

# PEKING REVIEW

34

August 23, 1963

## Statement by Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman

Refuting Indian Government's lies about Chinese troop  
concentrations (p. 6).

## All-Round Improvement in China's Economy

## Albanian Government's Statement

Soviet Government's participation in tripartite treaty violates  
Warsaw Pact and common policy of socialist countries (p. 13).

## Viet Nam Supports China's Proposal

*A Major Success in Chinese Surgery*

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京  
周  
報

# Works of Mao Tse-tung

IN PAMPHLET FORM



## During the First Revolutionary Civil War Period (1924-1927)

Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society

Report of an Investigation Into the Peasant Movement in Hunan

## During the Second Revolutionary Civil War Period (1927-1937)

Why Can China's Red Political Power Exist?

On the Rectification of Incorrect Ideas in the Party

A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire

Mind the Living Conditions of the Masses and Attend to the Methods of Work

On the Tactics of Fighting Japanese Imperialism

Strategic Problems of China's Revolutionary War

The Tasks of the Chinese Communist Party in the Period of Resistance to Japan

On Practice

On Contradiction

## During the War of Resistance Against Japan (July 1937-1941)

Two Policies and Programmes to Combat Japanese Invasion and Two Perspectives

Struggle to Mobilize All Forces in Winning Victory in the Armed Resistance

Combat Liberalism

The Situation of the Anti-Japanese War After the Fall of Shanghai and Taiyuan and Our Tasks

Strategic Problems in the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla War

On the Protracted War

The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War

The Question of Independence Within the United Front Problems of War and Strategy

The Orientation of the Youth Movement

Introductory Remarks to "The Communist"

The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party

On New Democracy

New-Democratic Constitutionalism

Tactics in the Anti-Japanese United Front

On Policy

## During the War of Resistance Against Japan (1941-August 1945)

Preface and Postscript to "Rural Surveys"

Reform Our Study

Speech Before the Assembly of the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region

Rectify the Party's Style of Work

Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing

Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art

Economic and Financial Problems During the Anti-Japanese War

Some Questions Concerning Methods of Leadership

Our Study and the Current Situation

On Coalition Government

Let Us Get Organized

We Must Learn to Do Economic Work

## During the Third Revolutionary Civil War Period (1945-1949)

The Situation and Our Policy After the Victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan

On the Chungking Negotiations

Talk With the American Correspondent Anna Louise Strong

The Present Situation and Our Tasks

On Some Important Problems of the Party's Present Policy

Speech at a Conference of Cadres in the Shansi-Suiyuan Liberated Area

On Strengthening the Party Committee System

Carry the Revolution Through to the End

Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

On the People's Democratic Dictatorship

On the U.S. White Paper

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NEWS AND VIEWS

August 23, 1963 Vol. VI No. 34

## CONTENTS

THE WEEK	3
ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS	
Statement by the Spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs	6
All-Round Improvement in China's Economy — Fang Chung	8
Albanian Government's State- ment	13
Premier Pham Van Dong Sup- ports Chinese Government Proposal	14
Make a Serious Study of the Marxist Theory of Know- ledge — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Editorial	16
Solidarity With Negroes' Struggle in the United States	18
Peace Can Only Be Won Through Struggle	19
Speculators at Large in Mos- cow	21
What a "Collective Farm"!	22
A Major Success in Chinese Surgery — Our Correspondent	23
ROUND THE WORLD	25
THEATRE, SPORTS	26

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## THE WEEK

Among the major events of the week:

- A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a statement on August 20 refuting the lies concocted by Prime Minister Nehru and the Indian Government about the so-called massing of Chinese troops along the Sino-Indian border.

- The Albanian Government issued a statement declaring that the signing of the tripartite treaty by the Soviet Union was in contravention of the Warsaw Pact and the common policy of the socialist countries.

- Premier Pham Van Dong of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam wrote a letter of reply to Premier Chou En-lai expressing support for the Chinese government proposal for calling a conference of government heads of all countries to discuss the complete prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons.

- The press last week continued to report world public opinion condemning the tripartite treaty and supporting the Chinese government proposal for the complete, thorough, total and resolute prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons.

- African public opinion applauds Chairman Mao Tse-tung's statement calling upon the people of the world to unite to oppose racial discrimination practised by U.S. imperialism and to support the American Negroes' struggle against it.

- Chinese government leaders and people's organizations greeted the 18th anniversary of the Liberation of Korea.

- Sino-Indonesian friendship was praised at the reception given by the Indonesian Charge d'Affaires in honour of the 18th anniversary of Indonesia's independence.

- The Chinese press last week featured the interview given by President Ho Chi Minh of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to Wilfred Burchett, noted Australian journalist. President Ho condemned the war of intervention waged by the U.S. in south Viet Nam.

- It also reported: an article published in *Keunroja*, a journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, entitled "Peace Can Only Be Won Through Struggle"; an editorial of the Vietnamese paper *Nhandan* of August 19 stressing the spirit of self-reliance; and an article carried in the Japanese paper *Akahata* by Seiichi Ishida, Member of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party, repudiating revisionist fallacies about "peaceful coexistence."

- The third group of Chinese nationals in India persecuted by New Delhi, over 800 all told, returned home aboard the *S.S. Kuanghua*. They received a warm welcome from the people of the port-city Chankiang.

The returned Chinese demanded that the Indian Government release and return the members of their families still detained in India.

### Korea's Liberation Anniversary

August 15 this year marked the 18th anniversary of Korea's liberation from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

In their joint message of greetings to the Korean Workers' Party and state leaders, Chairman Mao Tse-tung and other Chinese Communist Party

and government leaders paid tribute to the heroic Korean people in their struggle against imperialism and in building socialism. "The history of the Korean people in the past 18 years," said their message, "is a glorious record of smashing imperialism's armed invasion and provocations and of successfully carrying on the socialist revolution and socialist construction."

Zung Bong Koo, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy in China, gave a reception in Peking in celebration of the anniversary. Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi were among the guests. The great friendship and unity of the Chinese and Korean peoples was the toast of the evening. As Zung Bong Koo said in his speech at the reception: "This friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples, built on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, has stood severe tests in the struggle against the common enemy. It is unbreakable, and cannot be destroyed by any force on earth."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi paid tribute to the resounding successes the Korean people had achieved in the past 18 years under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and Government headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung. "The struggle and victory of the Korean people," he said, "show that, when one deals with such a ferocious enemy as U.S. imperialism, one must have the revolutionary courage of daring to fight and daring to win when it imposes its aggressive war on the people; at the same time one must have the unflagging determination to make a sustained effort and be firm and indomitable when faced with its constant military threats and war provocations. This point is of extreme importance and practical significance to the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world."

Referring to the solidarity between the two peoples, the Vice-Premier said: "The people of all the socialist countries and the revolutionary people throughout the world rejoice at this great friendship and unity; only a handful of imperialists, reactionaries of various countries and modern revisionists feel unhappy about it. The peoples of China and Korea will carry through to the end both the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction and the revolutionary struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism."

### **Indonesia's National Day**

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai sent a joint message of greetings to President Sukarno on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the

independence of the Republic of Indonesia. Paying tribute to the Indonesian people's successes in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism, both old and new, and in strengthening Afro-Asian solidarity, the Chinese leaders pledged that China would always stand together with Indonesia in the fight against the common enemy.

In Peking, Indonesian Charge d'Affaires ad interim Suffri Jusuf gave a reception in celebration of Indonesia's National Day. Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi were among the guests. Both Vice-Premier Chen Yi and Charge d'Affaires ad interim Suffri Jusuf spoke warmly of the growing friendship between the two countries.

