

PEKING REVIEW

42

October 15, 1965

Fruits of Cultural Revolution

Survey of developments in the socialist revolution in
China's culture.

U.N. — Tool of U.S. Aggression

U.N. misdeeds under U.S. control.

Thailand Is U.S. Bridgehead in Indo-China

Hsinan Travel Notes

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October 15, 1965

THE WEEK

Chairman Mao Receives Thailand Guest

Chairman Mao Tse-tung on October 6 received Pridi Banomyong, former Prince Regent of Thailand, who came to Peking to attend the 16th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the People's Republic of China. They had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Sino-Indonesian Joint Statement

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China and the People's Assembly of Indonesia signed a joint statement in Peking on October 4, calling for the strengthening of unity among the peoples to combat imperialism to the end.

The statement said that the two parties had a full exchange of views on the present major international issues of common interest and on the question of further developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries, and a consensus of opinion was reached. It declared: "Both parties stress that there can be no peaceful coexistence between imperialism, which represents the decadent forces, and the oppressed peoples and nations who are fighting for their liberation and independence, who represent the new emerging forces. To uproot imperialism and old and new colonialism, the people of the world must heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity and carry the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle through to the end."

Both parties reaffirmed their support for the national-liberation movements of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Condemning U.S. aggression against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, both parties "demand the immediate withdrawal of the forces of aggression of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys together with their equipment from south Viet Nam. They condemn the U.S. hoax of peace talks and hold

that the Viet Nam question must be solved by the Vietnamese people themselves without any outside interference."

The two parties also condemned the Indian reactionaries for their brutal suppression of the people of Kashmir and their armed aggression against Pakistan, which had been carried out with U.S. imperialist support. Expressing support for Indonesia's confrontation against "Malaysia," the statement said: "The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China fully supports Indonesia's policy of confrontation against 'Malaysia,' the product of neo-colonialism created by Britain with U.S. support. Both parties pledge their continued support for the peoples of Malaya and North Kalimantan in fighting for national liberation, and hold that the struggle against 'Malaysia' must be kept up till complete victory."

Referring to the Second African-Asian Conference, the statement said: "The two parties are of the opinion that the Second African-Asian Conference must be made a success, carry on and develop the Bandung spirit, hold high the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, sternly condemn the policies of aggression and war pursued by the imperialists headed by the United States, and firmly support the national-liberation struggles of Asian and African peoples. Both parties hold that it is necessary for the Asian and African countries to make further efforts, overcome the obstacles, create conditions to ensure the success of the Second African-Asian Conference and prevent it from disappointing the hopes of the more than 2,000 million Afro-Asian people."

G.D.R.'s National Day

Chinese Party and state leaders Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh and Chou En-lai sent a message

Broaden the Anti-U.S. Front

Prince and Madame Norodom Sihanouk received a rousing welcome when they arrived at Harbin on October 10 to resume their visit to China after spending six days in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Premier Chen Yi and local government officials welcomed them at the airport. More than 100,000 Harbin residents lined the streets to cheer their distinguished Cambodian guests.

That evening, Governor of Heilungkiang Province Li Fan-wu gave a banquet in honour of Prince Sihanouk, Madame Sihanouk and their party. Chairman Liu and Vice-Premier Chen also attended.

In his speech at the banquet, Prince Sihanouk called for the **broadening of the front against U.S. imperialism and the adoption of the line of non-co-operation and non-compromise towards the imperialists. He said this was imperative if the people of the world wanted to win real peace, freedom, independence and complete liberation in their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle. Only in this way, he added, could they really defeat their common enemy.**

Refuting the hypocritical propaganda put out by certain countries both inside and outside the so-called "free world" alleging that the main danger to world peace came from China's "intransigent policy," he said: **"If the 'peace-loving' great powers had shown a firm attitude towards the U.S. imperialists and adopted a policy of steadfast support for the struggles of the peoples of Viet Nam and Cambodia and of the whole**

world, as China has done, the American warmongers would long ago have been driven out of the regions where they are now sowing insecurity and war; all these peoples — the Vietnamese people for example — would long ago have regained their freedom, and world peace would long ago have been achieved."

Prince Sihanouk pointed out that **"unlike China, quite a few self-styled 'anti-imperialist' countries have failed to wage an uncompromising struggle against imperialism or to help the peoples win peace and gain or maintain independence on the basis of territorial integrity, and in this way make it possible for them to overcome exploitation and threats by the U.S. imperialists and warmongers." These countries, he added, took no account of the aspirations of other peoples, such as those of the Vietnamese people; they proposed solutions which were said to be helping the Vietnamese people, but were actually facilitating continued U.S. imperialist aggression against them.**

"Cambodia and China have common enemies, namely, U.S. imperialism, neo-colonialism, the exploiters of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and the chauvinism of certain big powers," said Prince Sihanouk. "Cambodia regards China as her most reliable and closest friend, and derives great comfort from this. Great powers are liable to display chauvinism and assume airs of superiority towards small countries. But China, though a great power, regards equality not just as a textbook principle but as one which can actually be put into effect and find ex-

pression in action at any moment. **China gives truly unconditional aid to other countries in their struggle to defend or win freedom and independence. China matches her deeds with her words. The aid of some other great powers may, unlike that given by the United States, appear unconditional in written form and in contracts, but it is in fact far from unconditional, because the recipient countries cannot freely express their views, especially views contrary to the wishes of the countries giving such aid. By contrast, China encourages us to live like a free and independent country and to make our own judgments, though these may differ from China's. In this, China merits the respect of the people of Cambodia and of the whole world."**

On the evening of October 12, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and his wife gave a banquet in honour of Prince and Madame Sihanouk. That day, the Cambodian guests visited several factories in the city. The day before, Prince and Madame Sihanouk and their party had a happy time with Chinese boys and girls at the Children's Park. Riding in a small train driven by primary school pupils, the Cambodian guests travelled "from Peking to Phnom Penh" along the two-kilometre "Children's Railway" around the park. Pulling six carriages, the 12-ton locomotive puffed its way through small "forests." When the train arrived at "Phnom Penh Station," a beautiful Cambodian-style building with a pagoda, the children gave a programme of dances.

Later, Prince and Madame Sihanouk drove to the Sungari River where they took a stroll along the bank with Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Vice-Premier Chen Yi and their wives.

on October 6 to the leaders of the Democratic Republic of Germany, Walter Ulbricht, Willi Stoph, Johannes Dieckmann and Erich Correns, greeting the 16th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Germany.

The message said: "Nurtured by U.S. imperialism, West Germany has become a hotbed of new war in Europe. West German militarism is stepping up its arms expansion and war preparations, trying by every means possible to arm itself

with nuclear weapons, attempting in vain to isolate and annex the German Democratic Republic and posing a serious threat to peace in Europe and the world. The Chinese people consistently give resolute support to

(Continued on p.14.)

Fruits of the Cultural Revolution

by TIEN CHU

China is in the midst of a deep-going socialist revolution on the cultural front.

The historical experience of the proletarian dictatorship tells us that after the seizure of state power the proletariat must carry the socialist revolution forward to victory not only on the economic front but also on the political and ideological fronts, otherwise the danger exists of abandoning the socialist revolution halfway and forfeiting all its previous achievements. Cultural work is an integral part of work on the ideological front. It is subordinate to and serves the politics of a given class. When the economic base and the political system have changed, culture, as a form of ideology, must also change accordingly.

In a socialist society classes and class struggle still exist and the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road continues. Sharp and complex class struggles and the struggle between the two roads also continue in the cultural field. Bourgeois ideology still exerts considerable influence in the cultural, educational, artistic and academic spheres. It is therefore necessary to develop the new, socialist culture of the proletariat and wage a protracted, blow-for-blow struggle against bourgeois ideology and culture and all other reactionary ideologies and cultures in order to eliminate their influence step by step and carry the socialist revolution on the ideological and cultural fronts through to the end.

Vigorous Revolutionary Situation

A vigorous revolutionary situation now prevails on the cultural front as on other fronts in China. Great endeavours are being made in our cultural, educational, public health and scientific research work, as part of the superstructure, to implement the policy of serving the politics of the proletariat, serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and serving the socialist economic base. Large numbers of intellectuals have taken part in the socialist education movement in the cities and in the countryside and been steeled and tested in the class struggle. The great, socialist cultural revolution is already yielding most fruitful results.

In the field of art and literature, the National Festival of Peking Operas on Contemporary Revolutionary Themes held in June last year has given a powerful impetus to the revolutionization of the various types of local operas and of modern drama, music and dancing. Plays and operas on contemporary revolutionary themes are now taking the stage and the heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers have replaced those of the emperors, kings, generals, ministers, scholars

and beauties of old. The epic in song and dance *The East Is Red*, the Peking Opera *Red Signal Lantern* and the ballet *Red Detachment of Women* are all outstanding achievements in their respective fields. The masses of workers in art and culture have group by group taken part in the socialist education movement and joined the cultural work teams going to the countryside. They have set some fine examples and gained a certain experience in serving the peasants. Those of the performing arts have emulated the Ulanmuchi (Red Cultural Work Teams) that are performing in the pastoral areas of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, and an increasing number of cultural and art troupes of the Ulanmuchi type have appeared. At the same time, a lively repertoire of short plays and operas penetratingly depicting life in the countryside has been created and gives effective support to the three great revolutionary movements of the class struggle, and the struggles for production and scientific experiment that are going on in the rural areas.

The amateur cultural activities of the people are also developing vigorously. Large numbers of amateur writers, artists, actors, musicians and other cultural and art workers have emerged among the masses. They form a new and splendid contingent of cultural and art workers, who are good at both productive labour and cultural and artistic activities. Broad perspectives of development lie ahead of them and they will play an increasingly important role in our socialist culture and art. The radical change that has taken place in the theatre, the regular visits of cultural and art workers to the countryside and the vigorous growth of amateur cultural activities in the rural areas are all concrete manifestations of the deepening of the cultural revolution.

New Educational Development

In education, our full-time schools have been reformed in many respects since liberation, and have already become socialist in character. At the present time, schools of this type are making great efforts to further the reform in teaching and elimination of the influence of bourgeois educational ideas so as to implement still better the policy of putting education at the service of proletarian politics and integrating it with productive labour. An important new development in our educational revolution today is the establishment of the work-and-study and farm-work-and-study system. This has given rise to a new type of school in which education is closely linked with physical labour. These schools have already trained large numbers of people of a new type, people with an all-

round development, capable of physical labour and armed with culture and skill. Reports from many parts of the country show that such schools are well liked by the workers and former poor and lower-middle peasants.

Providing essential preliminary experience for the universalization of primary education and the faster spread of secondary education at less cost and with better results, schools of this type have opened up new paths in education. The establishment of more farm-work-and-study primary schools is promoting the universalization of primary education in every part of the country. In secondary education, more agricultural middle schools, a kind of part-time farming and part-time study school which was first introduced in 1958, are being set up on an experimental basis. At the same time, active steps are being taken for a try-out of farm-work-and-study technical schools. Many full-time schools, especially higher educational agricultural institutions and secondary agricultural technical schools, have also adopted the work-and-study system on an experimental basis.

From a long-term point of view, this new type of school system points to the future direction of socialist and communist education. It will create conditions for the gradual elimination of differences between mental and manual labour. Viewed in the light of the historical experience of the proletarian dictatorship, it is a fundamental measure for bringing up a new generation of revolutionaries who can do both mental and physical labour and are both "red and expert," and for preventing any restoration of capitalism.

