines. By the end of the First Five-Year Plan it was producing over 800 machines a year. It retooled itself and its products went to equip 1,000 other industrial enterprises in the country. As it developed from a repair plant to a manufacturing plant, from making copies of foreign models to independent design and manufacture, and made ever more complex and precise machines, it trained up a growing technical force. A solid foundation was laid for the development of high precision machine tools.

Foreign Expert's Four "Prerequisites"

In 1958, the plant was assigned to make China's first jig boring machine, a high precision machine tool several times more accurate than ordinary machines and an indispensable item of equipment for a modern engineering industry.

Only a few industrially advanced countries are making this type of tool, so not all were equally confident that the technical facilities of the Kunming works were up to the task of producing a jig borer. One foreign expert who visited the works declared the job impossible without four prerequisites, namely: 1. a complete set of the necessary imported equipment; 2. a specially designed dust and shock-proof, thermostatic workshop; 3. complete technical information to be obtained from abroad; and 4. personnel, from chief engineer to rank and file, trained abroad in the new techniques. None of these conditions then existed in the Kunming works and this aggravated nagging doubts.

Under these circumstances, the first question that had to be answered was: Did they dare do it, and could they do it?

Just at that time the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party made public its general line for socialist construction: go all out and aim high to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. Inspired by the general line, people throughout the coun-

try freed themselves of old, entrammelling ideas; morale soared; bold thinking and action was the watchword. It was in such an atmosphere that the Communist Party committee of the plant asked all workers and staff to discuss whether they could make a jig borer.

Confidence in One's Own Strength

In the course of the discussions some put it this way: The most precise things in the world were first made by hand and not by machines. We Chinese have deft hands and we'll make the borer with these hands. Others added: All techniques are made by man and they always develop from the simple to the complex. Precision machines are evolved from ordinary ones and the laws governing their manufacture can certainly be mastered. It is true that certain conditions have to be met to make precision tools, but these can be created by man. Nothing that has been done is impossible to us. We too can open new doors!

Once they realized the significance of making precision machine tools, the veteran workers, who had experienced so much in the past, demonstrated a splendid sense of responsibility. Confidence was reinforced when the veterans recalled the history of the plant since liberation.

Back in 1952, they started trial production of a big horizontal boring machine, a relatively complex machine in view of the plant's then rather low technical level. The head stock of the machine, for example, had more than forty holes in it that had to be machined with great accuracy. Inexperienced, the workers started on it, got scared and stopped trying. Later they summoned up courage for another try only to stop once more when the difficulties seemed to be too formidable. The Party committee encouraged them to keep it up, however, and organized and pooled the plant's best technical force to tackle the problem. Finally the horizontal borer was completed. It proved not a bad job at all. In fact it won praise at the Leipzig Fair. Successes like this inspired confidence. Realistic discussion led to the unanimous conclusion: they could build a jig borer too and were certain of success. The road of self-reliance was the high road to success.

Manufacture of the jig borer without complete technical information, the usual precision equipment and a thermostatic workshop was no picnic. Many difficulties were encountered.

The first of these was keeping the temperature relatively constant in the work room. Ordinarily precision parts are made in an automatically air conditioned workshop with a constant temperature of 20 degrees Centigrade and deviations of no more than half a degree. It would take considerable time and money to build such a shop. What to do? The question was taken to the rank and file. Sure enough they came up with a brilliant idea: why not take advantage of Kunming's unique temperate climate? At the end of summer and beginning of autumn, the mercury generally stands still there at 20° C. between one o'clock after midnight and

eight in the morning. They could trial produce the parts in small lots during that period. An office room where the temperature could more easily be kept constant was turned into a workshop and it was here that the first jig borer was made. Soon afterwards, using both modern and indigenous methods, they remodelled an old workshop into a thermostatic shop. In this way they gained valuable time and saved much money.