The Vice-Premier congratulated the Indonesian people on their successes in safeguarding their sovereignty and national independence and building up their own country. Speaking of U.S. imperialism's counter-revolutionary tactics in concocting a nuclear fraud in an attempt to lull the fighting will of the people of the world, he said that the cloak of disguise and the practice of deception could in no way save U.S. imperialism from its failure. He expressed confidence that the cause of national liberation in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the struggle of the American Negroes would finally triumph.

### **Sino-Ghanaian Friendship**

Two years ago, during President Kwame Nkrumah's memorable visit to China, the Sino-Ghanaian Treaty of Friendship was signed in Peking on August 18. This year, on the second anniversary of its signing, warm greetings were exchanged between Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai and President Kwame Nkrumah.

On August 18, Ghanaian Charge d'Affaires ad interim Jacob Charles Bonney gave a reception in Peking to mark the occasion. Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien attended the reception. They and their host toasted the growth and strengthening of friendship and solidarity between the Chinese and Ghanaian peoples.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien in his toast described the Sino-Ghanaian

Treaty of Friendship as adding a new and glorious page to the history of friendship between China and Ghana. He said that, in the past two years, frequent and amicable exchanges had greatly promoted mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples and they were effectively cooperating in the economic and technical fields.

### **Mass Organizations Oppose Tripartite Treaty**

Four Chinese mass organizations—the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the All-China Youth Federation, the All-China Students' Federation and the National Women's Federation of China—issued statements last week voicing disapproval of the tripartite partial nuclear test ban treaty signed recently in Moscow. They repudiated statements adulating the treaty made by Louis Saillant, General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions (W.F.T.U.), the Executive Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (W.F.D.Y.), the Secretariat of the International Union of Students (I.U.S.) and Madame Eugenie Cotton of the Women's International Democratic Federation (W.I.D.F.).

Censuring the treaty, the statements of the Chinese mass organizations pointed out that it was a fraud designed to fool the people of the world. It separated the cessation of tests from the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons, and legalized the manufacture, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons by the three nuclear powers; it, therefore, helped U.S. imperialism in developing its nuclear weapons still further to bring about a U.S. nuclear lead.

The statements fully endorsed the Chinese government proposal for the complete, thorough, total and resolute prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons.

The A.C.F.T.U., in its statement of August 14, criticized Louis Saillant, General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, for the declaration he issued on August 6 eulogizing the treaty.

"Such a statement," said the A.C.F.T.U. document, "obviously runs counter to the position taken by the W.F.T.U. of opposing imperialism and resolutely carrying on class struggle,

and contravenes the spirit of the 'Programme of Trade Union Action' adopted by the 5th World Trade Union Congress. That programme states in explicit terms that it is necessary to maintain keen vigilance against all the intrigues and manoeuvres of imperialism headed by the United States, and ceaselessly to expose and oppose the enemy of peace—U.S. imperialism."

Expressing regret for this declaration, the A.C.F.T.U. statement pointed out that since Saillant's statement had not been discussed at the W.F.T.U. Secretariat, it could only represent his personal views.

The statements of the All-China Youth Federation and the All-China Students' Federation reproved the Executive Bureau of the W.F.D.Y. for sending a message of congratulations to the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, and the Secretariat of the I.U.S. for issuing a statement extolling the tripartite treaty.

For its part, the National Women's Federation criticized the Moscow treaty and refuted the statement made by Madame Eugenie Cotton on July 29 in the name of the W.I.D.F. lauding the test ban treaty and extending thanks to the leaders of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. The statement of the Chinese women's organization declared that Cotton's statement by no means represented the views of the National Women's Federation of China, nor those of all the member organizations of the W.I.D.F.

### North China Fights Flood Menace

While the weather in most parts of the country has been normal, more than enough rain fell in north and northeast China in July and August.

Since the rainy season set in, there have been constant, heavy rains in the strip stretching from the middle reaches of the Huai River, through Shantung Province, to the southern part of northeast China. Precipitation in many places was more than 300 millimetres. These concentrated rains in July and August have caused particularly high water crests in the tributaries of the Haiho River in Hopei Province and in some of the tributaries of the Huai River in Anhwei Province, leading to inunda-

tion or waterlogging in some parts of these regions.

The north China plain was hit by heavy rainstorms in early August. While the average annual rainfall in Hopei Province is about 500 millimetres, such concentrated rain fell on western Hopei between August 2 and 10 that the precipitation ranged from 400 to more than 700 millimetres in areas south of Peking. The rain-front reached Peking on the morning of August 8 and, in the next 24 hours, 300 millimetres of rain fell on the city.

This is the heaviest and most concentrated rainfall known for decades in Hopei Province. A sudden rise in the local rivers has been reported, and in some places there are unusually big water crests. Part of the farmland in areas south of Peking is waterlogged, while some low-lying districts are inundated and a few villages cut off. The heavy flow of water from the upper reaches of several rivers are seriously threatening areas in the eastern parts of Hopei Province.

A battle against threatened floods and waterlogging is now going on. Under the leadership of local Communist Party organizations and people's governments, and with prompt help from the Central People's Government, the people are putting up an energetic fight to reduce the effects of the heavy rains to a minimum. Necessary supplies have been rushed to the affected area, and both the air force of the People's Liberation Army and civil airlines have sent out planes to airdrop rubber boats, foodstuffs, medicines and other supplies to the villages surrounded by water in western Hopei. While dykes along the lower reaches of the various rivers are being strengthened to ensure that the floodwaters flow safely to the sea, peasants, workers and officers and men of the P.L.A. in the central Hopei plain are working night and day to drain the excess water from the farmlands and save damaged crops or to sow crops anew for the late autumn harvest.

### Forgeries in Indian Press

The Indian press has published repeated reports and articles since June this year, alleging that the Hsinhua News Agency had recently released an article entitled "Unequal

Treaties" by Chi Yen-lang together with a map. On August 13, the Hsinhua News Agency issued a statement refuting this as an outright fabrication.

*Current*, an English weekly published in Bombay and financed mainly by the United States Information Service, was the first to make use of the forged article to unleash a slanderous attack on China. On June 8, it printed a special article saying that China used language "like the language of Hitler" and that "China grabs a million square miles of Russia." It alleged that the Chinese Government had made it clear that it would "organize, abrogate, repudiate, revise, or renegotiate" these unequal treaties when conditions were right. It also carried a map and alleged that it was released by the Hsinhua News Agency. The *Indian Express* also published a special article on June 23 in this connection, and said that the boundary question between China and the Soviet Union was more serious than the ideological issue.

Quoting a Deutsche Presse-Agentur dispatch from New Delhi, newspapers in West Germany also carried false reports in a similar vein.

The Hsinhua News Agency issued a statement exposing these fabrications and declaring that it had never released the article and map as claimed by the Indian newspapers. The statement pointed out that the said article and map were obvious forgeries. For instance, the Chinese Government had declared that it would examine the treaties concluded by previous Chinese governments with foreign governments—treaties that had been left over by history—and would recognize, abrogate, revise or renegotiate them according to their respective contents. But the article published in the Indian weekly *Current* changed the word "recognize" to "organize" and added the word "repudiate" after the word "abrogate." What is more revealing is the fact that the map released by *Current* is, in the main, similar to the one published in the U.S. magazine *Newsweek* on page 21 of its March 25 issue. This clearly shows the real source of the forged article and map. That the Indian press has resorted to such practices only exposes once again their despicable designs against China and to harm Sino-Soviet relations.