Medicine and Public Health

In medicine and public health in the past 16 years, we have come a long way under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. Many of our achievements in medical science rank amongst the most advanced in the world. Since early this year, acting upon the instructions of the Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, our medical and public health workers have further implemented the policy of directing their efforts in the service of the workers, peasants and soldiers. They have come to realize more fully that, since more than 80 per cent of the Chinese people are peasants, this socialist policy of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers would be just idle talk if the peasants' needs in this field were not effectively met.

Public health authorities in every part of the country are therefore taking radical measures to make medical and public health work face the countryside. Across the land, medical people are going down to the countryside to see to the needs of the peasants. Tens of thousands of public health workers, many of them nationally known doctors and specialists, have left the big cities to tour the rural areas and mountain regions. Effective steps are being taken throughout the country to train rural public health workers and set up or improve public health organizations at the grass-roots. All these efforts are directed to solving the prob-

lems of our rural medical and public health work step by step in a planned way and end the backward state of public health work in the countryside. To achieve this goal, a vigorous reform of medical and public health work is also under way in all cities. In medical education and research work, steps are also being taken to direct the main attention to the countryside. Departments in charge of the production and supply of medicinal products are studying the needs of the peasants with a view to turning out better products at lower prices. Prices of drugs are being reduced. A list of the first batch of medicines at these lowered prices has recently been made public.

That medical and public health work must stress the needs of the countryside is primarily to protect and sustain the peasants' health and strength as they work for the new upsurge in agricultural production, and to strengthen the ties between the urban and rural areas as well as between the Party and the masses. At the same time, this has played and is playing an important role in speeding up the revolutionization of the ranks of public health workers and of urban medical and public health departments.

Our achievements on the cultural and educational fronts are not only in the large-scale popularization of culture and education. We have also achieved considerable successes in reaching advanced world levels in science. We have exploded two atomic bombs. We have won a succession of new victories in our efforts to reach world levels in sports. We have also achieved outstanding successes in other spheres of culture. All this reflects the lofty ambition and energetic spirit of the Chinese people who, holding high the red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, have the daring to scale the scientific and cultural heights of the world.

The victories already won have been tremendous. But these are only beginnings. The road ahead of us is long. People have come to realize more clearly that class struggle will exist for a long time in socialist society and the struggle to promote proletarian ideas and eliminate bourgeois ideas in the ideological and cultural fields will be protracted, complex and have its ups and downs. It is therefore necessary for us to continue steadfastly to follow the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and take class struggle and the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads as the lever in our hard and protracted endeavours if we are to carry the socialist cultural revolution to victory and really switch cultural and educational work as a whole in the direction of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers in keeping with the developing socialist economic base and the new situation in the class struggle.

Powerful Contingent of Cultural Workers

Today we have a strong detachment of cultural and educational workers. The great, socialist cultural revolution has brought about big changes in their ideology. The splendid results achieved on the cultural and educational fronts have been won precisely because

the mass of intellectuals, trained and educated by the Party, put politics first, apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a flexible and practical way and firmly carry out the Party's policies and lines. Now, with revolutionary enthusiasm, and taking the correct path charted by the Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, they are advancing courageously along the road of revolutionizing themselves, making themselves at one with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and taking part in physical labour. With such a detachment of cultural and educational workers, we will be able to overcome all difficulties in our protracted struggle to promote proletarian ideology and wipe out bourgeois ideology, brush aside all obstacles, weather all storms and advance triumphantly to a fundamental solution of the problems met with in our cultural and educational work.

Our cultural, art, scientific and educational workers have all recognized the fact that to win greater victories, they must continue to consolidate the successes already achieved, make an even more intensive study of Chairman Mao's writings and arm themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought; they must work out better plans for themselves to take part by stages and group after group in the socialist education movement, go to the countryside and mountain regions and plunge themselves for a longer period of time into the struggles of the workers, peasants and soldiers, so that they can

enhance their class consciousness, remould their ways of thinking and acquire new feelings towards the workers and peasants. In the course of the cultural revolution many have taken full cognizance of the fact that if they can neither act on the Party's policy nor identify themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, they will have nothing to fall back on and that in order to solve this question thoroughly, it is necessary to continue to remould themselves, to throw off the bourgeois world outlook step by step and develop a proletarian world outlook.

Very favourable conditions exist for our cultural and educational workers to drive ahead — there is the correct path pointed out by the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the enthusiastic support given them by the workers, peasants and soldiers, and the victories and experience already gained in the cultural revolution. With such favourable conditions plus the indefatigable efforts of our cultural and educational workers, the Chinese people will surely succeed in carrying the rising great socialist revolution in the field of culture through to the end, further consolidate and expand the socialist positions in culture and education and win still greater victories on the cultural and educational fronts. By so doing we will be able to enhance our contribution in support of the revolutionary struggles of the world's people.

Greetings on the 20th Anniversary Of the Korean Workers' Party

THE 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers' Party fell on October 10. The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party. The message, dated October 9, reads:

"On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the birth of the glorious Korean Workers' Party, we, on behalf of all the members of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people, extend to you, and through you, to all the members of the Korean Workers' Party and the entire Korean people, our warmest fraternal greetings.

"Early in the years of resisting the Japanese aggressors, the Korean Communists headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung plunged themselves wave upon wave into an heroic struggle. In the 20 years since the victory in the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, the Korean Workers' Party has continued to hold aloft the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and has led the Korean people from one victory to another. Particularly during the three years of the Korean war for the liberation of the fatherland, the heroic Korean

people, under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, beat back the wild attacks mounted by U.S. imperialism and won a great victory, thus setting a shining example for the peoples of the world. After the war, under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party, the Korean people started the 'winged steed' movement, gave full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and have recorded brilliant achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction. Now the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has become a country of socialist industry and agriculture with a solid foundation for an independent economy.

"The Korean people today rallying closely around the Korean Workers' Party, and, with rifle in one hand and hammer or sickle in the other, are steadfastly guarding the eastern outpost of the socialist camp and continuing to forge ahead courageously along the road of building socialism.

"But the people in the southern half of Korea under U.S. imperialist occupation are still deep in suffering. In order to drive U.S. imperialism out of south Korea

and to achieve the reunification of the fatherland, the Korean Workers' Party has been leading the Korean people in a protracted, heroic and staunch struggle. The broad masses of the south Korean people, too, have over and over again risen in storms of anti-U.S. patriotic struggle in defiance of frenzied suppression by the enemy, thus dealing heavy blows at the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in south Korea. The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people resolutely support the patriotic, just struggle of the Korean Workers' Party and the entire Korean people against U.S. imperialist aggression and the 'Japan-ROK treaty' and for reunification of the fatherland. We are convinced that the Korean people led by the Korean Workers' Party will drive U.S. imperialism, the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of the Korean people, out of south Korea, achieve the reunification of the three-thousand-li expanse of beautiful land, and thereby completely liberate the south Korean people.

Factual Survey

Thailand—Bridgehead of U.S. Aggression Against Indo-China

Thailand is being used by U.S. imperialism as a forward base in its attempt to conquer Indo-China. The Thai authorities, on their part, are devotedly serving as one of Washington's pawns on the Southeast Asian chessboard. They are taking a direct part in the U.S. war against the Vietnamese and Laotian peoples and making hostile moves against Cambodia.

BANGKOK has always sided with Washington in the latter's aggression in Indo-China. It gives support to American "special warfare" in south Viet Nam and subscribes to Washington's war moves against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. As a U.S. accomplice, it takes a direct part in the Viet Nam war: the Thai authorities are represented in the "International Military Assistance Office" set up by the United States in Saigon; members of the Thai air force are helping the Saigon puppets train pilots and its transportation corps handle transport in south Viet Nam. Bangkok also supplies Saigon with strategic materials. Taking off from bases in Thailand, such as Korat, Takli, Ubon and Udorn, American aircraft raid D.R.V. cities and villages.

The Thai regime is also involved in expanding the American war of aggression in Laos. American planes based in Thailand and planes manned by Thai pilots have continued to bomb and strafe the liberated areas under the control of the Neo Lao Haksat, especially

"Together with the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties, the Korean Workers' Party has made important efforts in opposing imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries, in opposing modern revisionism and modern dogmatism and for the unity of the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, thus contributing to the international communist cause.

"Our two Parties and two peoples are close comrades-in-arms who share the same destiny and weal and woe, and who have supported and assisted each other in the protracted and arduous common struggle. This militant friendship of ours is built on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We believe that in the struggle against imperialism, the reactionaries of various countries and modern revisionism, the revolutionary unity between our two Parties and the militant friendship between our two peoples will be steadily consolidated and developed."

Highway No. 6 in Sam Neua Province and Highway No. 7 in Xieng Khouang Province. Several thousand Thai military personnel and special agents have merged with the troops of the Laotian Rightists. Of late, huge amounts of American military supplies have been shipped to these puppet forces by way of Thailand. Acting in accordance with the desire of their Washington mentors, the Thai authorities have stationed infantrymen, artillerymen and air force pilots in western Xieng Khouang and in some parts of Middle and Lower Laos.

Massing troops along the Thai-Cambodian border, Bangkok has time and again created conflicts in the frontier region by intruding into Cambodian territory and conducting reconnaissance flights over Cambodia. In late June, Thai troops openly and repeatedly harassed the Cambodians when they entered the Kirivong area in Koh Kong Province. In this way the Thai authorities hoped to intimidate Cambodia by a show of military force. At the same time, backed and urged on by the Thai authorities, Cambodian quislings, known as the "Free Khmers," make incursions into Cambodia to carry out subversive activities. These armed forces under the so-called Free Khmer movement are financed by Washington and based in Thailand.

Land of American Bases

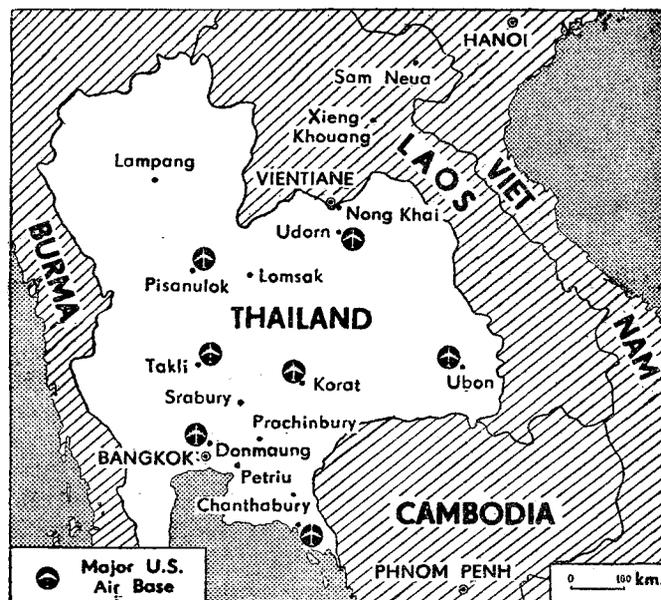
As a result of U.S. imperialist "aid" to that country, Thailand has become an American military base for

aggression against Indo-China. The bulk of American economic "aid" and loans is used to construct airfields and naval ports, strategic highways and a communications network for military purposes. To date, the Americans have built or expanded more than 30 air bases forming a so-called up-to-date network of airfields. There are now four squadrons of F-105 fighter-bombers at the Korat airfield and the Takli airfield to the west; one squadron of F-4C fighters at Ubon in the east and some RF-101 and T-28 aircraft at Udorn in the north, both near the Laotian border; and a number of F-102 interceptors and KC-135 flying tankers stationed at Donmaung airfield in Bangkok. More than a dozen naval bases and ports have been built or rebuilt and secret missile bases have been established in Korat, Ubon, Lampang and other places. A radar system to control the guided missiles also has been set up in Thailand. Ananta Netr-Rojana, deputy commander of the Thai navy, disclosed in June this year that American air-to-ground missiles had been shipped into Thailand and launching tests had been made in Lampang in northern Thailand.