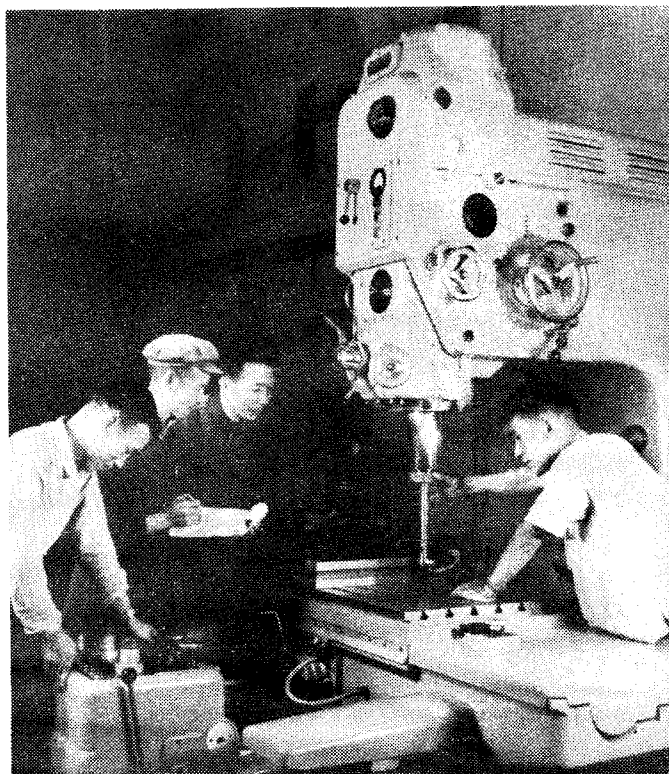
As they had no specialized precision equipment and did not know how to process the precision parts, they had to make repeated experiments and work out their own methods. The mirror-like spindle, a key part of the jig borer, had to be polished to a high degree of finish. In foreign countries this is usually done on a high precision grinder using special materials, but neither grinder nor material was then available. Many alternatives were tried. All failed. Then a time-honoured method used by villagers to polish copper ware struck them as promising. An antiquated cone pulley lathe was refashioned into a polishing machine. They tried a dozen different formulas to find the correct polishing material, made over a hundred tests, and finally succeeded. Using their new method they have turned out mirror-like spindles of excellent quality lot after lot.

Solving Complex Problems

Working at 2,000 r.p.m.,* the temperature of the main spindle of an ordinary machine tool normally rises 50 degrees in an hour. But the temperature rise of a jig borer must never exceed 15 degrees, otherwise precision is affected. When the first prototype was tried out, the temperature rise was around 30 degrees. This involved a host of problems—heat treatment of the materials used, the degree of polish and the precision of parts, adjustments in assembling, the quality and quantity of lubricant used. To solve these complex problems more than forty of the plant's ablest people—designers, technologists, skilled workers and administrative cadres worked together under the personal guidance of the chief engineer. They checked every process and made meticulous experiments to keep heat generation down. To determine the exact amount of lubricant needed the head of the designing department worked continuously for several weeks together with other technicians and workers, using a hypodermic syringe and testing drop by drop. By efforts such as this the temperature rise was finally stabilized at between 8-10 degrees.

When the machine was finally assembled—a crucial time when victory was just around the corner and also a time when all sorts of hidden problems would crop up—the Party secretary, the plant director and the chief engineer joined the assembly team. In more than 20 days, one hard nut after another was cracked, and finally China's first jig borer was completed. The whole job took only 14 months (including preparation of blue-prints). The secret of building high precision machine tools was cracked.

* Revolutions per minute.



Inspecting a new optical jig borer at the Kunming Machine Tool Works

When one reviews the experience of building the jig borer it becomes clear that the key to success was the application of Mao Tse-tung's thinking to production. The Kunming workers learned to strategically slight the "enemy" (difficulties, in this case) while taking full account of them tactically; when tackling a technical problem, they made full allowance for the difficulties that might crop up and made more than adequate preparations to surmount them; they formed "three-in-one" groups composed of the enterprise's ablest veteran workers, leading cadres and technical personnel in accordance with the principle of "concentrating a superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one" and to conduct scientific experiments in a down-to-earth and methodical manner.

The success of their first jig borer boosted the morale of the whole plant. They raised their technical efficiency and their approach to difficulties was determined and aggressive. Since then they have developed new precision machines of increasingly complex construction. To date they have successfully trial manufactured 65 types of new products.

A responsible comrade of the plant told your reporter: Through practice, explorations and experiments over the past few years, we have not only trained ourselves technically, but, more important, have become ideologically more developed. Our minds have been liberated and our mentality has changed. We have come to recognize and have confidence in our own strength. We feel certain there is nothing in the world in this line which others have done that we cannot do.