# Statement by the Spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs

August 20, 1963

The purpose of the Indian reactionaries' rumour mongering is to divert the attention of the people, ease the crises at home, patch up their "non-alignment" disguise, while "begging for alms from the Soviet leaders with their left hand and from U.S. imperialism with their right. . . ." But most of the Asian-African countries familiar with the situation deride the rumours and even the imperialists of the West think that they have gone too far; the only ones singing in chorus with the Indian Government are the official Soviet papers.

ON August 16, Indian Prime Minister Nehru made a statement in the Indian Lok Sabha on alleged concentration of Chinese troops along the Sino-Indian border, in which he charged the Chinese side with establishing a large number of military posts in the demilitarized zone, resorting to offensive patrolling and probing in the border areas and augmenting the strength of its force along the border. He further alleged that there had been "fore movement of these troops to camps and strongpoints nearer the Indian border than they were last October," and that "they might even be contemplating using these forward bases that they have consolidated for another thrust into India." This statement is a groundless fabrication.

It can be said that Prime Minister Nehru's statement has carried to a new high the rumour campaign which the Indian Government has been conducting during the recent period.

Earlier, Prime Minister Nehru and the propaganda organs of the Indian Government had issued a great number of equivocal and self-contradictory statements and news items about so-called massive concentration of Chinese troops along the border. Here are some examples:

On July 25, Prime Minister Nehru alleged that China might further attack India at any time. He asked the Indian people to bear any burden.

On July 27, Prime Minister Nehru alleged that the concentration of Chinese troops on the border was full of menace. He said, "we have to be prepared," and then added, "I do not say there would be an outbreak of war, but I cannot say there would not be."

On July 30, Prime Minister Nehru alleged that there were reports about a concentration of Chinese troops; he said, "we must not close our eyes to it;" "their intentions are not good."

It was reported on July 31 that Nehru had sent personal letters to Kennedy, Macmillan and Khrushchov alleging that there was the possibility of new Chinese "aggression."

On August 1, Prime Minister Nehru said that the people of India should be ready for great sacrifices for the "defence" of their country.

In a number of talks to members of parliament of the Congress Party and opposition parties between August 3 and 12 Prime Minister Nehru said that China might be thinking of launching another attack.

In conjunction with these statements of Prime Minister Nehru's, the Indian propaganda organs published a large number of news reports which were even more fantastic and absurd.

For instance, it was alleged that a massive Chinese attack had been planned for August 5.

It was alleged that China had massed thousands of airplanes in the Tibet region, China, conducted large-scale air exercises and fired ground-to-air missiles.

It was alleged that enemy tanks and troops had been seen with naked eyes a few hundred yards away from the border across the Bara Hoti plateau in the Chamoli district.

It should be pointed out that this is already the third time that the Indian Government has launched a rumour

campaign about a concentration of Chinese troops along the border since the end of last February when the Chinese frontier guards completed their 20-kilometre withdrawal within the Chinese side from the line of actual control.

The first time was in March this year when Prime Minister Nehru sent his high-ranking special envoy Patnaik to Washington to beg for U.S. aid.

The second time was in May this year when the Indian Minister for Economic and Defence Co-ordination Krishnamachari went to the United States also to beg for U.S. aid.

Now is the third time with the characteristic that the campaign is larger in scale and the rumours are more fanciful than before. What are the reasons?

1. In India the people are seething with resentment, the Congress Party is becoming increasingly unpopular, and the Congress government is having an increasingly hard time. The series of measures taken by the Indian Government for arms expansion and war preparation have deprived the Indian people of their basic rights and aggravated their economic burden. On July 1, the Indian Government began to enforce the "Compulsory Deposit Scheme." That was another measure taken by the Indian Government in its intensified extortion of the Indian people following its measures of gold control, National Defence Fund, Defence Bonds and increased taxation. The Indian people are raising a louder and louder voice against the ruthless extortions and for an end to the "state of emergency." The Congress Party suffered losses in the parliamentary by-elections in May. For the first time in history the Indian parliament was compelled to discuss a non-confidence motion against the government of the Congress Party.

2. The Indian Government has become more and more subservient to imperialism and gone a step further in tearing away its garb of "non-alignment," thus incurring ever stronger condemnation by the Indian people and peoples of Asia and Africa. On July 9, India signed an agreement with the United States allowing the latter to use the relay station to be set up in Calcutta for relaying the notorious "Voice of America." On July 22, India announced an "Air Defence Agreement" with the United States and Britain, under which U.S. and British fighters will be accepted for joint exercises with Indian aircraft in India. The so-called Indian "non-alignment" has increasingly become a laughing-stock.

3. The Indian reactionaries take the conclusion of the treaty on the partial halting of nuclear tests by the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union and the opposition to it by China and other countries, as a golden opportunity for vilifying China. They think that, by merely concocting a story of Chinese troop concentration along the border and wantonly abusing China, they will be able to divert the attention of the people, ease the domestic crises, mend their cloak of "non-alignment," pass themselves off as peace-lovers and gain fame and wealth from both sides, begging for alms from the Soviet leaders

with their left hand and from the U.S. imperialists with their right hand.

All this is so transparent that most of the Asian and African countries which are well acquainted with the situation sneer at these rumours concocted by the Indian Government. Even the Western imperialists only give them a lukewarm response, feeling that the Indian Government has gone too far. In fact, it is only the official press of the Soviet Union that is energetically echoing the Indian Government, groundlessly asserting that it is China, not India, that is maintaining tension in this region and refusing to settle the boundary question through negotiations.

The spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs is authorized to declare that all the allegations made by the Indian Government about concentration of Chinese troops on the border are out-and-out and baseless lies.

The Chinese Government has consistently stood for the unconditional opening of negotiations and for a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question, and suggested that the Colombo proposals be accepted in principle as a basis for immediate negotiations. To this end, the Chinese Government has made the most sincere and magnanimous efforts, taken a series of measures on its own initiative and shown the utmost self-restraint and patience. Despite the fact that India has failed to give any positive response to China's efforts and suggestion and has made constant probing intrusions during the past months, the Chinese frontier guards have remained 20-kilometres behind the line of actual control on the Chinese side to avoid contact with the Indian troops which have already advanced to that line.

The Indian Government should understand that this state of affairs does not mean that China is weak and can be bullied. It will lose more than gain if it should seek to exploit this state of affairs and repeat its old tactics of nibbling away Chinese territory.

Owing to the efforts and self-restraint on the part of China, the eased situation along the Sino-Indian border has been maintained. No matter how many rumours the Indian Government may spread, in fact the Sino-Indian border situation will not become tense again so long as the Indian troops refrain from invasion. Rumours are after all only rumours.

It should further be pointed out that the Indian Government, in order to attain the aims of its domestic and foreign policies, will go on spreading rumours. However, while the Indian Government has the time to make rumours, we have not so much time to dispel them. Rumours cannot bend a single blade of grass on our mountain. If you, the Indian Government, cannot survive without fabricating rumours, you may go on making rumours every day, but do not expect us to answer every day. We will answer you when necessary, or periodically, say once in a month, in two months or three months. Do not feel disappointment at that.

# All-Round Improvement in China's Economy

by FANG CHUNG

CHINA met with quite serious economic difficulties in the past few years. But with characteristic courage its people set about putting things to rights. Relying on themselves, after two years and more of hard work, they have now achieved an all-round turn for the better in the state of the national economy. This shows that factors unfavourable to the people can play only a temporary role whereas those favourable to the people are constantly operative. Certain difficulties and ups and downs may occur for a time, but the people, as long as they are united and correctly led, will overcome every difficulty and no obstacle can stop them from marching on victoriously towards their goal.