The Americans have carried out large-scale construction of strategic highways in that part of Thailand which borders on Laos and Cambodia, apparently in response to the needs of expanding their war in Indo-China. The construction of a 366-kilometre highway linking Korat with Nong Khai in northern Thailand, the last section of the Bangkok-Nong Khai road, was completed in January this year. Henceforth, this road can be used to deliver American military supplies for Laos. The cost of the highway, 14 million dollars, was borne by the American "aid" administration in Bangkok. U.S. war preparations in Thailand have been speeded up in conjunction with the recent quickening of the Johnson Administration's "escalation" of the war. Construction of two more strategic highways is scheduled to get underway, one of them the 281-kilometre Srabury to Lomsak road which will link up with the present strategic Lomsak-Pisanulok highway in central Thailand. An American loan of 20.6 million dollars was given to the Thai authorities on July 1 to cover the cost of construction. The second to be built is the super strategic 120-kilometre highway between Prachinburi and Korat in eastern Thailand. The cost will be entirely paid by the Americans. On July 5, a battalion of American sappers came to Thailand to take on the job. This road, when completed, will connect with the Petriu-Prachinburi strategic highway along the southeastern coast already in use.

In addition to airfields, naval bases and strategic highways, the Americans have also set up a communications network for military purposes.

A further step in American military involvement in Thailand is the rushing of ammunition and the sending of reinforcements to that country. Recent American shipments include ground-to-air missiles, F-105 jet fighters, equipment for military communications, muni-



Sketch map by Su Li

tions, etc. In June this year, a number of T-28 planes were sent to Thailand and stationed at Donmaung airport. Early in July, an American minesweeper was transferred to the Thai navy. American troops and military personnel have entered Thailand and are there to stay. Today the number of American forces there has exceeded 10,000. According to a recent A.F.P. report, Washington has decided to send there another 10,000 military personnel; step by step, Washington is placing Thailand under military occupation.

U.S. Helps Build Police State

The treacherous policy of currying favour with Washington which the Thai authorities follow has provoked indignation among the people. Thai patriots have organized themselves to safeguard national independence, uphold national dignity and achieve national emancipation. Leading the patriots from various social strata in fighting U.S. imperialism and the reactionary Thai authorities are the Thailand Patriotic Front, the Thailand Independence Movement and the Federation of Patriotic Workers of Thailand.

A broad mass struggle is rising throughout the country. This has thrown Bangkok into a state of panic. Relying on American help, the Thai authorities are expanding their police force in the hope of crushing the patriotic forces. A Thai-U.S. agreement signed on June 24 in Bangkok provides that Washington is to give away 4 million dollars for enlarging and arming the police force in the Thai countryside. Under this agreement, the United States will help train large numbers of police — raising the force by 10 to 15 per cent — and arm them with the latest American weapons and communications equipment.

In the guise of helping Thailand speed up rural construction, Washington also aids in the suppression

of the patriotic forces in the northeast. According to an agreement on so-called rural construction aid to be concluded between Washington and Bangkok, U.S. "aid" to the 11 *changwats* (provinces) in the northeast will jump from 2.25 million dollars in 1964 to 5 million in 1965.

For Your Reference

The United Nations — Instrument For U.S. Aggression

THE 20th Session of the United Nations General Assembly is now being held in New York. On the eve of the opening, the United States and the Soviet Union launched a big propaganda buildup in a concerted effort to give a new shine to the tarnished image of the United Nations. Washington officials, in particular, praised the United Nations to the skies, presenting it as a world institution which "keeps peace," "checks aggression," "gives greater security to the small powers" and represents "an alliance for man."

However, facts speak louder than words. No one can cover up the criminal record of this organization which is dominated by the U.S. imperialists and their partners.

Following a joint U.S.-U.S.S.R. conspiracy the U.N. Security Council on September 20 adopted a resolution which brought pressure to bear on Pakistan to effect a ceasefire with the Indian aggressor. **This is only the latest example showing how the United States employs the U.N. to bully other nations and carry out its policy of war and aggression.**

In Africa, U.S. invasion of the Congo (L), its subversion of the legally constituted Lumumba government and its subsequent suppression of the Congolese revolutionary forces in 1960, all done under the U.N. flag, is still fresh in people's memories. The sham debate in the Security Council early this year on U.S. armed intervention to suppress the patriotic struggle in the Dominican Republic is another example of how the U.N. is used to cover up open U.S. aggression in Latin America. In Asia, cases of U.S. intervention and aggression through the United Nations are many.

The Vietnamese question has nothing to do with the U.N. and the organization has absolutely no right to intervene. Yet Washington is now frantically trying to use the U.N. to solve its dilemma in Viet Nam.

Last year, when the Johnson Administration created the Bac Bo Gulf incident in order to escalate its war in Viet Nam, it filed a false charge against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in the Security Council. In 1959, when inciting the reactionary Laotian Government to provoke a civil war in Laos, the Kennedy Administration prompted it to go to the U.N. to accuse

As a cat's-paw of U.S. imperialism, the Thai authorities have tightly fastened themselves on to the American Juggernaut of aggression against Indo-China. Meanwhile, they have set up a police state to suppress the patriots. They will soon have to lie in the bed they have made for themselves.

the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam of "aggression." At U.S. instigation, a "sub-committee" was established by the Security Council to "investigate" this false charge.

Under U.S. control and manipulation, it has become standard practice for the United Nations to side with the aggressors and prevent their victims from waging a struggle against them, sometimes even to the extent of turning the facts upside down and slandering the victims as aggressors.

In 1964, when south Vietnamese puppet troops commanded by U.S. officers invaded Cambodia and attacked its peaceful inhabitants, the "fact-finding mission" sent out by the Security Council absolved the U.S. and its south Vietnamese puppets of their responsibility: instead it slandered and maligned the Cambodian Government and people.

The United Nations itself is used by the United States and other imperialist countries to fashion tools of aggression to threaten the Afro-Asian countries. The U.N. "investigation team" headed by the American Michelmore ignored the expressed wishes of the North Kalimantan people, thus helping to establish the U.S.-British conceived neo-colonialist "Malaysia." To serve U.S.-British policy against Indonesia, Washington also thrust "Malaysia" into Security Council membership. In the Middle East, U.S. and British imperialism through the United Nations brought into being Israel, which is a dagger pointed at the Arab countries.

The United Nations is also a channel for U.S. economic and cultural penetration into Asian, African and Latin American countries. The Johnson Administration has shown an unusually keen interest in the U.N. "International Co-operation Year" (1965) because under the U.N. signboard, it can use "international co-operation" and "aid to help develop the developing countries" to get a still tighter hold on these countries.

Within the United Nations itself, the United States is used to bossing around and insulting delegates of the Asian, African and Latin American countries. Though they form a majority in that organization, these countries cannot fully exercise their legitimate rights, and their proposals and demands are usually ignored or only perfunctorily discussed. Even when resolutions against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are adopted at their insistence, their drafts are invariably watered down or amended by the United States and its partners before they are approved. Anti-colonialist resolutions adopted after hard struggle are invariably pigeonholed. Thus, despite all the nice-sounding U.N. resolutions on South Africa, South West Africa,

Southern Rhodesia and the Portuguese colonies, the people in these countries and regions are no better off than before.

Again, the U.N. resolutions calling for a plebiscite on Kashmir have not been carried out. Now under Washington's dictation, the organization is throwing these resolutions overboard while siding with the Indian aggressor in open betrayal of the Kashmiri people.

The United Nations is also used by the U.S. as a weapon for aggression against the socialist countries. In 1950, the Truman Administration usurped the name of the United Nations to unleash a war of aggression against the Korean Democratic People's Republic. This war lasted three years. After the Hungarian people defeated the U.S.-instigated counter-revolution in 1956, Washington time and again jockeyed the U.N. into discussing the "Hungarian question" and adopted a series of illegal resolutions meddling in Hungary's internal affairs and slandering the socialist countries.

The United States spares no effort to deny the People's Republic of China her rightful place in the United Nations and has resorted to all sorts of tricks to peddle its "two Chinas" hoax. In 1951, it forced the United Nations to adopt an illegal resolution slandering China as an "aggressor," and a second one im-

posing an "embargo" on China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. On the so-called Tibet question, Washington employs regular stooges like El Salvador and Nicaragua to smear China and stir up anti-Chinese ballyhoo from the platforms of the U.N.

U.S. imperialism and the modern revisionists try to pass off the United Nations as an impartial world organization. Facts however show that the United Nations, as it is presently organized and operated, is a tool of the United States, and that, under the joint domination of Washington and the modern revisionists, it can do no good. This truth is becoming clearer to more and more people of the Asian, African and Latin American countries. Early this year, Indonesia withdrew from the United Nations and some of its specialized agencies. Last month, Cambodia announced its withdrawal from the U.N. special committee on decolonialization, and, in October, its non-participation in the work of all U.N. committees and commissions.

The United Nations has done more than enough wrongs in the 20 years since its founding. **Now there are only two alternatives: Either the organization rids itself of U.S. domination, corrects its mistakes and gets thoroughly reorganized, or a revolutionary United Nations will be set up to replace it.**

FRIENDLY CO-OPERATION

Help Among "Paukphaws"

Bilin Sugar Plant. A sugar mill and refinery to process 1,000 tons of sugar-cane a day is under construction in south Burma's Thaton District. With a floor space of 20,000 square metres, the plant is being built with an interest-free Chinese loan under a Sino-Burmese economic and technical agreement.

Since March, when building started, Burmese workers and Chinese technicians have been working hard and in close co-operation to ensure that the job proceeds smoothly and fast in spite of the monsoon season.

Burmese Rice Growing in China. A strain of Burmese glutinous rice is being grown in six counties of Szechuan, a province known as China's granary.

Acclimatization of this strain in Szechuan had its start in 1960 when Lo Shih-fa, Director of the Hsinmin People's Commune in Hsintu County,

visited a state farm on the outskirts of Rangoon and showed interest in four fine strains of glutinous rice being grown on that farm.

When Lo returned to China, the **Agricultural Department of the Burmese Government sent him a kilogramme each of the four kinds of seeds to experiment with.** When the first attempt to acclimatize these seeds failed, the Burmese Government sent another 40 kilogrammes of them the following year. Finally one of the four strains was acclimatized and gave highly satisfactory yields.

Peasants visiting the Hsinmin People's Commune greatly admired the large grains of this strain of rice and all asked for seeds to take back to their communes. Last year a large quantity of these seeds, symbolizing the *paukphaw* (kinsmenlike) friendship between China and Burma, was distributed to peasants in nearby communes.

Trees From Viet Nam

Since 1955, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has presented

5,000 kilogrammes of beef-wood tree seeds to China's Fukien Province to help the people there check the fierce winds and coastal sandstorms that are a recurrent menace. **Beef-wood trees are tough and drought resistant.** The Vietnamese seeds have grown into tall trees; 500 kilometres of beef-wood windbreaks along the coast of Fukien protect large tracts of farmland and villages. Grateful inhabitants of the 20 counties guarded by these shelter belts refer to them as the "Sino-Vietnamese Friendship Forests."