ROUND THE WORLD

Viet Nam

Confidence in Victory

The imperialists are gamblers. They always look for a quick victory. When brute force and bluff fail, they are in a quandary. The people, on the other hand, base their confidence in the justice of their cause. They are ready to go through all kinds of trials and tribulations and fight as long as necessary. Last week, this truth stood out sharply as the world observed the 11th anniversary of the Geneva agreements, in which Viet Nam's sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity were internationally recognized.

In Hanoi, in an appeal issued on the occasion, President Ho Chi Minh declared: "Our people in the north and in the south have united like one man and are determined to fight. We are determined to fight till final victory, even if we have to go on fighting another five years, ten years, 20 years or even longer." He said, "the U.S. pirates are resorting to violence in an attempt to subdue our people, and threaten the other peoples of Indo-China, Southeast Asia and the world. They are grossly mistaken, however. We are a heroic people. We fought the Japanese fascists and defeated the French colonialists, and we are fighting the U.S. imperialists resolutely and victoriously. We are resolved to win complete independence for our fatherland and complete freedom for our people."

Addressing a mass meeting somewhere in south Viet Nam to mark the anniversary of the Geneva agreements, Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, also affirmed the determination of the Front and south Vietnamese people to fight to the end. He said that with four-fifths of the territory and over 10 million people freed from U.S. clutches, there has been a radical change in the war situation. "The

enemy has lost his superiority. He is on the defensive and is beginning to find it impossible to ward off our blows."

Nguyen Huu Tho pointed out that it was actually a very simple matter to bring about peace and a ceasefire. It would come immediately once the United States stopped its aggression against south Viet Nam, withdrew its troops and those of its satellites and strictly respected the Geneva agreements. The Front, he said, insisted on its five-point statement of March 22, 1965, and would persist in its war of resistance until there was not a single U.S. aggressor in south Viet Nam.

Nguyen Huu Tho concluded: "The more frantic its aggression, the more the United States will be bogged down in the mire of defeat, and the more reinforcements it sends to south Viet Nam, the greater the U.S. casualties. This will be the inevitable result of its war of aggression in south Viet Nam."

400 U.S. Planes Downed

Just how determined the Vietnamese people are is evidenced in the mounting number of U.S. planes downed over north Viet Nam. Between August 5, 1964, and July 24, 1965, 400 were shot down by the army and people of the D.R.V.

These blows at the American marauders have been getting heavier, especially since February 7 this year when Washington, in an attempt to shake off its failure in south Viet Nam, began continuous and indiscriminate bombing of the north, killing civilians in residential areas — including hospital patients.

By expanding the war to the north, Johnson & Company hoped to realize their dream of destroying the D.R.V.'s economic potential, disrupt daily life and break the iron determination of the entire Vietnamese people to fight and win. They also hoped to prevent north Viet Nam's support to the lib-

eration struggle in the south and bolster up the sinking morale of the puppet army and regime.

This dream has been short-lived. The punishment meted out to the invading American planes has shattered the myth of Washington's "air superiority." The most up-to-date supersonic planes have been sent plummeting from the skies by the Vietnamese militia and self-defence units and by Viet Nam's young air defence units and air force, thereby proving to the world that despite American dollars and weapons, U.S. imperialism is neither strong nor to be feared.

President Ho Chi Minh correctly pointed out at a recent inspection tour of an anti-aircraft unit that had brought down scores of American raiders: "Our people are now much stronger than before and moreover enjoy the support of people all over the world. We understand that to fight off the U.S. aggressors there must be hardship and sacrifice, but we are resolute in our fight to defend our fatherland and are confident in final victory."

Facts Hit McNamara

From Washington there was no confidence to be found. But there was confession of "deterioration" for its hopeless war in Viet Nam by no less an authority than Secretary of Defence McNamara himself. For the bigwigs there, the great victories of the south Vietnamese people have sent shivers up their spines.

For the fifth time since September 1963, McNamara made a hasty "fact-finding trip" to south Viet Nam. Even the Western press, commenting on his five-day journey, admitted that the further U.S. escalation of the war reflected Washington's despair. Every time McNamara has "visited" south Viet Nam the U.S. war of aggression has been expanded further. His fourth "visit" in May 1964 resulted in the Honolulu Conference, the fabrication of the "Bac Bo Gulf Incident" and the bombing of north Viet Nam.