## What Caused Difficulties

The difficulties resulted from a variety of causes.

**Natural Calamities.** China was hit by serious natural calamities for three years running between 1959 and 1961. In 1959, an area of more than 650 million *mu* was affected — over one-third of the total cultivated area. In both 1960 and 1961 the area affected was over 900 million *mu*, or more than half the cultivated area. These natural calamities were the most serious in a century. Since very large areas were affected, and for several years consecutively, the consequences were serious: farm production declined in 1959 and it fell further in 1960.

During the period 1958-60, tremendous achievements were scored in socialist construction, but at the same time some shortcomings also occurred and mistakes were made. In these cases it was chiefly that in actually carrying out certain practical tasks the requirements of the Communist Party's general line for building socialism were not fully met.

All this caused disharmony in the national economy in general and especially between industry and agriculture. Temporary but rather serious difficulties beset national construction and the people's life was adversely affected.

**Anti-China Campaign.** As China grappled with her temporary economic difficulties, the imperialists, reactionary nationalists and modern revisionists did not look on with folded arms. They rejoiced over China's difficulties and took advantage of them to launch a frenzied campaign of slander against China. They even went on from this to provocative, aggressive and subversive activities designed to aggravate China's difficulties and weaken and isolate her. U.S. imperialism stepped up its violations of China's territorial sea and air space, and in 1962 again stirred up tension in the Taiwan Straits, supporting the Chiang Kai-shek gang's vain threats to invade China's mainland.

In the spring of 1959, the Indian reactionaries instigated the Tibetan serf-owners to stage a counter-revolutionary rebellion. Then, in the autumn of 1962, they created a border clash and launched an armed attack on China.

In July 1960, the Soviet Union went so far as to extend the ideological differences between the Chinese and Soviet Communist Parties to the sphere of state relations; it suddenly withdrew all the 1,300 and more Soviet experts in China; scrapped hundreds of agreements and contracts it had signed and discontinued supplies of many important items of equipment and materials. This inflicted incalculable difficulties and losses on China's economy, national defence and scientific research.

**No Difficulty Could Daunt the Chinese People.** There is no doubt about the seriousness of the difficulties that confronted the Chinese people. But no difficulty, whether brought on by natural calamities or by the imperialists, reactionary nationalists or modern revisionists, could daunt them. On the contrary, the difficulties further enhanced their socialist, patriotic spirit and inspired them to put forth even greater efforts. Led by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government, they raised still higher the brilliant banners of the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's commune, and with determined reliance on their own efforts, worked hard and steadfastly in a heroic, stubborn struggle to overcome their difficulties and forge ahead. In only two years, the serious economic difficulties were overcome in the main. Since 1961 the economic situation has improved year after year; and this year there has been a general turn for the better. The situation is changing faster than anyone anticipated.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: "New things always have difficulties and ups and downs to get over as they grow. It would be sheer fancy to imagine that building socialism is all plain sailing and easy success, that one won't meet difficulties or setbacks or need not make tremendous efforts."\* He also said: "The reactionary forces and we both have difficulties. But the difficulties of the reactionary forces are insurmountable because they are forces on the verge of death and have no future. Our difficulties can be overcome because we are new and rising forces and have a bright future."\*\* He expressed the confidence that: ". . . so long as we can grasp the science of Marxism-Leninism, have confidence in the masses,

\* *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1960, p.34.

\*\* *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1961, Vol. IV, p.125.



stand closely together with the masses and lead them forward, we shall be fully able to surmount any obstacle and overcome any difficulty. Our strength will be invincible.”\*

Facts have once again borne out these theses of Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

### All-Round Turn for the Better

There has been an all-round turn for the better in the economic situation. This can be seen from the following:

**On the basis of the gradual recovery of grain production in the past two years, a new situation has emerged this year characterized by efforts to achieve an all-round increase in agricultural output.**

The areas sown to spring crops—grain, cotton, bast-fibre and sugar-bearing crops—this year exceeded those of last year. The quality of ploughing was good and the crops well-tended. They are growing well in most regions.

The summer harvests which have been brought in were, in most areas, better than last year. In the main wheat belt, with the exception of a few people's communes hit by bad weather, harvests were better than last year. Many areas registered increases in wheat yields of 10-20 per cent. Though China's major early rice producing areas—the east and south China provinces—were struck by serious drought and output in a few provinces declined somewhat compared with last year, the output in most provinces was higher than last year and bumper harvests of early rice were gathered in Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi Provinces, famous producers of this crop. The rapeseed harvest this summer was also slightly bigger than last year. This summer's rapeseed crop in Szechuan Province, the nation's biggest producer of marketable rapeseed, was over 10 per cent bigger than last year's.

The good summer harvests greatly encouraged the peasants in their fight for rich harvests for the whole year. The production teams of the people's communes throughout the country are carefully tending their spring-sown crops and putting up a valiant fight against drought, waterlogging and pests. They are determined that their autumn harvests will show a bigger percentage increase than their summer harvests. Those production teams which gathered in poorer summer crops than last year are doing their best to make up their loss by getting good autumn harvests.

Animal husbandry too has been doing well since the beginning of this year. The number of cattle increased;



Meticulous farming in an east China people's commune

the increase in the number of pigs and poultry was even more rapid. Compared to last year the output of vegetables and fruits also increased.

**After two years of readjustment, an all-round rise in industrial production is taking place.**

Output of the major industrial products increased steadily in the first six months of 1963. In most cases last year's corresponding levels were surpassed.

In the sphere of means of production for agriculture, chemical fertilizer output in the January-June period rose by 42 per cent compared with the corresponding period of last year. The output of tractors increased by 30 per cent. In light industry, there was a continued rise in the output of manufactured consumer goods using factory-made raw materials. Enterprises using farm and side-line products as raw materials also began to increase output. The January-June output value of 17 light industrial goods in this latter category rose by 20 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1962. Of these 17, the increases in milk and egg products, canned meat, refined glycerine, soap and cigarettes ranged from 40 to over 100 per cent.

In the sphere of raw and other materials and fuels—products of heavy industry, the output of steel, forgings and rolled stock began to rise; oil production continued on the up grade; timber output increased by 10 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1962, and the average daily output of coal in June was 40,000 tons more than that in January. In the overwhelming majority of cases, half or more of the 1963 output plan had been fulfilled by the end of June.

The quality of industrial products has also shown improvement and a bigger range of products was available. Over 99 per cent of the pig iron smelted in January-June was up to standard; more than 95 per cent of the forgings

\* *ibid.*, p.173.

and rolled stock were top grade; 97 per cent of the cotton piece goods produced were first class. All these percentages were higher than the corresponding figures of 1962. The coal mined in the first half of 1963 had a smaller percentage of dirt and a lower ash content than what was mined last year. The steel mills in the country added over 300 types of new forgings and rolled stock to their lists, the country's engineering enterprises successfully manufactured 220 types of new machines, a considerable portion of which are types needed to support agriculture.

The nation's industrial enterprises have successfully reduced their consumption of raw and other materials and fuel and greatly raised labour productivity.

A mass movement to increase production and practise economy is in full swing in industrial enterprises throughout the country. Workers, engineers and staff members are working even harder to improve industrial production still more.