Further south in Canton, provincial capital of Kwangtung, young dry-zone mahogany trees (*Khaya senegalensis*), introduced from Viet Nam, now line several of the city's busy thoroughfares, giving fresh shade and beauty to this south China city. These trees which are indigenous to Africa, are some of the 4,000 20-centimetre-high plants that were presented to China by the D.R.V. in 1960.

Public Polemics Help the Return of the Movement To Marxist-Leninist Position

Says V.G. Wilcox, General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand

THE struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism must be carried through to the end, declared V.G. Wilcox, General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, in a report presented to a meeting of the National Committee of the Party on July 24-25, on behalf of the Party's political committee.

The report, published in the September issue of the *Communist Review*, organ of the Communist Party of New Zealand, exposed the revisionists' scheme for sham unity but a real split and pointed out that public polemics help the return of the whole international movement to a position of Marxism-Leninism and repudiated the revisionists' call to suddenly stop polemics.

REFERRING to the international situation, Wilcox said, "American imperialism is now rapidly extending its aggressive war in Viet Nam. It is active in Laos, it threatens Cambodia, it is desperately trying to draw its satellites, including New Zealand, into an open conflict."

"The 'men of peace' in Washington, referred to so lovingly by Khrushchov and other revisionists in days gone by, have shown their true colours. **They are proving in practice that their talk of peace, their concern for liberty, for democracy, is but a cloak to cover their aggressive actions.**"

Wilcox continued, "By their actions the imperialists today are **giving Marxist-Leninists a clear picture that now, as in the past, there are no peaceful imperialists.** The classic Marxist interpretation of the nature of imperialism and of its inevitable actions remains as correct today as when it was so brilliantly expounded by Lenin. . . .

"We should not be afraid of these developments, nor should we attempt to turn away and try to compromise with imperialism. The imperialists are acting in this way in sheer desperation. Within the imperialist camp difficulties are growing daily. The strongest imperialism, U.S. imperialism, is committed on a widely-flung field, so wide that there are ever-greater difficulties in holding it at all points. . . .

"Contradictions within the imperialist camp are growing. France continues to move to a more independent imperialist role in opposition to United States imperialism. The once monolithic NATO grouping is no longer united. SEATO . . . is in a worse position."

Referring to the tasks of the Communist Party of New Zealand, Wilcox said, "**Two major tasks face our Party. The first is to develop to the full and under our conditions the anti-imperialist struggle, the struggle against imperialist policy everywhere, headed as it is by the United States.**" He added: we have stood consistently firm. The main enemy to be attacked is U.S. imperialism.

He then dwelt on the great advance of the forces for progress, the anti-imperialist forces in the world which had weakened the imperialist position. "The whole socialist camp and our whole movement," he said, "**has been strengthened in this period by the successful developing of the nuclear bomb by socialist China.** A very necessary development in view of the nuclear blackmail attempted by the United States imperialists and the obvious reluctance of the Soviet Union to defend the socialist camp and the people of the world from this United States pressure."

He noted that recent events had shown that "no matter how much manoeuvring is done, how many rumours are spread, military equipment (to Viet Nam) is **not coming through yet in any quantity from the country which had boasted for years that it not only has more weapons than the United States but it has superior ones.**"

"In this period, too, the attempts of neo-colonialism, to the dismay of the imperialists, are meeting with greater resistance in many of the newly liberated countries. Indonesia is an example of this. There the correct stand of the Indonesian Communist Party against all the persuasive wiles of modern revisionism is bearing fruit. . . . The attempt over many years by United States imperialism to woo the Indonesian national-liberation revolutionary leaders and gain a privileged place in Indonesian economy, is failing. A great blow against imperialism."

The second major task facing the Communist Party of New Zealand, he said, **arises from the first, "that is, to continue the fight against revisionism, the main danger in our world movement and in our Party. . . .** It is so because if the ideas of the modern revisionists in any way affect either our thinking or our activity, then . . . no fully developed fight against imperialism on all fronts can be developed." "**With any tinge of revisionism, for example, we could never stand firm on the Viet Nam call. . . . There would be words but not deeds. We would fall for ideas that lead to negotiation**

with the United States while the United States holds its armed forces in a position of strength."

SPEAKING of carrying forward the struggle against revisionism through to the end, he said, the ideas of Khrushchov, the arch-leader of modern revisionism, "still prevail in the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and many other Parties. The attempts by revisionism to defeat or split those Parties standing firm on a Marxist-Leninist position have been defeated, in spite of the many unscrupulous actions and interferences by overseas revisionists. This is so in the N.Z. Party as it is so in the Japanese and Indonesian Parties."

The statement of the March divisive meeting convened by the new leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union "contained good words on the struggle against imperialism on a world scale, but made no move for a return to a Marxist-Leninist approach in theory and practice, on the vital questions of peaceful coexistence, peaceful transition possibilities, world peace and disarmament. . . . It issued a call for unity, not based on Marxism-Leninism, not on principled discussion of differences. . . . It is a false cry to say, 'Let's unite now because the things that separate us are much less than the things we agree on.' To accept this is to accept their revisionist ideas and the defeat it would lead to. In other words, in practice, this call, if acted on, would mean, 'unite now, act on revisionist policy and theory, stop polemics and let time work things out.' This call was either sheer idealism or a cunning attempt to create differences within Parties holding firmly to Marxism-Leninism. It was not a genuine call for principled unity. **There can, and will be, no real unity in our world movement until there is an acceptance by all of the need for an objective, critical and self-critical examination of all that has happened from at least the time of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.**"

IN regard to the question of a world meeting, he said, "This should, in our opinion, be delayed for a considerable period. Nothing but more trouble causing delight to our imperialist enemies would come from any early meeting." The principle of equality between Parties in any discussion must be encouraged "in order to eradicate the dangerous paternalism or 'big Party' attitude that has been encountered in Moscow. . . . Every effort must be made to ensure that the leadership of the C.P.S.U. see the grave errors made at the 22nd Congress in relation to the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour. . . ."

"We repeat that no sudden discussion, no undue haste on a false call for unity can replace the necessity for time and proper patient preparation, for lengthy prior discussion before any world meeting. Certainly all Parties of the socialist world must agree to attend if any meeting is to be held. This is our firm view."

Referring to polemics, he said, "Khrushchov made the whole issue one of public polemics when he apparently considered that this would strengthen revision-

ism. Those polemics now, of necessity, have to continue until all Parties are satisfied that they have stated their full case. The tactics of Khrushchov, started openly in 1960, forced this situation upon our movement. It was not done by Marxist-Leninists. Therefore the call for the cessation of public polemics is, to say the least, premature. . . . Public polemics today have reached the nodal point whereby they are now helping the return of the whole of our movement to a position of Marxism-Leninism on a world scale. Therefore we must reject any revisionist call to suddenly stop polemics."

Dwelling on theories of the revisionists, Wilcox said, "When our delegation went to Moscow for the bilateral talks you will remember the rather lengthy attack by Comrade Suslov on our statement concerning the storm-centres of world revolution. We said they were today in Asia, Africa and Latin America. . . . The struggle in these areas, the weak points of imperialism, must not only be continued but assisted in all possible ways. Not only as a proletarian international duty, but as the only way to place on the agenda, in our countries of the imperialist world, the question of the socialist revolution. To talk, as the revisionists do, and say that the role of the working-class in the main capitalist countries is belittled and underestimated in this approach is sheer nonsense. . . ."

"They say to the Communists and the revolutionary forces of the world — including those in areas where revolution has matured, 'you must wait until you can strike at the strongholds of imperialism.' That means you must accept the status quo in all parts of the world indefinitely."

"If we place that as the first priority, illusions of peaceful transition to socialism everywhere are created. It fits in with waiting. We work for a 'world without arms, a world without war' while imperialism still exists. It is an impossibility. While colonialism still exists, while neo-colonialism develops, are we to place the question of assistance to the full to the storm-centres (those in actual fighting combat with imperialism) as secondary? If we do, emphasis logically develops on negotiation rather than struggle, on compromise rather than firmness. **The revisionists do not see the full significance of the victory of the national-liberation revolution on a world scale. They do not see the vital necessity of taking that revolution forward to the socialist revolution. They do not see that if that is not done then not only will neo-colonialism have many victories, but also that capitalism will grow in the newly liberated countries.**"

WILCOX said, the revisionists "automatically fail to understand the nature of the contradictions in the world today. They see in the world of 1965 the contradiction between imperialism and socialism as not just the major one, but the only one of importance. They merely give lip service to other important contradictions which all Marxists must take fully into account when forming policy, when developing tactics."

The growing contradiction between and within imperialism is ignored as being unimportant in the present era. The contradictions between the imperialists and the proletariat in the imperialist countries is dulled by a wrong concept of 'peaceful coexistence' Is all of this not reflected too in the 'peaceful transition' propositions? Most important, the tremendous importance of the contradictions between the oppressed peoples of the colonial and former colonial world and imperialism, the contradiction that produces the revolutionary storm-centres is . . . ignored." "It is the merging of this contradiction with . . . that between imperialism and socialism that produces the conditions

for further advance by our world movement." Wilcox repudiated the modern revisionist theory on the building of communism in any one country and the policy of big-nation chauvinism of the Soviet Union in trying to place the economic construction of other socialist countries to suit its needs. He noted: before the victory of socialism in both town and country and while imperialism still exists, it is foolish to speak of advance to full communism. "A sound, socialist economy cannot be built at this stage of history in any one country if it is tied to a policy of development designed to meet the immediate needs of one socialist country, the Soviet Union."

THE WEEK

(Continued from p. 4.)

the just struggle of the G.D.R. people against U.S. imperialism and West German militarism, for the conclusion of a German peace treaty and in defence of the sovereignty of their country."

Ambassador Gunter Kohrt gave a reception in Peking on October 7 to celebrate the G.D.R.'s National Day. It was attended by Vice-Premiers Chen Yi and Lu Ting-yi and other Chinese leaders. Both Vice-Premier Chen Yi and Ambassador Gunter Kohrt toasted the friendship between the peoples of China and the German Democratic Republic.

Protest Against New Indian Provocations

The Chinese Foreign Ministry, in a note to the Indian Embassy in China on October 6, strongly protested against repeated armed provocations by Indian troops on the China-Sikkim border.

On October 2, a group of Indian soldiers intruded into Chinese territory through Ya La. They fired more than 200 bullets at the Chinese frontier guards, wounding one. Two days later, Indian troops at Ya La fired twice with light and heavy machine-guns and mortars at Chinese frontier guards who were on duty within Chinese territory.

The Foreign Ministry's note said: "In the circumstance in which the Indian side has repeatedly provoked border conflicts, the Chinese Government cannot but heighten its vigilance and strengthen its defences on the border, and is closely follow-

ing the development of the situation. The Chinese Government once again warns the Indian Government that the Indian side must immediately stop its intrusions, failing which it must bear full responsibility for all the grave consequences arising therefrom."

China Returns Bodies of Indian Soldiers

On October 10, at Spanggur in Tibet, Chinese civilian personnel returned the bodies of three Indian soldiers, together with their personal belongings and rifles, to Indian representatives. The three Indians were killed when they intruded into China's Dumchele area on September 19 and fired at Chinese civilian personnel. The transfer was made in the spirit of humanitarianism and was motivated by a desire to maintain the friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples.