Arriving in south Viet Nam on July 16 for "battlefield inspections," Mc-

Namara spent five jittery days and four fitful nights. He discussed with U.S. army bosses and puppet regime chiefs ways to try and get the United States out of its defeat. He also inspected U.S. bases in Bien Hoa, Da Nang, Chu Lai Beach, Pleiku, Qui Nhon and Cam Ranh Bay. As Kyodo news agency pointed out, McNamara's "inspection" was characterized by the fact that he didn't bother to inspect installations of the puppet army; "this clearly showed that the war in Viet Nam has become one conducted by the United States."

While McNamara was in south Viet Nam, the U.S. military authorities not only kept his whereabouts top secret but assigned over half the police force in Saigon to "protect him." When he inspected U.S. marines near Da Nang, they sent a military band to play in a nearby hamlet to draw away the local inhabitants and ensure his safety. Despite all the precaution measures, however, the U.S. Secretary of Defence refused to spend a night in any of the heavily guarded U.S. military bases, making it a point of never being out of Saigon for the night.

Before he left for Washington, McNamara confessed that "overall, the situation [in south Viet Nam] continues to be serious." "In many aspects there has been deterioration. . . . The size of the Viet Cong forces has increased. The rate of operations and the intensity of their attacks have been expanded. The destruction of the lines of communication, rail and sea and road, are extensive." He indicated that he would suggest that large numbers of U.S. armed forces be dispatched to south Viet Nam. Columnist Joseph Alsop, who has close ties with the White House, reported that McNamara had said that the U.S. may have to send as many as 300,000 troops and that a Korean-type war may be unavoidable.

Not long ago Washington quietly sent several units to south Viet Nam with hardly any mention. They are a mortuary company and an army graves registration unit. Their mission is to sort out all the American dead after a battle and see that a

place is found to bury them. With the anticipated buildup of U.S. troops, Washington may need many more units like these.

Harriman's Mission to Moscow

U.S.-U.S.S.R. Get-Together

Averell Harriman, U.S. multimillionaire, Johnson's ambassador at large and Washington's old-time contact man with the Kremlin, completed a ten-day trip to the Soviet Union on July 22. Dubbed a "personal vacation," the visit was neither *personal* nor a *vacation*.

In Moscow between July 12 and 22, Harriman had two long sessions with Soviet Premier Kosygin. Viet Nam, America's biggest headache to date, was an important subject under discussion. The American diplomat, who emphasized to newsmen "the need for understanding between Washington and Moscow of what the other is doing," was reported feeling satisfied with what Kosygin had to say. The "significant information" he obtained from the talks was hurriedly passed on to Johnson. And later, while he was in Bonn, Harriman let it be known at a press conference that in Viet Nam the United States was not in conflict with the Soviet Union, but with China and the D.R.V.

While Washington was talking of doubling its aggressive forces in Viet

Nam, another topic Kosygin discussed with Harriman was disarmament. Said Harriman afterwards, it was "a good sign" that Moscow had suddenly agreed to Washington's proposal for resumption of the 18-nation disarmament conference in Geneva. "The Russians must be willing to do something serious," he glowed, adding: "The Soviets and the United States have the same objective in limiting the spread of nuclear weapons." Harriman also predicted progress in Soviet-American co-operation in trade, science, culture, desalination of sea water, and control of nuclear weapons in outer space.

The Pierrelatte Incident

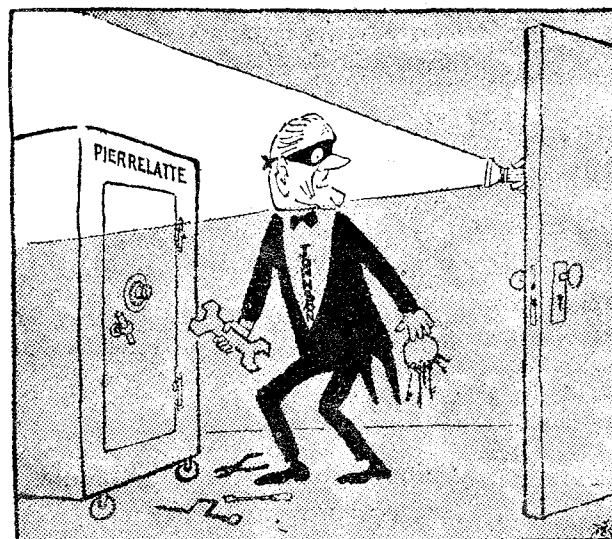
Red-Handed and Red-Faced

Once again, Washington, self-vaunted leader of the "free world," has been shown up as an inept thief and a liar. The Pierrelatte incident, which found an American RF-101 caught overflying and spying on the French nuclear centre, was a clumsy comedy as well as a scandal.