**Thanks to these increases in industrial and agricultural output, the market is becoming increasingly buoyant and the supply of commodities is growing steadily.**

The trading departments successfully fulfilled their procurement plans for both agricultural, side-line and industrial products. The value of farm and side-line products purchased by the state trading departments in the first half of 1963 was 20 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of last year; more than twice as much pork on the hoof and fresh eggs were purchased. The gross value of industrial goods purchased by nine purchasing and supply depots in Shanghai, China's leading industrial city, in the first six months of 1963 topped the corresponding figure of 1962 by 16.9 per cent. The values of soap, wash basins, thermos-flasks, bed sheets and cotton blankets—items in heavy demand—purchased by these depots rose by 60-200 per cent respectively over the corresponding period of last year.

As a result, the supply situation is steadily improving both in town and countryside. No one can fail to notice the changes that have taken place in the markets in the big and medium-sized cities whether in north or south China. Fresh vegetables and fruits are piled high on street stalls. Groceries are selling fish, meat, poultry and eggs and the department stores are much better stocked than before. Restaurants, big and small, are doing a brisk business. Travelling salesmen with handcarts deliver all kinds of foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods to customers' doorsteps.

In January-June 1963, residents in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Shenyang, Wuhan, Canton, Sian and Chungking bought twice as much meat and eggs (and in some cases even more) as they did in the corresponding period of last year. Sales of poultry also increased. The big cities registered large increases—in some cases up to 200 per cent—in sales of woollen goods, silks, wrist watches, rubber footwear, woollen yarn, plastic goods and synthetic fibre products.

All this gives ample ground for characterizing the turn for the better in China's economic situation as an all-round one. To be sure, production still falls short of

the needs of national construction and the people's daily life; and the Chinese people still face difficulties, but since the greatest difficulties have been overcome and the national economic situation has taken a general turn for the better, the Chinese people are confident that they will be able to score still greater gains in the future and that, after a certain period, China's socialist construction will enter upon a new period of great upsurge.

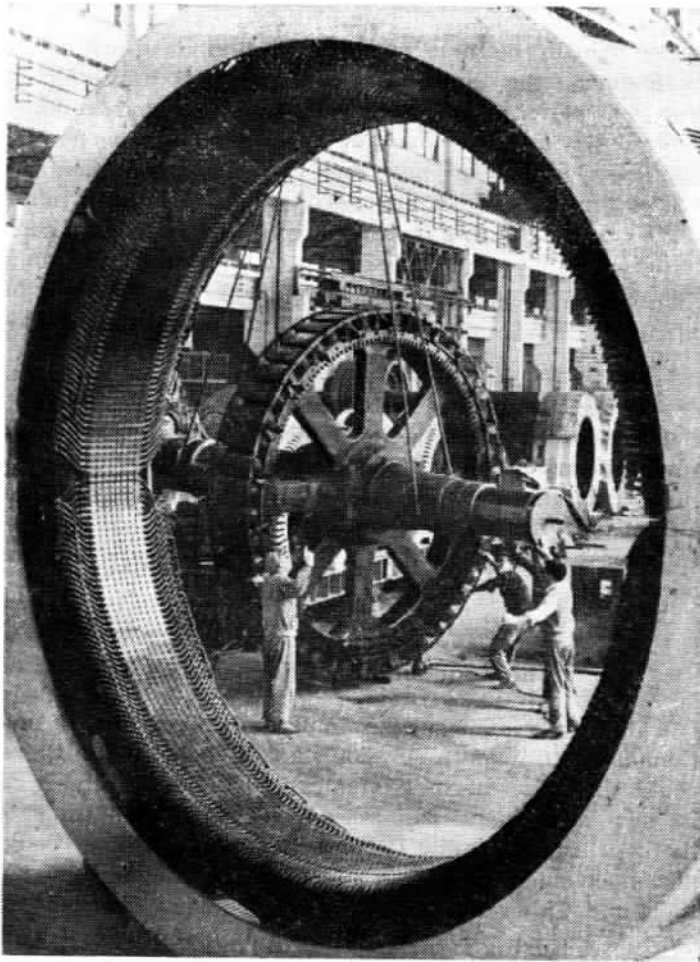
### **How the Turn for the Better Was Achieved**

How were the Chinese people able to bring about this substantial economic turn for the better in so short a time? The basic factors are as follows:

In the first place, **the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the Party's general line for building socialism and its policy known as "readjustment, consolidation, filling out and raising standards" proved their great strength.**

China is a socialist country with a big population and rich natural resources. But as yet it is still economically poor and culturally backward and it is constantly threatened by imperialism. To rid themselves of the poverty and backwardness left over from the old society and consolidate their country's national defences, it is imperative for the Chinese people to rally together under the leadership of the Communist Party, consciously bring their initiative and creativeness into play, and, in the words of the Party's general line, "go all out and aim high to build socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results" in accordance with the objective laws governing socialist economic development. The general line for building socialism put forward by Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the Communist Party in the spring of 1958 suited this determination and aspiration of the Chinese people exactly and that is why it received their warm support. The more difficult the situation, the greater was the strength displayed by this general line. In the past two years, inspired by the general line, the people throughout the country maintained their splendid, militant revolutionary determination; they went all out, aimed high, and grappled with their difficulties with dauntless spirit. It was in this way that they successfully brought about a rapid turn for the better in the economic situation. In the past two years, the Chinese Communist Party has not only upheld its general line for building socialism, but also greatly enriched its content by formulating a series of concrete policies in the light of practical experience.

In order to overcome the disharmony that had emerged in the national economy, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party put forward in the latter half of 1960 the policy known as "readjustment, consolidation, filling out and raising standards." The major content of this policy may be summarized as follows: efforts should be concentrated on reinforcing the agricultural front so as to rehabilitate and increase farm production as quickly as possible; at the same time, the industrial production and capital construction front should be appropriately contracted, the interrelations among the various branches of industry should be readjusted; energetic efforts should be made to increase the production of articles of daily use, step up industry's aid to agriculture, improve the



**Making giant electric motors for chemical fertilizer plants**

quality and increase the variety of industrial products made, reduce the consumption of raw and other materials and fuel and raise labour productivity in industry.

In accordance with this policy, the nation, during the past two years, has transferred and mobilized large amounts of manpower to strengthen the agricultural front and given great material, technical and financial aid to agriculture. In the past two years, the state supplied the rural areas with more than 400 million small metal farm tools, over 30,000 tractors and irrigation and drainage equipment with a total capacity of more than 2 million h.p. Investments in agriculture, water conservancy and industrial capital construction directly serving agriculture have taken up a greater proportion of state expenditure, and the amount of long-term agricultural loans issued has increased.

In the industrial field, the rate of development of certain branches of heavy industry was slowed down in a planned way. The resources so saved were diverted to strengthen those fields which had to be strengthened. For instance, the output of agricultural means of production was increased, energetic and positive measures were taken to step up the production of light industrial goods, efforts were made to strengthen the weak links in industry—mining and lumber—and maintenance and repair work was improved. At the same time, all branches of industry gave top priority to improving quality and increasing the

variety of goods produced. As a result of these measures, greater harmony has gradually been brought into the relations between China's industry and agriculture and among the various branches of industry, agricultural production has quickly recovered and there has also been a steady increase in industrial production. Socialist construction in China has thus been carried forward further on the basis of self-reliance. It is now quite clear that the policy of "readjustment, consolidation, filling out and raising standards" has played a big role in overcoming our economic difficulties and that the correct leadership of the Party was a decisive factor in quickly overcoming the difficulties in the national economy.