At 14:30 hours (Peking time) on October 10, the Indian police officer R.K. Mehra and nine other Indians came to the Spanggur civilian check-post. The Chinese representative, Yen Chang-fa, showed the Indian police officer the bodies of the three soldiers, wrapped in white cloth, and handed him four Indian rifles, three wrist watches, one gold ring and 63 rupees found on the bodies. After signing the list of transfer, R.K. Mehra expressed his thanks and said that he was grateful to the Chinese civilian personnel who had taken much trouble to bring the bodies a long distance.

The bodies were found at a point four kilometres east of Dumchele on September 19. At 14:50 hours on

that day, a group of Indian troops intruded into Chinese territory on the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary to carry out harassment. They fired at Chinese civilian personnel on duty, who, after repeated warnings, were compelled in self-defence to repulse the intruders. When clearing the battlefield, the Chinese civilian personnel found the bodies and buried them in accordance with Indian custom.

Solidarity Against U.S. Imperialism

"U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious common enemy of the people of China. Japan and the rest of the world," declared a record of the talks held between the National Committee of the Financial and Commercial Workers' Trade Union of China and the visiting delegation of the Japanese Commercial and Financial Workers' Trade Union.

The record which was published on October 12 went on to say: "The contradiction between the people of the world and U.S. imperialism is absolutely irreconcilable. Peaceful coexistence which does not oppose the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war means submission to U.S. imperialism. A tit-for-tat struggle against U.S. imperialism must be waged in order to win independence, safeguard sovereignty and defend world peace."

The two sides strongly condemned the U.S. imperialist aggression in Viet Nam, Japan, Korea and other parts of Asia. They held that U.S. imperialism could not escape final defeat no matter what desperate struggles it might make.

The Revisionist Line Under Fire

Can there be peaceful coexistence with the imperialist murderers? Shall the people of the world back the Vietnamese people in fighting the American aggressors? Three rounds were fought on these issues at three recent international meetings between those upholding an anti-imperialist line and the Khrushchov revisionists who once again trotted out their capitulationist line and tried their best to minister to Washington's needs.

THREE international organizations held meetings last September. One was an international trade union conference in Prague (Sept. 16-19); another was an executive committee meeting of the International Organization of Journalists (I.O.J.) in Santiago (Sept. 23-25); the third was the 8th General Assembly of the World Federation of Scientific Workers (W.F.S.W.) in Budapest (Sept. 24-26). The Khrushchov revisionists, who themselves do not fight U.S. imperialism. No. 1 enemy of the people of the world, and who do not let others do so, went to all three meetings to preach their line of "peaceful coexistence" with U.S. imperialism, trying to pin the revolutionary people down to statements favourable to the enemy. They were roundly criticized at these meetings by many delegates, including the Chinese, and some of their schemes at least came to nought.

The Viet Nam Question

The Viet Nam question, which is a question of U.S. imperialist aggression and Vietnamese defence against aggression, highlighted the debates at all three meetings. At Prague, delegates to the 4th conference of the food, tobacco and beverages industries, hotel, cafe and restaurant workers' trade unions international, had two draft resolutions before them. One put forward by the Albanian delegation supported the Vietnamese people in unmistakable terms; the other from the Soviet delegation and its followers, while prattling about "support," was based on the line of "peaceful coexistence" and asked for a "negotiated" settlement of *all* international disputes. The Albanian draft was not even distributed, let alone discussed. Only the revisionist draft was submitted to the meeting. The Chinese delegation, while expressing the hope that the trade unions international would honour without reservation its internationalist duty of supporting the Vietnamese people's fight against U.S. imperialist aggression, explained why the various "peace talks" plots concocted by U.S. imperialism and

its followers should be exposed. At the insistence of many delegates, the revisionists were compelled to amend their draft resolution and the conference finally approved an appeal for support for the struggle of the Vietnamese workers and people.

This same question was the cause of a similar struggle at the Budapest meeting of scientific workers. When the Chinese delegation put forward its draft resolution condemning U.S. aggression and advocating that the Vietnamese issue be settled by the Vietnamese people themselves, the Soviet delegate resorted to blackmail. He threatened: "If the General Assembly approves the Chinese draft, it would affect the very existence of the W.F.S.W." This Soviet attitude was censured by the delegates of Korea, Japan and Albania. Finally, another draft resolution on support for the Vietnamese people's resistance to U.S. aggression was put forward by the Vietnamese delegate and voted on in the general assembly. The Soviet delegation had no alternative but acceptance and the resolution, calling on the scientists of all lands to denounce the criminal use by the United States of its scientific inventions and technical achievements and to extend both moral and material support to the Vietnamese people, was adopted.

At the Santiago meeting of journalists, the I.O.J. Secretary-General Meisner devoted his report to the policies of Khrushchov revisionism on "peaceful coexistence" and "disarmament" and gave no clear-cut support to the Vietnamese people in their fight against U.S. aggression. His report was rejected by delegates from Mali, Indonesia and Ceylon. Mali's Mamadou Gologo demanded that the meeting adopt a resolution on Viet Nam which would unequivocally mobilize world opinion to support the Vietnamese people's struggle and expose the U.S. imperialist "peace talks" swindle. The Indonesian delegate denounced the role played by the Soviet Union in the United Nations Security Council with regard to the Viet Nam issue. The Chinese delegation voted against the resolution on Viet Nam which was drafted under the manipulation of the revisionists.

Peaceful Coexistence — With Whom?

The revisionist approach to the settlement of the Viet Nam question, making no distinction between aggression and defence against aggression, is guided by their policy of "peaceful coexistence" with the imperialist murderers and prompted by their desire of Soviet-U.S. collaboration for world domination. This Soviet

revisionist line of capitulation to U.S. imperialism and betrayal of the people's revolutionary cause was consistently put forward at all three meetings.

Disregarding the liberation struggles of millions of oppressed fellow workers, the Soviet delegation and its followers at the Prague conference tried to impose the so-called general line of "peaceful coexistence" on the trade unions international. Whoever disagreed, including the delegations of China, Albania, Indonesia, Korea, Ceylon and some other countries, was called "a dogmatist" or accused of wanting war and the destruction of mankind. In the resolutions sub-committee, the revisionists rejected under various pretexts a draft resolution on Palestine tabled by the United Arab Republic and another one on opposing U.S. imperialist racial discrimination put forward by the Congo (L).

At the journalists' meeting in Santiago, the Chinese delegation abstained during the voting on the resolution on Latin America because of the erroneous reference to "peaceful coexistence." Along with the delegates of Indonesia and Ceylon, China voted against the general resolution drafted according to the wishes of the revisionists; the delegates from Rumania, Peru and Argentina abstained.

While Meisner underlined the "professional nature" of journalistic work and the well-being of journalists, and preached the revisionist policy of "peaceful coexistence," many delegates opposed the obsessive pursuit of this kind of "peaceful coexistence." Indonesian delegate Uma Said declared that the IOJ must hold high the banner of opposing U.S. imperialism. H.M.P. Mohideen (Ceylon) sharply denounced those who advocated peaceful coexistence with murderers, succumbed to the threat of nuclear war and dreamt of "peaceful negotiations" with imperialism.

The Khrushchov revisionists, moreover, stopped at nothing in trying to put forward their capitulationist line. At the Budapest meeting of scientists, they collaborated with the British delegates in tabling a motion which played up the horror of war, fostered illusions about "general and complete disarmament" and, inevitably, called for "an end to the Viet Nam war by means of negotiations." Opposed by China, Korea and other countries, it failed to win the disarmament sub-committee's approval. It was again put forward by the Soviet and other delegations at the general assembly session and delegates were pressed to adopt it. Professor Chou Pei-yuan, head of the Chinese delegation and noted physicist, said its adoption was a shame and a disgraceful episode in the history of the W.F.S.W. because it was adopted in the face of strong opposition from many delegates and, what was more, it catered to the interests of U.S. imperialism. The Chinese delegation in a later statement let it be known that China would not be bound by this resolution. It may be mentioned in passing that the general assembly was conducted in a most undemocratic manner. The Chinese delegates were denied the floor on several occasions. The Soviet delegation even inspired others to create disturbances by booing, whistling and turning out the lights when the Chinese delegate rose to speak.

The anxious desire of the Khrushchov revisionists to please their imperialist friends in Washington has not of course been manifested at these meetings alone. At a recent International Red Cross Conference held in Vienna, a draft resolution with U.S. and Soviet backing was adopted, urging governments of all countries "to settle disputes peacefully" without distinguishing right from wrong or the aggressor from its victims. Birds of a feather flock together; if ever proof of this was needed, the collaboration between the Khrushchov revisionists and the U.S. imperialists provides it.

Travel Notes

Power Station on the Hsinan

THE Hsinan River which flows across the western part of Chekiang Province was not so well known before. Now it is nationally known as the site of the first big hydroelectric power station which China has designed, built and equipped entirely by itself. April 1957 saw the start of construction and three years later all the main engineering work was completed. Not long ago I joined a party going out to see it.

Leaving Hangchow, capital of Chekiang, by bus and travelling southwest, we soon entered a hilly region. Terraced fields were neatly spread over the slopes and irrigation ditches meandered from plot to plot. In the

valleys by the streams stood many new electric pumping stations, roaring and chugging as they drove the water upwards. High-tension lines sagged gracefully from pylon to towering pylon on the peaks. Everything spoke of a highly organized farm economy.

A few hours later we approached the big dam of the Hsinan power station, towering up as high as a 24-storey building, 105-metres from base to crest. A crystal clear river flowed away from its base into the green hills. This is the Hsinan going to its confluence with a tributary of the Chientang River.

Rising in Anhwei Province, the Hsinan was a turbulent stream. Along its upper reaches, rain falls on nearly half the days of each year. In June and July the river enters its high water season. Its course drops hundreds of metres over a relatively short distance from its source to its lower reaches. When in spate, its waters rushed down, constantly overflowed its banks and did great damage to crops and farms. Now the reinforced concrete, 462 metre-long dam, cuts the river into two sections. Above it a big reservoir has been formed. This stores water in the rainy season and so prevents floods. In a dry spell the stored water is released. A huge area of farmland is thus protected against both flood and drought.