That a U.S. spy plane was snared over another country is not what distinguished the Pierrelatte incident—it is an open secret that such flights are made daily in all parts of the world. Nor was it that this flight was over the atomic plant of a Washington ally. That too has its precedents. Remarkd a French

official after the incident, "This is the first plane we caught in the act, but there is no guarantee that others have not performed similar flights in the past." Significant about Pierrelatte is Washington's underestimation of France's determination to stand on its sovereign rights. And this double *faux pas* made the U.S. an international laughing stock.

Caught red-handed, the Americans went into their usual routine of



"Who's there?"
"Just a friend."

Cartoon by Fang Cheng

stumbling all over themselves in trying to explain away their embarrassment. First it was said the RF-101 had been diverted from its course by a "thunderstorm." It had made "a navigational mistake." A U.S. Air Force spokesman even suggested that the French press "exaggerated a bit." The American reconnaissance plane, he explained, had not entered the Pierrelatte forbidden zone, nor was it "intercepted" — it was merely "identified."

However, all this hemming and hawing as well as insinuations blew up in Washington's face when the Quai d'Orsay lodged a strong verbal protest with the American Embassy and gave details of the incident. The aircraft, the French made clear, had been intercepted; it had made four successive passes; and the negatives taken from the plane indicated that the forbidden zone has been systematically photographed. After that the State Department hurriedly

announced "a full and speedy investigation" of the incident.

For the moment, the affair has been closed by officially expressed U.S. regrets to Paris and pledges to prevent similar violations. Privately, the State Department is said to be "nonplussed" by the French handling of the protest. But for the world at large the incorrigible thief once more has been caught with the goods.

THE WEEK

(Continued from p.4.)

Pointing out that the Cuban people's revolution and the revolutionary spirit of the two Havana Declarations had inspired the fighting will and confidence of the Latin American peoples in their struggle for emancipation, the message said: "At present, the national-democratic revolutionary movement of the Latin American peoples against U.S. imperialism and dictatorship is surging forward to a new high."

Stressing that the militant friendship between the Chinese and Cuban peoples is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the message said: "Our two peoples will always support each other and march forward together in their common struggle against U.S. imperialism and for world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism."

A Peking rally on July 24 celebrated the anniversary. Lazaro Fernandez, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Cuban Embassy, gave a reception on July 26.

U.A.R. National Day

The United Arab Republic's National Day was celebrated in Peking at a reception given by U.A.R. Ambassador to China Zakaria El-Adly Imam on July 23. Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi were among those present.

In their speeches at the reception both Ambassador Imam and Vice-Premier Chen Yi toasted the growth

of friendship between the two countries.

Ambassador Imam spoke of his country's stand in consolidating Afro-Asian solidarity and supporting the national-liberation movements against imperialism and colonialism. He said: "We strive to realize — whatever may be the sacrifices — the restoration of Palestine to its Arab people and their rights to return to their homeland. We fully support the Arab people in south Arabia, the people of Viet Nam and the people of the Congo in their heroic struggles for freedom and independence."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi denounced U.S. imperialism for intensifying its sinister collaboration with West German militarism and Zionism and for arming Israel, thereby posing a threat to the security of the Arab countries. Pointing out that the people of the world were facing rabid challenges from U.S. imperialism, Vice-Premier Chen Yi said: "Under these circumstances, the people of Asia and Africa urgently call for the strengthening of their solidarity, intensification of their struggle against imperialism and the successful holding of the Second African-Asian Conference."

On July 22, a joint message of greetings was sent by Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai to President Nasser.

China and Mauritania Establish Diplomatic Relations

China and Mauritania have decided to establish diplomatic relations

and exchange representatives at ambassadorial level.

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi sent a joint message of greetings to Moktar Ould Daddah, President and Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, in which they expressed the hope that the establishment of diplomatic relations would lead to a new development in friendship and co-operation between the two countries.