**Secondly, we have steadfastly upheld the people's communes, a powerful form of social organization.**

China has 500 million peasants. At present, because their farm tools are old fashioned, farming is still mainly a matter of manual labour. As a result, labour productivity is low and the ability to withstand natural calamities is still limited. Over the last few years, had it not been for the collective economy of the powerful people's communes the harm done to our farming by three consecutive years of serious natural calamities would have been many times more serious than it was.

The people's communes have fully demonstrated their superiority in organizing the peasants for the struggle against serious natural calamities.

First of all, the people's communes were able to mobilize more manpower and raw materials for timely use where they were most needed for production. In places seriously affected by drought, by allocating manpower and materials in good time to tap sources of water, sink wells and build ditches, the people's communes succeeded in mitigating the losses. At the busy farm seasons of ploughing and harvesting, the people's communes have mobilized manpower from all quarters—workers, peasants, shop assistants, students and P.L.A. men—to help sow or gather in the harvest. This has played an immense role in boosting production and in mitigating the losses that might otherwise have occurred.

Next, the people's communes have effectively organized co-operation between production teams to supply each other's needs. The Fenghuo and the Shenghuo are two of the production teams of the Fenghuo People's Commune in Lichuan County, Shensi Province. Before the establishment of the people's commune, both wanted to increase their area of irrigated land but neither had a complete set of drainage and irrigation equipment. Following the establishment of the commune, the two production teams, guided by the commune, and in a spirit of co-operation, supplied each other's lack in accordance with the principle of equivalent exchange. As a result, both brigades were able to set up pumping stations. The Fenghuo team enlarged its irrigated area by more than 380 *mu* and the Shenghuo team was able to extend its irrigation network by more than 600 *mu*. In 1961 and 1962, these newly irrigated lands produced extra grain amounting to tens of thousands of *jin*, and the threat of drought was permanently reduced. Many similar cases could be cited all over the country.

Furthermore, the people's communes have been able to make better overall arrangements for the livelihood of their members. By organizing mutual help and mutual support, members' minimum needs for livelihood have been ensured. As a result of this mutual help, particularly in respect of food grain, the livelihood of the broad masses of the peasants has been basically stable and this ensured the carrying on of agricultural production in a normal way.

In the past few years, the rural people's communes have improved their systems of management and administration, and implemented the policy of running the communes democratically, thriftily and diligently. This has carried them forward step by step along the road of sound development. Now they are more firmly consolidated than ever.

**Thirdly, the tremendous constructive achievements of 1958-60, the three years of big-scale development, were a powerful material force in overcoming the difficulties.**

In agriculture, hundreds of big reservoirs, thousands of medium-sized ones and tens of thousands of small ones were built in all parts of the country between 1958 and 1960; the farms received over 50,000 tractors and equipment for irrigation and drainage with a capacity of over 4 million h.p. This new access of strength played a tremendous part in agricultural production during the last two years. Take the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region for instance. Since 1958, it has built more than 60,000 reservoirs and other water conservancy projects and installed machines for irrigation and drainage with a total capacity of over 90,000 h.p. Although this year, from sowing time to harvest, early rice in the greater part of this region was grown under the menace of a prolonged drought, thanks to the construction of these water conservancy works most places there reaped a fairly good early rice harvest.

In industry, during the same period, the productive capacity of the country's basic industries doubled, more than doubled or registered very substantial growth (these included coal-mining, electric power, petroleum, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, chemicals, building materials and machine-building); our country also increased its capacity to provide itself on its own with the machinery and equipment and essential materials it needs. It also made much progress in scientific and technical research. It is precisely on this foundation that in these two years we have been able to reinforce what needed to be reinforced, to improve the quality of products to a remarkable extent and increase the variety of products, thereby making a further step forward in placing our socialist construction on a self-reliant basis.

The readjustments made in the last two years have increased and not reduced China's industrial capacity.

**Fourthly, the great unity of the people throughout the country under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party is the basic guarantee for successfully overcoming difficulties and building socialism.**

From first to last the Chinese people have rallied closely around the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung. They have thrown themselves

into national construction with determination and energy and fought in the same way against all kinds of difficulties both during the three years of rapid growth and in the two-year period of readjustments in the national economy. They have a great love for their motherland, for the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao; they are all for the three red banners — the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's commune — confident that led by the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, they will overcome their difficulties and press forward along the socialist road.

The great unity of the Chinese people of all nationalities has been tempered in the course of the prolonged revolutionary struggle and the struggle for construction, it has undergone all sorts of tests and is therefore, a firm unity. This great unity of our people has successfully passed another test in the last few years and has become all the stronger.

### **The Reactionaries Miscalculated**

Only a year ago, the imperialists, reactionary nationalists and modern revisionists still thought that China could not overcome its economic difficulties by relying on its own efforts and resources while some even came to the conclusion that the People's Republic of China "could no longer stand on its feet"; again and again they carried their anti-China campaign to a new climax. Now all can see that the wishful thinking of the imperialists and their running-dogs who hate the Chinese people has once again gone up in smoke.

Why do the imperialists, the reactionary nationalists and modern revisionists always make this or that mistake in their dealings with China? The basic reason is that they consistently underestimate the great strength of solidarity and unity of the 650 million Chinese people led by the Chinese Communist Party, the great revolutionary spirit of the Chinese people and their ability to rely on themselves. They always one-sidedly make too much of their own strength and underestimate the strength of the people. The inevitable result is that they come a cropper again and again. The firm and unwavering policy of the Chinese Communist Party in leading the Chinese people in revolution and construction is a policy of self-reliance. Comrade Mao Tse-tung said during the Third Revolutionary Civil War: "We are not alone; all the countries and people in the world opposed to imperialism are our friends. Nevertheless, we stress regeneration through our own efforts. Relying on the forces we ourselves organize, we can defeat all Chinese and foreign reactionaries."\* Since we could overthrow the reactionary Chiang Kai-shek government, throw out U.S. imperialism and found the great People's Republic of China by relying on our own efforts, we can certainly again, by relying on our own efforts, carry on the socialist revolution and socialist construction, overcome one by one the difficulties that we now face and any difficulties that we may meet in the future and build our country step by step into a powerful socialist state.

\* *ibid.*, p.20.

# Albanian Government's Statement

- The partial test ban treaty is a public document of betrayal and capitulation by the Khrushchov group to U.S. imperialism.
- The Soviet Government, by signing the treaty, flagrantly violates the Warsaw Pact and the common policy of the socialist countries on the question of nuclear weapons and disarmament.
- The Albanian Government entirely approves the statement of the Chinese Government of July 31, 1963, and supports the proposal put forward by it for the convening of a conference of government heads of all countries of the world.
- The Albanian Government appeals to the member states of the Warsaw Pact and the socialist camp as a whole to renounce the treaty.

*Following are excerpts from the Albanian Government's statement of August 15 on the partial test ban treaty. — Ed.*

## (1)

THE Government of the Albanian People's Republic, pursuing a policy of peace, has consistently stood and stands on the side of the other socialist countries and peace-loving countries in the struggle for the complete cessation of all nuclear tests and also for the prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons and for general and complete disarmament. It supports the proposals for the establishment of zones free of nuclear weapons and rockets in Central Europe, Asia, the Pacific region, Africa and Latin America, and energetically strives to make the Balkan and Adriatic regions as well as the Mediterranean region denuclearized and rocket-free zones.