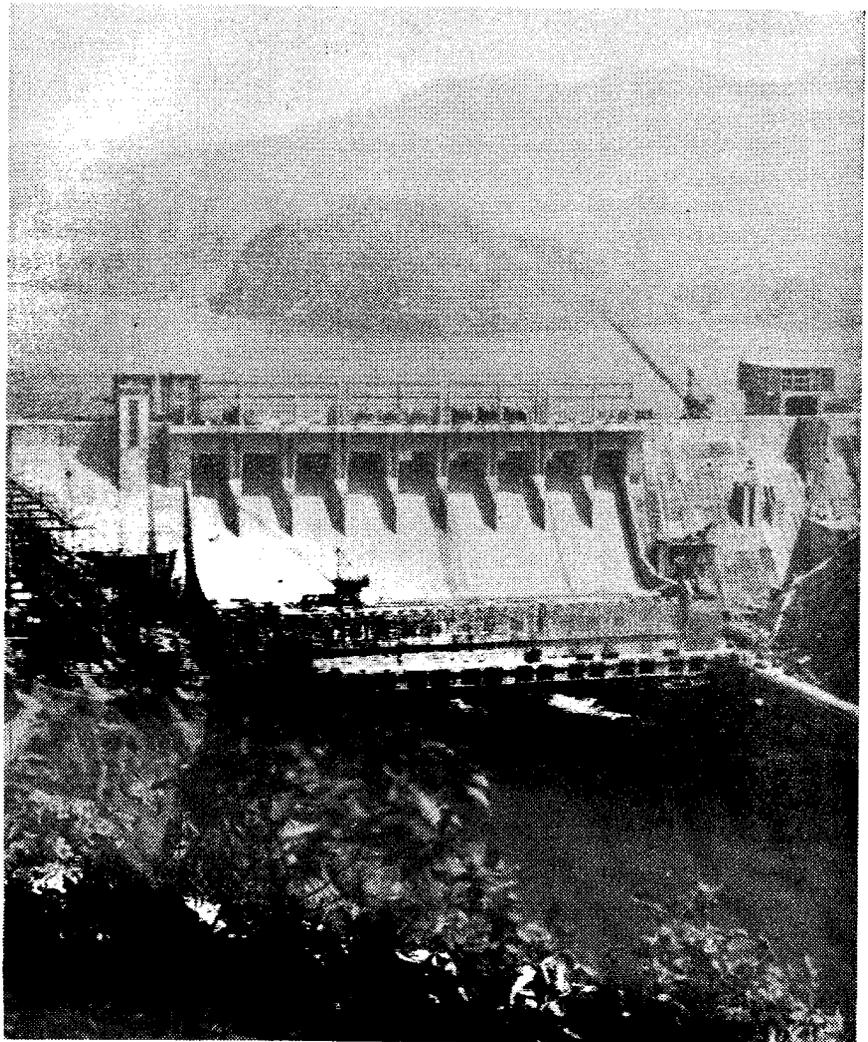
Four Chinese-made 72,500-kw. generators have already been installed in the power station and when another five are added, its total generating capacity will be 652,500 kw. The station is already part of local folklore. Farmers round about call it various admiring names such as "Welfare Dam," and "Bright Station" while its power lines are called "Bumper Harvest Transmission Lines."

Our machine came to rest just below the dam. We got out. The dam rests between two peaks and below it the water spouts out from the turbine chambers causing huge whirl pools, spray and rainbows over the Hsinan. Suddenly, against the height of the enormous structure, the bus looked like a toy.

Big Generators

A member of the staff showed us round the station. We passed through the offices, modern, clean and quiet to the generator room. Each massive generator weighs 905 tons and stands 24 metres high. So big is the shaft of the rotor that two men embracing it could barely touch fingers. One generator alone produces enough electricity to light a city with a 5 million population. I involuntarily recalled the pre-liberation days when China had to import even a 200-kw. water-turbine generator.

Old China had few hydroelectric power stations. Excepting the two large ones built by the Japanese imperialists to plunder our resources in the northeast, the combined capacity of all other hydro-electric stations amounted to no more than 12,000 kw. As to Chekiang Province, it started to build power plants in the last years of the Ching Dynasty which fell in 1911, but when liberation came in 1949 its total generating



The Hsinan dam and power station

capacity amounted to only 30,000 kw., less than half the capacity of a single Hsinan Power Station generator.

Heart of the Power House

In the central control room, we found three men were on duty. One marvelled that the tiny, wonderful buttons and switches under their fingers controlled the enormous volume of water in the lake, the giant turbines and high-tension lines reaching over hundreds of kilometres. These men saw to it that power was transmitted to Shanghai, China's largest industrial city, to teeming, busy Nanking on the Yangtse River and to lovely Hangchow. The Hsinan station reinforces the power grid linking these three cities and has added power too to the farms in the Yangtse River delta and the Hangchow-Chiahsing-Huchow plain in north Chekiang. The latter area is criss-crossed by a web of rivers and canals on the ground and transmission lines in the air ending in many electric pumping stations. The peasants call these stations their "iron rice bowls" because they ensure good paddy crops even under bad weather conditions.

This low lying region used to suffer much from waterlogging but since the large-scale installation of electric pumps, this menace has been practically ended. When a typhoon swept the plain in September 1962, 3 million *mu* of paddy rice were flooded. However, the electric pumping stations and diesel pumps drained off the excess water in just a few days. Grain output that year was 18 per cent more than in the year before. In 1963 rain fell continuously both when the peasants were transplanting the early rice and when the crop was earing. Again the pumps beat the rains. Early rice on 1.75 million *mu* was saved from waterlogging and yields were good. Last year the Hangchow-Chiahsing-Huchow region's grain crops were the biggest yet and its outputs of silkworm cocoons, oil-bearing crops and fresh-water fish have all increased by wide margins.

With the supply of cheap electricity from the Hsinan station, the plain's 3,800 electric pumping stations now serve more than 4 million *mu* of paddies, that is over 90 per cent of the total. Electricity is also used in the people's communes to light rooms, thresh rice, operate cable-towed ploughs, cut fodder, process farm produce and change the water in the fish-breeding ponds.

Dam and Power House

Leaving the control room, a short walk along a corridor brought us to an electric lift. This took us swiftly to the top of the dam. Here we saw several huge transformers made in Shenyang, northeast China. Electricity generated at Hsinan is first converted by these transformers (each with a 180,000 kva, 200 kv capacity) and then sent out through the 220-kv transmission lines.

At the dam site the valley floor is rather narrow and the big volume of overflow needs a wide spillway. But the projected nine generators also need a lot of space. This created a problem for the designers. They first thought to solve it by blasting off part of the rocky bank to get room for the power house but this would have increased the amount of stonework and costs and pushed back the time schedule of the whole project. They finally solved the problem by adopting a design that puts the power house under the spillway. Now the excess water passes over the top of the power house. There are not many hydroelectric stations of this kind abroad, and still fewer the size of the Hsinan station.

The dam we stood on was originally to be a solid gravity one, but this design was changed to the present type—a hollow gravity dam. This change alone saved 200,000 cubic metres of concrete and a great deal of manpower. Construction was also speeded up.

Vast Man-Made Lake

In front of the dam stretches the reservoir—a big artificial lake. We had an enjoyable steamboat

cruise on it, amid lovely scenery. In one place its broad expanse very much resembles Lake Taihu in Kiangsu Province. The narrow valleys where a few islets emerge above the surface of the water reminded me of the famous Yangtse Gorges. The green mountains in the distance showed up dark against the clear sky, which "dyes" the waters blue. We passed numerous islands grown with pines, azaleas and other flowers faithfully reflected in the mirror-like water.

The Hsinan was navigable, but only at times. In addition to numerous shoals and underwater rocks, a few days' rain would turn it into a swift unmanageable torrent while a short dry spell would send the waters down. Under such circumstances, boats could not regularly ply the river. With the creation of the reservoir, large vessels can sail smoothly from Tunhsi in Anhwei Province down to the power station. Timber, bamboo, tea, paper and other products are being shipped down in large quantities from the upper reaches.

Fish farming in the reservoir is looked after by a special organization. The first batch of fry has grown up and fishermen are landing silver carps, and big heads weighing 10 to 15 kilogrammes. The catch in 1963 came close to 1,000 tons. The people in neighbouring counties now get ample supplies of live fish from here, a welcome addition to their diet.

An Engineer's Experience

Before we wound up our trip we learnt the story of Hsu Chia-shih, director of the Chekiang prospecting and designing institute of water conservancy and electric power. Before liberation he submitted to the Kuomintang government a proposal to build an 80,000-kw. hydroelectric station on the Hsinan and the plan was unexpectedly approved. The reactionary authorities, however, did not believe that Chinese technical staff could handle such a big project, and invited in an American "chief engineer." This highly paid "expert" made one short trip to the proposed site. Soon, on the pretext of hot weather, he returned to Hangchow and that was the last they ever saw of him.

It later emerged that the Kuomintang leaders had approved the plan not because they were really interested in building the station but because they hoped to use it to get more U.S. "aid" to continue their anti-popular civil war. Naturally the whole thing ended up as a farce.

When the People's Government decided to build the present power station, Hsu was appointed chief engineer and his long-hoped-for project became a reality. Hsinan station's size and speed of construction far surpassed anything he had dreamt about in the old days. No wonder Hsu commented with some emotion: "Such was my experience in these two societies. It makes a sharp contrast. I seem to have lived in two different worlds."

—WANG CHUN-TIEN

Peking Review, No. 42

ROUND THE WORLD

Laos

Illegal Reshuffle of Vientiane Government

While escalating its war of aggression in Viet Nam rung by rung, the U.S. is throwing more faggots into the flames of the fighting in neighbouring Laos. More than 2,000 reinforcing U.S. military personnel have been introduced into the country; reactionary Laotian troops commanded by U.S. officers are mounting large-scale dry season attacks on the patriotic forces; and the U.S. air force is making more insensate raids on the Laotian liberated areas. Washington's immediate aim is to seize Lower and Middle Laos in co-ordination with its stepped-up war efforts in south Viet Nam.

In this criminal undertaking the U.S. needs a Laotian "government" that will do its bidding without hesitation. This was the consideration which motivated the reshuffle of the Vientiane government last month.

The only legal government of Laos is the National Union Government composed of the three political forces of the country — the Neo Lao Haksat, the neutralists and the rightists. It may be recalled that the enlarged Geneva Conference (May 16, 1961-July 23, 1962), after surmounting many road-blocks erected by the U.S., finally adopted a declaration and protocol on Laotian neutrality. At the same time, the representatives of the three political forces, in pursuance of their agreements reached at Zurich, Switzerland, and the Plain of Jars, Laos, set up the National Union Government according to "the principle of unanimity." That Government has been recognized by all participants in the Geneva conference.

But subsequent events have proved that as long as the U.S. interlopers are not ousted, solemn international agreements won't prevent them from making new interventionist and war adventures. The many U.S. violations of the Geneva accord include the staging of a coup on April 19, 1964, in Vientiane to upset the National

Union Government by ostracizing the patriotic forces.

On July 18, 1965, the U.S.-directed Vientiane authorities went further and put up a show of "national assembly" elections from which the Neo Lao Haksat and the patriotic neutralists were excluded. The farcical nature of these "elections" can be seen from the fact that out of the Laotian population of 3 million, only 20,000 were "eligible voters" and they were mainly officials under the Vientiane administration and officers from the rank of second lieutenant up. On September 6, Prince Phouma submitted the list of his "new government" to the bogus "assembly" for ratification.

All this is clearly illegal because the National Union Government cannot be reorganized in any way with-

out the unanimous agreement of the three Laotian political forces. The Neo Lao Haksat and the patriotic neutralists, on their part, have unequivocally declared their opposition to both the "national assembly" election and the "government" reshuffle.

But in Laos, as elsewhere, the destiny of the country is not decided by this or that variety of U.S.-sponsored "government." In spite of Washington's machinations, the Laotian people are fighting on. Their liberated areas now comprise two-thirds of Laotian territory inhabited by one half of the nation's population. The Neo Lao Haksat has changed the name of its armed forces, the Pathet Lao Fighting Units, to the Laotian People's Liberation Army in order to "fully manifest its nature and tasks." In nature it is a people's army, and its task is to fight for the people's liberation. By waging a people's war along with all other Laotian patriots, it will triumph over the U.S. invaders.

NEWS NOTES

Cambodia: Doing Better Without U.S. Aid. Disgusted with U.S. bullying, Cambodia has rejected U.S. aid and severed diplomatic relations with Washington. Cambodian Secretary of State for Commerce So Nem told the press last month that from 1955 to 1963 his country had had deficits in foreign trade, the highest being 1,600 million riel. Having rejected U.S. "aid" at the end of 1963, the country achieved a favourable trade balance of 1,070 million riel in the following year. This is one more living example that the Asian, African and Latin American countries can dispense with U.S. "charity" and live much better by relying on their own efforts.