Yao Nien, Chinese Ambassador to Tunisia, representing the Chinese Government, visited Mauritania from July 16 to 19. He discussed with the Mauritanian Government questions connected with the establishment of diplomatic relations. A joint communique issued after reaching an agreement said *inter alia*:

"The Government of the People's Republic of China reaffirms its recognition of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal Government representing the Chinese people."

French Minister in Peking

French Minister of State Andre Malraux arrived in Peking on July 20 for an official visit. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi met and had a friendly talk with him on July 22.

ACROSS THE LAND

Fertilizer Production Up

TWENTY-EIGHT new chemical fertilizer enterprises went into operation in China in the first half of the year.

Twelve are large or medium-sized plants. They are located in north, east, and central-south China and produce ammonium bicarbonate, urea and ammonia water. Some of them are newly built, some are old plants rebuilt or expanded.

Among the 28 are a number of small synthetic ammonia works scattered in eight provinces and municipalities. They mainly produce ammonium bicarbonate and ammonia water, and have annual capacities of between 2,000-5,000 tons. On the basis of past experience in building and running such small plants, a successful production process has been worked out for producing better quality products at lower cost.

At the same time measures have been taken to get more out of the older chemical plants. The result has been a big increase in chemical fertilizer output this year. Home industry supplied 1.6 million tons more fertilizer to the farms in the first half of this year than in the same period of last year. Most of this increase came from the fuller use of existing plants. At the Wuching Chemical Fertilizer Plant in Shanghai, a modern enterprise put up in 1962, average daily output in June was nearly double that during the last quarter of last year.

Chemical fertilizer is beginning to play an important role in speeding up the growth of China's farm output and the need for it is growing steadily. The fertilizer industry is largely a post-liberation creation. The few old plants taken over from the old regime have been enlarged and re-equipped out of all recognition. The big new plants built have been a success, and a number of small and medium-sized plants have also been built in accordance with the policy of simultaneous development of

large, small and medium-sized enterprises. With the industry's capacity and output growing fast, the range is increasing.

Silkworm Wealth

More Silk From South China. Most of China's silk comes from south of the Yangtse, and output is going up. The major silk-producing provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsu and Kiangsi reared 10 per cent more spring mulberry cocoons than last year.

Szechuan, meanwhile, is implementing a long-term plan to breed more silkworms. A record 350 million mulberry trees were planted by its people's communes this spring, bringing their total of trees to ten times the 1949 figure. Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region in south China announces a big increase of "cassava silk." Communes there are breeding 30 per cent more silkworms than last year from 1.5 million *mu* of cassava and castor-oil plants. They have been getting eight broods a year and with the proceeds from this profitable sideline have bought more farm tools and chemical fertilizer to boost field production.



Selling silkworm cocoons to the state in Chekiang Province

Neighbouring Kwangtung also raised a bigger silkworm crop this spring.

North China to Raise Silk Output.

The big news of the day, however, is that provinces north of the Yangtse are to enter this field in a big way. A conference called by the Ministry of Agriculture to popularize sericulture in the north has just been held, appropriately enough, in Duanshi People's Commune, Shansi Province, where silkworm breeding has become a successful sideline to growing cotton and grain.

Sericulture has benefited agriculture in many ways, as seen in rising grain and cotton output. The 310,000 mulberry trees planted by this hill commune on the edges of its terraced fields and hillslopes have helped to arrest soil erosion and, last year, without encroaching on an inch of cropland, produced 75,000 yuan worth of cocoons.

With this example before them, delegates to the conference from the seven northern provinces of Kansu, Shensi, Shansi, Hopei, Honan, Shantung, Liaoning, and the Peking area could see that raising silkworms can be a profitable sideline for communes north of the Yangtse River, as well as helping to develop a more diversified economy.

Conference delegates have now gone back home to popularize the methods of sericulture as successfully evolved and practised by the Duanshi commune.

Briefs

China's cotton industry installed 700,000 new spindles this year to spin enough yarn for 560 million metres of cloth a year.

* * *

An average of two kilometres an hour have been added to the speed of China's daily rail freight transport service. The result is equivalent to putting an extra 200 locomotives and 2,000 freight cars on the lines.