The Albanian Government believes: The Moscow treaty of August 5, 1963, is actually a fraud and has brought serious consequences to the life of the people of all countries. In fact, the treaty only provides for partial cessation of nuclear tests which is divorced from the issues of prohibiting and destroying nuclear weapons and of general and complete disarmament. The treaty legalizes underground tests and the use, manufacture, stockpiling, export and import of nuclear weapons. The Moscow treaty legalizes the nuclear arms drive making it possible for the imperialists to gain nuclear superiority, aims at preventing the socialist camp from increasing its defence strength and reinforces the U.S. position of nuclear monopoly and nuclear blackmail. The Moscow treaty actually neither repudiates nor prevents war; but it deceives the peoples and speculates maliciously on their desire for the cessation of nuclear tests. It encourages imperialist aggression and brings the danger of a thermonuclear war nearer.

The fraudulent Moscow treaty does not remove the danger of a thermonuclear war. It contradicts the policy of the socialist countries and peace-loving countries on the question of nuclear weapons and disarmament but serves the warlike policy of imperialism.

The treaty imposes no obligation on the three nuclear-power signatories nor does it provide any sanctions in case of one of them violating the treaty. On the contrary, it permits each of the three powers to abrogate the treaty arbitrarily and unilaterally on the pretext of "exercising its national sovereignty" with a three-month advance

notice and to resume all nuclear tests. Thus the treaty does not guarantee either the cessation of nuclear tests or the prohibition of nuclear weapons.

The treaty aims at increasing the nuclear potential of the three signatories and preventing all peace-loving countries including the People's Republic of China from increasing their defence capability before the imperialist threat; but it in no way hinders the United States from proliferating nuclear weapons to its allies in the form of the "multilateral nuclear force" or in other forms.

The past correct stand of the Soviet Government on the question of nuclear tests was endorsed by all the socialist countries including the Albanian People's Republic. But now Nikita Khrushchov has betrayed the correct stand originally adhered to by the Soviet Government, and on August 5, 1963, concluded a treaty which is essentially a refurbished version of the draft treaty on partial cessation of nuclear weapon tests put forward by the United States and Britain on August 27, 1962. Now the Soviet leaders have described the treaty as "a victory of the policy of peaceful coexistence," "a real step" towards general disarmament and "a good foundation for the settlement of international problems" and so on and so forth. In fact, the treaty of August 5, 1963, was "a dishonest deal" with the imperialists and, as the Soviet Government had declared in the past, "can have contrary results, that is, to cover up preparations for a nuclear war."

By concluding this treaty, the Khrushchov group has sold out the supreme interests of the socialist camp and the interests of the peoples struggling for national liberation and in defence of peace, thus assuming a historical responsibility before the socialist camp and the peoples of the world.

The Moscow treaty of August 5, 1963, is a public document of betrayal and capitulation by the Khrushchov group to U.S. imperialism.

## (2)

THE treaty concluded by the Soviet Government with the United States and Britain is contrary to the Warsaw Pact and the common policy of the socialist countries on the question of nuclear weapons and disarmament. In the first place, the treaty is contrary to the purpose of the Warsaw Pact because it does not serve the cause of the Warsaw Pact signatories

## Premier Pham Van Dong Supports Chinese Government Proposal

*Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam sent a reply on August 19 to Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, expressing support for the proposal of the Government of the People's Republic of China on convening a conference of the government heads of all countries of the world to discuss the question of totally prohibiting and destroying nuclear weapons.*

*Following is the text of Premier Pham Van Dong's reply. — Ed.*

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

**Esteemed Comrade Premier,**

I have received your note dated August 2, 1963, on the thorough prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons.

The people and Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam have constantly made active contributions to the common struggle of the world's people to save mankind from the catastrophe of a nuclear war and the safeguarding of the everlasting peace of the world.

In the aggressive war being waged by the U.S. imperialists in south Viet Nam with the aim of turning the southern part of our country into a U.S. military base and new-type colony, the U.S. imperialists are using up-to-date weapons, including poisonous chemicals; we pay all the more attention to the question you have raised.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam fully approves the proposal of the Government of the People's Republic of China on the convening of a meeting of the heads of state of all countries in the world to discuss the question of thorough prohibition and destruction of all nuclear weapons.

We are confident that if the people of the socialist countries and the people the world over strengthen their solidarity, struggle resolutely and persistently, and constantly lay bare the dark schemes of the war-provocative imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists, a nuclear war can be prevented, and world peace can be safeguarded.

I wish to convey to you, Comrade Premier, my best regards.

**PHAM VAN DONG**

*Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam*

Hanoi, August 19, 1963.

or the cause of international peace and security. Secondly, the Soviet Government negotiated and concluded the treaty with the U.S. and British Governments without any consultation with the Government of the Albanian People's Republic which is a member of the Warsaw Pact enjoying equal rights and sovereignty. The Soviet Government did not send to the Albanian Government for examination the draft of the treaty on partial cessation of nuclear weapon tests which the Soviet Union was to conclude with the United States and Britain. Even after the signing of the treaty, it has not officially notified the Albanian Government of the text of the treaty. What is more, the Albanian People's Republic was even not invited to participate in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact held in Moscow on July 26, 1963. According to a TASS report, the meeting endorsed the results of the talks of the Soviet Government with the U.S. and British Governments which led to the conclusion of the partial test ban treaty.

According to Article Six, some other provisions and the spirit of the Warsaw Pact, the Political Consultative Committee of the pact cannot act or call meetings to make decisions or take steps on the questions of common interests without the participation, consultation and approval of all the member nations of the pact. Therefore, the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact held on July 26, 1963, without the participation of the representative of the Albanian People's Republic was illegal; for the same reason the decisions made at the meeting were also illegal.

The Government of the Albanian People's Republic declares that the conclusion of the Moscow treaty of August 5, 1963, was in flagrant violation of the Warsaw Pact, of the fundamental principles of relations governing

the socialist countries, of their reciprocal obligations and of the common policy of the socialist camp on the question of nuclear weapons and disarmament. Consequently this treaty is illegal and should be rejected.

The error committed by the Khrushchov group is that it has brought about serious differences in the common policy of the Warsaw Pact countries and the socialist camp towards their common enemy, imperialism, on the question of the prohibition of nuclear weapons and of disarmament, and that it has undermined the unity of the socialist camp on this question while the peoples always regard such unity as the strength of the camp and the guarantee of the cause of socialism and peace.

The purpose which U.S. imperialism and the Khrushchov group try to attain through the treaty of August 5, 1963, is: on the one hand, to attain nuclear monopoly and on the other, to weaken the Warsaw Pact and the entire socialist camp politically and militarily and to subject the countries of the socialist camp and other peace-loving countries to the imperialist nuclear threat and blackmail. In these circumstances, Khrushchov's claim that nuclear weapons in the hands of the Soviet Union not only guarantee the security of the Soviet Union but also the security of all other socialist countries has been demolished by the policy pursued in principle and in practice by Khrushchov towards the socialist countries. In fact, both before and after the conclusion of the treaty of August 5, 1963, U.S. imperialism was equipping its allies with rockets and nuclear weapons while the Khrushchov group disarmed the allies of the Soviet Union, armed the enemies of the allied socialist countries and concluded with the imperialists such a dangerous treaty as that of August 5, 1963. This was best proved in relation to Albania. Khrushchov called Albania

a socialist country while treating it as an enemy. He trampled on the agreements in force and illegally withdrew from Vlora base in an attempt to disarm Albania before the enemy and to weaken the defence capability of the entire socialist camp in this region. In this way he made a tragic concession to U.S. imperialism and gave it a free hand in turning the Mediterranean Sea into a base for aggression against the socialist camp. Khrushchov conspires with the revisionist Yugoslav leaders and their allies against the freedom and independent existence of the Albanian People's Republic. At the same time, he encourages and even equips the Indian reactionaries with most up-to-date weapons in their aggression against the Chinese People's Republic. This in turn encourages the imperialists in their aggressive policy against the Chinese People's Republic and other socialist countries.