New York: Pot and Kettle. "Why the search for Nazis 20 years after World War II?" asked the *New York Times* in an editorial (September 15). It then cited a newly published book describing the fate that befell the 1.2 million children in Hitler's concentration camps and quoted the following:

... the guard ordered the children to fold their clothes neatly and march into the gas chamber and

crematory. One little boy, less than two years old, was too little to climb the steps. So the guard took the child in her arms and carried him into the chamber.

A week later, Hanoi newspapers reported the conferring of a posthumous order on 14-year-old Nguyen Ba Ngoc. On April 4, U.S. jets showered bombs on a peasant house where four children were having a meal. One child was killed and another wounded. The other two were too small to get away from the ruined house. Nguyen, himself wounded by shrapnel, staggered into the house to take the children to a nearby shelter. But the U.S. jets made another dive and rained bullets on them. The young hero threw himself across the children to protect them with his own body. He was killed by the air pirates.

Declamation by the U.S. against Nazi war crimes is simply a case of the pot calling the kettle black.



ACROSS THE LAND

Industrial Peking

PEKING has become a modern city manufacturing various industrial goods including complex equipment. Before its liberation, it was a consumer city. The transformation of Peking from a typical old consumer city into the modern industrial centre it is today epitomizes the way which China as a whole has self-reliantly transformed itself from a semi-feudal, semi-colonial country into an economically independent socialist state.

From the 12th century on, Peking was, for most of the time, an imperial capital until the turn of the present century, producing little and consuming inordinately much. Towards 1949, when the last reactionary regime was on the verge of collapse, it was economically run-down but still essentially a parasite. It produced some handicraft products; it had an iron works, and the foreign-controlled coalmines on the western outskirts were worked by the crudest and cruellest methods which, of course, produced little coal. Its electric power plant failed so often that it was popularly known as the Darkness Power Plant.

When Peking became the capital of the People's Republic in 1949, the Communist Party and People's Government decided that, like all other consumer cities in China, it, too, must be changed into a productive centre. Peking began building up its heavy and light industrial capacity. Within three years, its industrial production was restored, and output went up 3.9 times. A goodly number of new skilled workers and technicians was trained in this period and they were invaluable in the expansion and qualitative transformation of Peking industry in the subsequent two five-year plans.

Then implementing the policy of "readjusting, consolidating, filling out and raising standards" after 1952 Peking's industrial production rose to a still higher level. Peking now

has a fairly comprehensive metallurgical industry and an engineering industry with a big range of products. It turns out whole sets of synthetic ammonia-making equipment, high-precision grinding and jig-boring machines and equipment for the metallurgical, mining, electrical and oil industries. Peking has chemical plants also, making a wide range of chemicals and chemical products.

The old coalmines have been mechanized with Chinese-made equipment and many completely modern shafts have been sunk. A myriad of small, often crudely equipped, backyard workshops have grown into sizable, modern factories mainly through technical innovations by the workers and staff. For example, an amalgamation of 16 workshops which used to make straw ropes has developed into a wire factory making, among many different kinds of wires, high-precision iron-chromium-aluminium resistor elements for meters and instruments.

The capital's light industry produces enough to meet the greater part of its inhabitants' demands and many of its products are selling well on the international market.

Textile Industry Expansion

ONE million more spindles were added to China's textile industry in the first nine months of this year. This is a record for any year in China's history. When the People's Republic was set up in 1949 the total number of spindles was a mere 5 million. The additional spindles will produce enough yarn annually for 900 million metres of cloth.

At the same time, large quantities of equipment for weaving, dyeing and printing have been added to keep pace with the increased spinning capacity. Most of the new spindles and equipment went to new or expanded mills in the interior of the country where the cotton is grown, but some were also sent to Kansu, Kweichow, Kwangsi and Fukien where the textile industry was poorly developed in the past.

On September 26, a big modern cotton mill with 150,000 spindles and 2,400 looms went into operation at Wuhan, central China. All the machines and equipment are of Chinese design and manufacture.

During 1965 the textile industry will see the building or enlarging of 46 major mills.

Earlier this year, China's first vinylon synthetic fibre factory went into full production. The project, including all machines and equipment, was entirely Chinese made from designing to construction. This factory combines the best experience gained in this country in producing chemical fibres with some of the most advanced techniques being used abroad.

Medical Uses of Radio-Isotopes

ARTIFICIAL radioactive isotopes are being increasingly used clinically and in medical research in this country. Radiation research laboratories and isotope wards have been established in all the large cities over the past ten years as part of the post-liberation effort to provide the working people with the best and most up-to-date medical attention possible.

"Tagged" compounds have been made and are in use, and many instruments for tracing and measuring radioactivity are now available. These include automatic scanners, gamma spectrometers and scintillation counters with double detectors for renographs, devised by Chinese medical personnel.

Radio-isotopes are being employed to treat cancer and teletherapy units of Cobalt-60 are now routine tools in many Chinese cancer research centres. Satisfactory results have been obtained in using radiation to treat cancer of the esophagus, nasopharynx and neck of the womb.

Tracer methods are being widely used in experimental medicine to investigate synthesis of the thyroid hormone, regulation of cholesterol in the blood, the cause of hemorrhage in acute radiation sickness and the mode of action of many drugs.

Radioactive isotopes have been put to interesting use in investigating

some of the methods used in traditional Chinese medicine. Colloidal radio-gold and radioactive phosphorus in chromium phosphate, both being made in China, have been used in the pleural or peritoneal cavities to treat effusion caused by cancer. Radio-phosphorus is also being used in the treatment of brain tumours in children in order to avoid complicated brain surgery. Radio-iodine therapy for angina pectoris has generally shown good results.

Buddhist Theological Institute

ON September 29, a graduation ceremony was held at the 1,300-year-old Fayuan Monastery in southwest Peking, for 44 students, including post-graduate students, from the

Buddhist Theological Institute of China.

The institute was founded in 1956 to train monks from different parts of China for higher study in the teachings of Buddhism. During their four-year course, the undergraduates studied the history of Buddhism and Buddhist philosophy as well as general history, philosophy and other subjects. The post-graduates studied the Madhyamika, Yogacara and Tseravada schools of Buddhist philosophy, the history of Buddhism and *Hetavidya* (the science of cause).

Briefs

A large modern cine film manufacturing plant has gone into full-scale production in Hopei Province. The new plant makes 30 or so varieties, including coloured and cer-

tain special films. China now produces most of the film needed by its cinema industry.

A new chemical purifier developed by the Institute of Chemical Physics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences has gone into quantity production. Known as a "molecular sieve" it is used for industrial purposes to remove water, sulphur, ammonia, carbon dioxide and other chemical substances from gases and liquids.

A new type of high power steam freight locomotive with a tractive force of 3,000 h.p. has gone into serial production at the Tatung Locomotive Plant in north China. This is the largest type of steam locomotive in production in China.

Dagka, Gold Medallist at the 2nd National Games

THIS is the first time any member of our Loba nationality has ever taken part in a national sports meeting, and also the first time anyone from Tibet has won awards at a national meeting," said 20-year-old archer Dagka during the recent 2nd National Games. Dagka is a member of the once badly exploited and oppressed Loba national minority in Tibet. At the recent national games he won a gold medal in the 30 metres double-round

event and a silver medal in the 50 metres double-round event.

"Right up to the quelling of the armed rebellion of the reactionaries in Tibet by our People's Liberation Army in 1959, we Loba people lived in misery and want in the forested mountains on the southern bank of the Tsangpo River. We weren't allowed by the Tibetan serf-owners to live in the valleys or on the flat. As we couldn't grow anything, we had to hunt with bow and arrows to keep alive.

"We lived in crude huts of tree bark and leaves. We slept on leaves, and we wore clothes made of leaves and animal skins. . . .

"When I was a serf I was given food with the dogs. Once when wolves killed some of the sheep I was looking after, the serf-owner beat me within an inch of my life. . . .

"After 1959, we Loba people were given land, livestock, seeds and grain. We had cloth to make clothes. We began to live in houses. . . .

"In 1961, I was made deputy township head. The district Party secretary helped me a lot. He told me why I, the first township head of our Loba nationality, had

to learn and do my job well. The township head taught me how to lead our people in collective production and how to make our Party's policies known to the masses. . . .

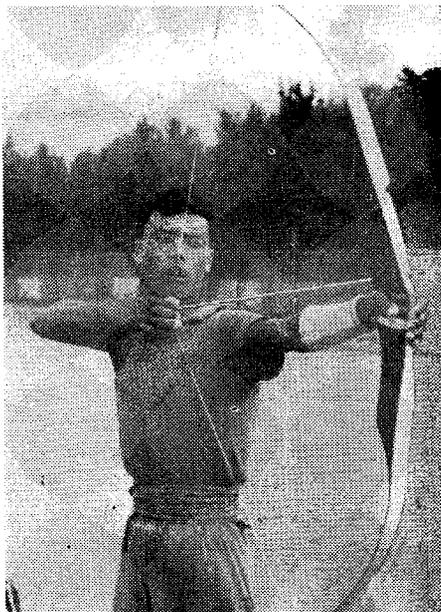
"In July last year, I was selected for training to represent Tibet as an archer at the national games. Until then, I did not know that shooting with a bow could be a sport. We Loba men used bows to kill for food and to protect ourselves. . . .

"But we found it difficult to reach the standards of a sportsman archer. At first I could not even draw the plastic bow into a full arc. . . .

"During training at a P.L.A. physical education institute we studied Chairman Mao's *Works* and we learnt why we had to do our best to become outstanding archers. It was very hard work, but we put our hearts into our training because we were shooting for the glory of the revolution, not for our food as we once had been forced to. . . .

"When I was carried shoulder-high by my comrades after the prize-awarding ceremony, all I could think of was the Communist Party, Chairman Mao and all those P.L.A. comrades. . . ."

Six years ago, when Dagka was a serf, seemed a long time back.



MODERN DRAMA

"Thunder Over the Congo"

Battle Drums on the Equator, produced some months ago by a modern drama company of the Chinese Navy was the first dramatic work on the Congo (L) presented in China. Peking audiences saw it with great interest. Now they are eagerly discussing another play dealing with the revolutionary struggle of the African people — *Thunder Over the Congo*. This has been playing to full houses at the Capital Theatre ever since its first performance in late June. After seeing it, an African friend congratulated the cast: "Well acted! It shows your support for the struggle of the Leopoldville Congolese people and all the African people." Another African friend said: "I am deeply impressed. This play forcefully explains that only through armed struggle will the masses of the people defeat the imperialists and win genuine liberation.

On a theme much in Chinese minds — the liberation struggle in the Congo (L) — this six-act play pays tribute to the revolutionary efforts and spirit of the Congolese (L) people and exposes and denounces the attacks against them by the new and old colonialists. Effective characterization, exciting action and the political truths incisively expressed in the dialogue forcefully carry the theme. It gives us a vivid picture of the day-to-day struggle of the people

of the Congo (L), which is so heroic a part of the anti-imperialist struggle of the African people.

The action begins in one of the Congo (L) provinces in 1960, just after the birth of the republic. The liberated Congolese people are celebrating their independence, but meanwhile, the local Belgian plantation-owner is energetically preparing his revenge, and the American, White, of the "Economic Aid Delegation of the United Nations," comes to open a mine in collusion with a pliable traitor . . . all this warns Fika, one of the leaders of the liberation movement who has just come out of a Belgian jail, that the Congo is approaching a new struggle to protect its independence.