HANDICRAFTS

New Themes in Old Crafts

Chinese handicraft art incorporates the skills and wisdom of the working people distilled over five millennia. The tradition stretches back over the ages. Highlights spring to mind: neolithic pottery of red clay painted in purple and black; sonorous bronze bells, elaborate ritual cauldrons and delicate jade wine cups of Shang and Chou times; silk weaves and brocades of the Han highly prized in ancient Rome; Tang and Sung porcelain and Ming cloisonne. . . . In the countryside, the ingenuity and industry of peasant artisans produced a vast assortment of homespun miracles in decorations, ornaments and toys, embroideries and dyed work, straw and bamboo articles, wood and earthenware.

This handicraft art has been polished and perfected by generations of folk masters. New China, inheriting the legacy, has developed it and made it shine with greater lustre than ever before.

Post-Liberation Developments

The People's Government's policy is to "protect, develop and elevate" the handicrafts. Craftsmen previously driven to take up other means of livelihood by the crisis of the old regime were sought out, given raw materials, contracts for their products, technical guidance and other help. Many near-lost arts were set back on their feet. These include such famous crafts as the making of Chun porcelain in Honan, jade carvings in Peking and Sung bro-



Carving in turquoise:
"Drinking From the Same River"

cades in Soochow, Chengtu silver filigree, brick carvings in Tientsin and Khotan carpets in Sinkiang. The number of handicraftsmen now working in co-operatives or in state-owned workshops is larger than ever. There is a constant infusion of new blood. Ten colleges of handicraft art and a number of research institutes are functioning.

Over 200 branches of handicrafts flourish. Carvers and modellers alone work in ivory, jade and other precious stones, wood, bamboo, ox-horn, brick, clay and dough. Weavers use bamboo, rattan, straw and osier. Several new crafts have appeared such as pictures in shell work, wheat stalks, tree bark or feathers.

World-Famous Wares

Old and new centres are creating a wide range of exquisite *objets d'art* as well as utility articles made with masterly technique from inexpensive materials. Among the products which enjoy most distinction at home and abroad are Peking ivory and jade carvings and those astonishing Cantonese open-work ivory balls which have as many as 32 intricately carved spheres one within the other; Ching-tien and Shoushan stone carvings which are noted for their imaginative use of the natural shape and colouring of the stones; Shiwan pottery figurines and toys; wood-carvings from Chekiang of figurines and fancy utility articles such as dragon-headed floor lampstands; Soochow and Changsha embroideries, drawn-work from Chaochow and Swatow; brocades from Nanking, Chengtu and many national minority areas; painted or carved lacquer ware from Peking, Foochow and Yangchow. Chinese porcelain, poetically described as "white as jade, thin as paper, bright as a mirror and melodious as a bell when struck," is made in the famous centres of Ching-tehchen — the "porcelain capital" — Tehhwa and other places.

Traditional handicraft arts are used on a big scale to decorate modern edifices and industrial products. The rooms of the capital's Great Hall of the People contain a fine collection of new handicraft products from every part of China. Many other



"Arise!" — a Kwangtung Shiwan pottery figurine

public buildings and monuments erected since liberation combine splendid examples of Chinese architecture with fine works of the sculptors' and carvers' arts.

New Motifs

New themes from the revolutionary past and present-day life now appear in Chinese handicrafts side by side with traditional motifs from history, mythology and legend. A recent exhibition in the Round City of Peking's Beihai Park showed some of the best of these new works made in the last two years. A number of them are of a high ideological as well as technical standard.

From the minute peach-stone carving of a boatload of Liberation Army men to the life-size portrait of Chairman Mao embroidered in wool, the 200-odd exhibits showed how well traditional techniques are being adapted to new themes. On the stone of an ordinary peach 1.5 cms. high by 2 cms. wide, the veteran artist Kao Kung-ching of Weifang, Shantung, has carved a boatload of a dozen or more P.L.A. soldiers forcing the Yangtse during the War of Liber-

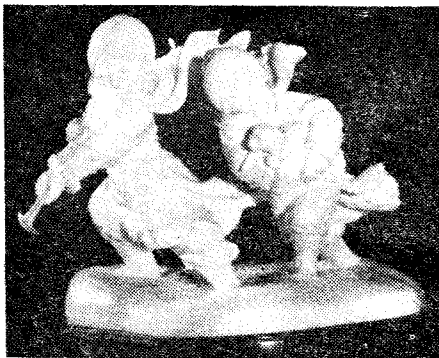
ation. He catches the men in various fighting postures that realistically bring out the suspense and heroism of the crossing. The anchor chain, about two-thirds the length of a line from this column, is made up of 50 links. This alone indicates the unbelievable delicacy of the work.

The 2 x 3 m. embroidery of Chairman Mao standing smiling under the pine boughs looks like a stereoscopic photograph. Many visitors are tempted to try a careful touch to make sure the Chairman's woollen scarf and coat were not three-dimensional. Shanghai embroiderers used wool threads of 1,700 different colours and millions of stitches to make it.

The Peking ivory carving *Sisters of the Grasslands* recalls the incident of the two children of Inner Mongolia who, for a day and a night fought to protect their commune's sheep from a sudden blizzard on the pastures. It shows the two girls at the height of the storm. Their Mongolian-style coats and scarves wildly flying, one clutches a frightened lamb to her chest as the other leads the way in pursuit of the flock. It is a glowing image of Chinese children.

The Red Army Crossing the Great Snow Mountains is a good example of new Shoushan stone-carving. An oblong block of milky stone with a strand of red cutting across its middle has been cleverly chiselled into a precipitous icy mountain with a thin line of Red Army men making their way across its flank during the Long March.

The newest developments in Shivan painted pottery figurines are



Peking ivory carving "Sisters of the Grasslands"

typified by *Arise!*—a figure of a stalwart African fighter, one hand holding a rifle, the other raised high as he gives a call to battle. There is realism in the new, more rational composition and body proportions, while the traditional exaggeration of posture and facial expression—the glaring eyes and open palm with outstretched fingers, for instance—give it power and symbolic meaning.

Drinking From the Same River, a carving in turquoise, is a delightful tribute to friendship between China and its southern neighbour Burma. Against a clump of bamboos which brings out the natural beauty of the stone are two young women, one Burmese and the other Chinese, water jars at hand, taking the few minutes by the river to exchange confidences. There is grace and beauty in the figures, in their faces and in the simple flowing lines of their garments.

There were also an idyllic Tientsin clay figurine of a fat boy tending a commune sheep; an illustration to Chairman Mao's poem *Ode to the Plum Blossom* made entirely of black and white bird feathers; a series of poker-work pictures on wood depicting, among others, Dr. Norman Bethune among his Chinese friends and a Vietnamese fighter single-handedly destroying a U.S. tank.

The exhibition could not fail to impress. It showed that Chinese handicraftsmen are not resting on their laurels. Mobilizing their vast technical skills, they are coming to grips with the problems of depicting contemporary life.

SPORTS

Peking Table Tennis Tournament in August

Players from 10 countries have arrived in China's capital for the 1965 Peking International Table Tennis Invitation Tournament which is scheduled to be held at the Workers' Gymnasium from August 1 to 9. In addition to Cambodia, Ceylon, Indonesia, Japan, the Democratic Peo-

ple's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and China, which took part in last year's tournament in Peking, Pakistan, Lebanon and Syria will be participating in this year's contests.

The 1965 Peking tournament is a result of a decision by team leaders of all the countries taking part in last year's tournament to set up a liaison committee and to hold a tournament once a year as a means of strengthening co-operation and raising the general standard. Players will contend for titles in the men's and women's team events, men's and women's singles and doubles, the mixed doubles, and two consolation singles.

Since July 15, players from different countries have been busy in practice sessions with one another and exchanging experiences. They have renewed old friendships and made new friends. The tournament promises a very high level of play.

* * *

Tennis. Chinese players in the Budapest international tennis tournament early this month gave a good account of themselves. Peng Chih-yuan won the men's singles by defeating his compatriot Chu Chen-hua in the finals, while Chi Feng-ti and Hsu Jun-chen captured the women's doubles. Peng Chih-yuan and Chi Feng-ti teamed up to win the mixed doubles event.

* * *

Track and Field Records. Li Shu-nu of Kwangtung Province set a new national record of 10.7 sec. for the women's 80 metres low hurdles at a meet in Canton on June 28. She clipped 0.1 sec. off the old record set by Liu Cheng of Inner Mongolia in 1959.

In May, Chinese women athletes set two new national records which compare favourably with the best in the world. Kiangsi Province's Hsiao Chieh-ping broke the old record for the long jump with 6.38 metres and Szechuan Province's Liu Teh-tsui hurled the discus a distance of 53.86 metres.

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