Fika is correct. Belgian parachute troops come down and make trouble for the tribe. Fika leads a force of patriotic soldiers against the intruders. But White, with the consent of the new Governor Kurumei, orders in troops of the United Nations on the excuse of "guarding the unity of the Congo, and maintaining law and order." Thanks to Fika's foresight in withdrawing all his troops and the people of the tribe into the forest, White's plan to use the U.N. force to get cheap labour for his mine, fails.

White tries to buy over Fika. Fika, vigilant, learns that it is not "copper" that White is after, but uranium for atom bombs, and that the United States is busily squeezing into the Congo (L) under cover of the U.N.

Albanian Ensemble in Peking

On the evening of Oct. 9, an appreciative Peking audience warmly greeted the first performance of the Song and Dance Ensemble of the Albanian People's Army.

The performance, which glowed with vitality and the spirit of militancy, began with songs in praise of Enver Hoxha and Mao Tse-tung. This was followed by a good number of Albanian songs and dances. And the visiting artists winningly transported the audience to the Adriatic coast through their artistry in depicting the Albanian people's heroism in fighting against the enemy. They spoke an eloquent language understandable to every Chinese.

The artists were greeted with the warmest applause when they sang in Chinese a number of Chinese folk songs and modern favourites.

As a finale, the entire ensemble performed a dance, *Eternal Friendship*, composed by its members in honour of the comradeship-in-arms that links the two socialist lands of China and Albania.

He exposes White before the whole tribe. The battle lines are drawn. The people take up arms and withdraw to the forests to wage a long-term struggle.

Another strand of the plot is then unravelled. The U.N. H.Q.s agrees to withdraw its troops, but at the same time Fika is asked to come out of the forests to "take over" the position. Kurumei comes to talk Fika over, but fails. He alone goes to negotiate with White, and falls into the trap. Fika's armed forces, however, go into the attack and free him. White flees by helicopter but is determined to try again, putting down his defeat to "an accident."

In line with the general style of the Peking People's Art Theatre productions, staging and acting in *Thunder Over the Congo* is straightforwardly realistic. Three characters stand out particularly sharply. The hero Fika is a truthful portrayal of a heroic, clear-eyed Congolese revolutionary, a patriot steeled in the long struggle against imperialism. Learning from



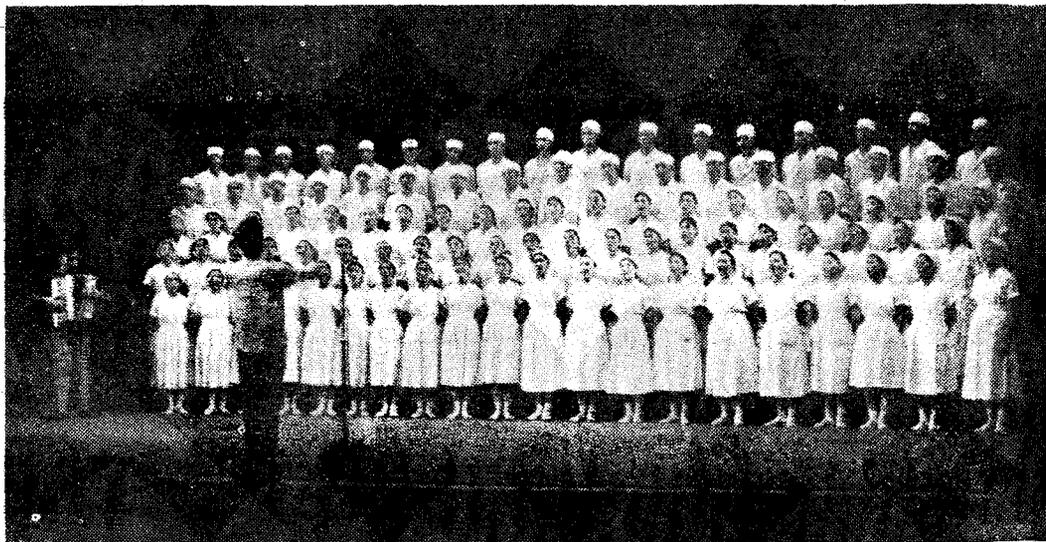
A scene in act four: White is exposed before the people

his dealings with the old colonialists, he knows a valuable truth: "A fighter must have the rifle in his own hands." Unlike his friend Kurumei who indulges in the illusions of bourgeois "democracy" and "order," he is convinced that genuine independence and freedom can only be won when the people, arms in hand, drive out the exploiters. He understands that to defeat the enemy requires not only patriotism, but also political foresight and a correct way of fighting. So when he meets his new opponent

— the neo-colonialist — he does not lose his head but is even more alert. He is steeled into a maturer, stauncher fighter in dealing with the new enemy, the U.S. imperialists.

Another successful characterization is the American agent White, the "U.N. official." His true face is not immediately revealed. The audience, together with the Congolese people of the play pierce his disguise bit by bit. He expresses respect for the "independence" of the country, but sends troops of the "United Nations" to disarm its soldiers to "safeguard its independence." He says that he wishes to raise the living standards of the people by employing them in his mine, but actually he wants to turn African people into the slaves of American capital. The dramatic development follows the progress of his intrigues and the action and counter-action of the Congolese people as they advance to seize the initiative. In the ever-sharpening dramatic conflict, the main characters — Fika and White — become more and more sharply delineated.

The other major character is Governor Kurumei. The contradictions which arise between Fika and him, as another leader of the liberation movement, and which complicate the struggle, are well defined. Their differences reflect the two paths of developments of the national-liberation movement which lead to two different futures. Kurumei learns through bitter experience that the



Chorus of medical workers of Hsuanwu Hospital singing "In Memory of Norman Bethune"

only correct way to gain genuine national independence is the way that Fika and his comrades-in-arms take. There is no other way out; that is what this convincing play says.

AMATEUR MUSIC

New Songs in Peking

The victories of the Vietnamese people, the new industrial upsurge, and the militant, revolutionary spirit of their fellow workers are the popular themes of the latest songs composed by Peking workers and cadres. At 13 evening recitals held in the capital's Cultural Palace of the Working People recently, some 200 new compositions by them were introduced by performers who were also mainly amateurs from among their colleagues in the steel and textile mills, printing houses and building sites, railways and hospitals of the capital.

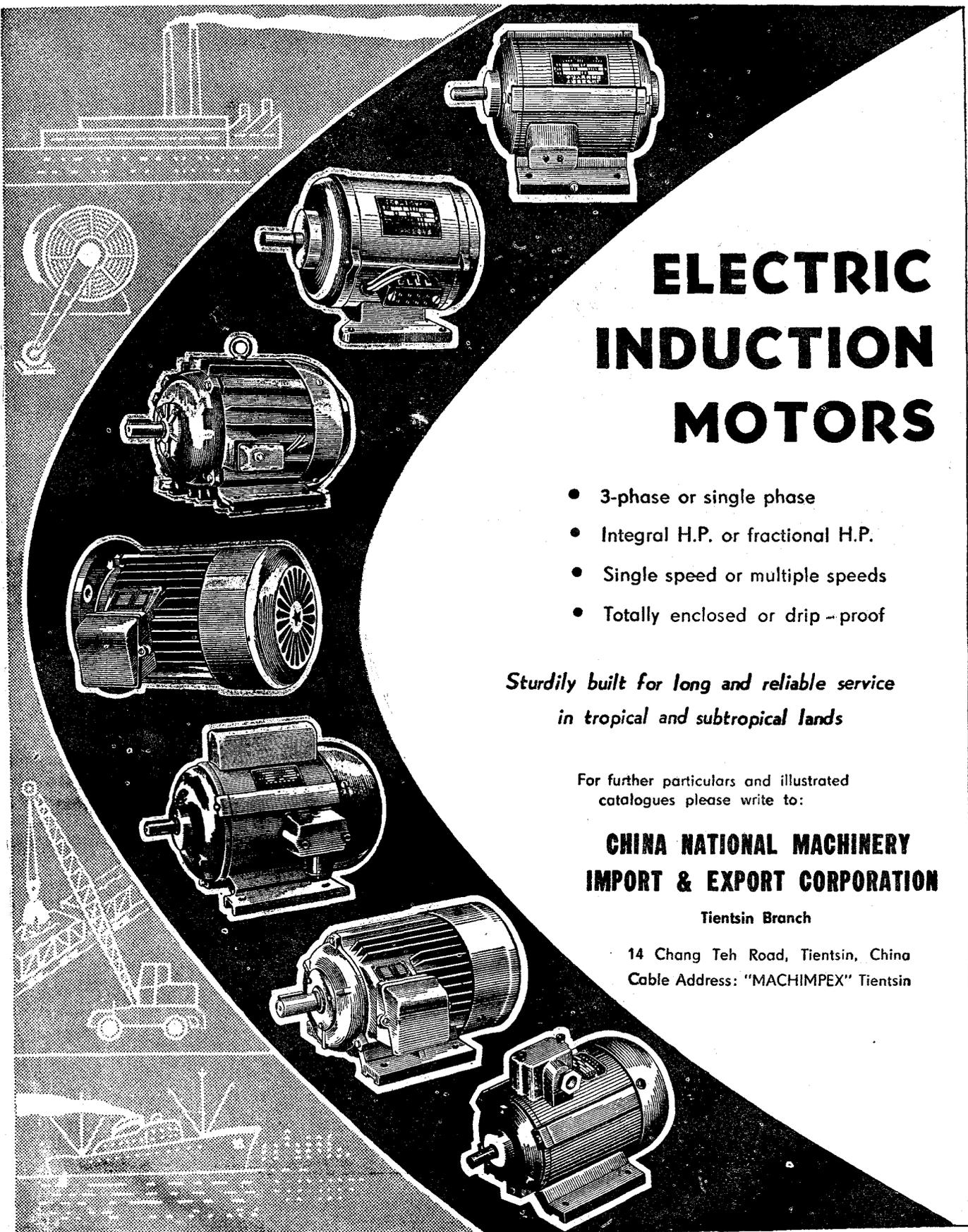
One of the biggest applause winners at the recitals was *Victory Belongs to Viet Nam* by Hsia Pao-sheng, 33-year-old worker of the Peking People's Printing House, and a talented composer. His new song about Viet Nam quickly spread through the workshops of the printing house and then all over Peking. Gramophone records of it are now on sale.

Among the quartets, a particularly strong impression was made by *In Memory of Norman Bethune* written

for male and female voices by Dr. Chen Ping-huan of Hsuanwu Hospital. Dr. Chen, 37-year-old Deputy Director of the Institute of Neurosurgery, composed it last June when inspired by the selfless help of this Canadian surgeon and outstanding communist internationalist who gave his life working for the people of China during the war to resist the Japanese invaders. Dr. Chen has been composing for some time. His songs against the Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries and U.S. imperialism were sung at demonstrations before liberation and in the Korean war.

A much-liked solo at the recitals was *Thinking of Far-Away Places* by Chang Chien-shui, a 25-year-old electrician at the Shihchingshan Iron and Steel Works. Chang sings revolutionary songs well and is a popular entertainer in the rolling mill where he works. Last year he was encouraged by his fellow workers to compose a song himself. As his concert offering showed, he did this very successfully with the help of a group of professional musicians who went to perform and live for a time among the steelworkers.

Such amateur art activity is a regular feature of life in People's China. Audiences like these new songs for their contemporaneity, their revolutionary optimism and richness of spirit. Those about heroes of the past and today are taken by them as an inspiration and example to emulate.



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