The Government of the Albanian People's Republic is faithful to the supreme interests of the Albanian people, the socialist camp and world peace; it is resolutely opposed to the Moscow treaty of August 5, 1963, and condemns the treaty as a dangerous link in the great conspiracy of the imperialists and the revisionists against the socialist camp and the revolutionary cause, against the national-liberation struggles of the oppressed peoples and against world peace. The Albanian Government is convinced that the peoples will not be deceived by the Moscow treaty and that the just cause of the peace-loving peoples of the world will certainly triumph.

The Albanian Government appeals to the socialist countries to express opposition to the treaty of August 5, 1963, appeals to the socialist countries which signed this treaty not to ratify it, appeals to the member states of the Warsaw Pact and the socialist camp as a whole to renounce this treaty.

The Government of the Albanian People's Republic proposes that after rejecting the treaty of August 5,

1963, all member states of the Warsaw Pact hold a meeting of its Political Consultative Committee, first to re-establish the former correct policy on nuclear weapons and disarmament decided upon collectively which has been gravely undermined by the Khrushchov group, and secondly to check and condemn the dangerous policy of the Khrushchov group because it has embarked on the road of unprincipled concessions to imperialism and is conducting negotiations with the West in order to conclude a non-aggression pact between the member nations of the Warsaw Pact and NATO without consulting the Albanian People's Republic, a member to the Warsaw Pact.

The Government of the Albanian People's Republic sincerely welcomes and entirely approves the statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China of July 31, 1963, and supports the very positive proposals put forward by it for the convening of a conference of government heads of all countries of the world for the adoption of measures for the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons and for safeguarding world peace. This historic statement holds high the banner of the common policy of peace consistently pursued by the socialist camp and points out the way to free mankind from the disaster of a thermonuclear war.

The Albanian People's Republic and its Government have consistently adhered to the correct line of the Albanian Party of Labour, are always united as one with the fraternal Soviet people and other fraternal peoples of the socialist camp—unbreakable friendship binds the Albanian people together with them—and will as before, struggle for Marxist-Leninist solidarity, for the inviolability of the socialist camp, against warlike imperialism and modern revisionism, for socialism, for the freedom of the peoples and for world peace.

## More Exposure of the Tripartite Fraud

**I**N our last two issues we carried several foreign press comments on the three-nation partial nuclear test ban treaty. Here are more from the Indonesian daily *Harian Rakjat* and the Brazilian fortnightly *A Classe Operaria*.

*Harian Rakjat* (August 10): The treaty does not prohibit the stockpiling of nuclear weapons or the manufacture of new nuclear weapons. It legalizes the position of the "big three" as established nuclear powers. But we know that if the new emerging forces do not surpass or even draw equal to the imperialist countries, first of all to the United States and Britain, then the danger of the imperialist nuclear blackmail policy will be continued and even be intensified, primarily against anti-imperialist non-nuclear countries, including Indonesia.

In contrast to the programme of the Indonesian Communist Party, the tripartite treaty does not prohibit all nuclear tests. This inadequacy is particularly shown by the exception made for the underground tests which the United States is now carrying out. Therefore, this treaty does not satisfy the demands raised by the Indonesian Communist Party which are considered by the Indonesian people as the minimum conditions absolutely necessary for safeguarding peace.

*A Classe Operaria* (August 1-15): The U.S. and British imperialists are making a big fanfare about the treaty. They seek to pass themselves off as defenders of peace and opponents of war. They try to make people believe that the U.S. big business, which batters on the production of nuclear weapons, sincerely desires the banning of atomic and hydrogen bombs. It would be a serious mistake if the people of the world should believe in such nonsense.

If the imperialists really have a sincere desire for peace, why does the treaty not include the underground nuclear tests as well? Can one say that such tests are not part of the war preparations of the U.S. monopolists? Obviously, the U.S. imperialists are not willing to destroy nuclear weapons, but want to maintain a nuclear monopoly.

The conspiracy of warmongers can be smashed. To achieve this, one of the indispensable conditions is: don't cover up the deceptions of Kennedy, Macmillan and their ilk, representatives of imperialist trusts.

The unity of all forces against the launching of a world war and the exposure of the war forces is decisive for the defence of peace. In this struggle, the oppressed peoples, who are fighting for freedom from the rule of imperialism and of domestic reactionary oligarchic forces supporting imperialism, are playing an outstanding role.

# Make a Serious Study of the Marxist Theory of Knowledge

Following is a slightly abridged translation of an editorial published in "Renmin Ribao" on July 25. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

IN the 13 years since the founding of the People's Republic, we have achieved great successes and also gained rich experience in the practice of socialist revolution and socialist construction. In recent years especially, under the correct leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and under the guidance of the three red banners of the general line for building socialism, the people's commune and the big leap forward, the people of the whole country have united closely and rapidly overcome the colossal difficulties brought about by serious natural calamities and other factors. It is particularly valuable to sum up the lessons of this great success and this rich experience: Man needs a process of repeated practice to gain an understanding of objective phenomena. As a result of practice in the past 13 years, and particularly in recent years, it is now possible to summarize a relatively complete body of experience on many questions. In order to learn how to sum up experience skilfully so as to master objective laws more consciously, our comrades must solve an extremely important question; that is: they must make a further and earnest study of the Marxist theory of knowledge.

## The Need for Understanding the Marxist Theory of Knowledge

Classes, class contradictions and class struggles still exist in a socialist society; this is an objective law independent of men's will. But, in actual fact, how does the class struggle manifest itself in a socialist society? Why is it a prolonged and complex struggle? How should we understand and handle questions of class contradictions and class struggle? How shall we handle correctly contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and contradictions among the people? Whom should we rely on and unite with in the class struggle? How shall we carry on socialist education? How to organize the revolutionary class ranks? As far as these questions are concerned, if we do not understand the Marxist theory of knowledge and do not understand how to make a concrete analysis according to the method of class analysis, we will be unable to understand the objective situation correctly, find correct solutions to questions and we may even lose our bearings as we carry on the work of socialist construction. Take the battle against nature for example. This is also a very complex struggle. It will be impossible to guide the struggle for production and achieve success if we do not learn

to grasp problems in accordance with the Marxist theory of knowledge, if we sit aloft and keep away from reality and the masses, if we do not take part in collective productive labour, do not make investigations and studies, do not conduct scientific experiments, do not understand the laws of the struggle for production and do not thoroughly understand the "temper of man" and the "temper of nature."

All our work is directed to remoulding the world, besides this, it has no other aim. To remould the world it is necessary to know the world. Only then can we avoid doing things blindly. Comrade Mao Tse-tung writes in his *On Practice*: "If man wants to achieve success, that is, to get the anticipated results in his work, he must make his ideas correspond to the laws of the objective world; otherwise he will fail in practice."\* Then, where do man's ideas come from? How can one make one's ideas correspond to the laws of the objective world? What results can man's correct ideas produce? What should we depend upon in judging whether or not our ideas are correct? All these are questions that the Marxist theory of knowledge studies and gives answers to.

## Correct Ideas Come From Social Practice

The Marxist theory of knowledge holds that man's correct ideas do not fall from heaven, neither are they inherent in man's brain nor are they created out of nothing; they can come only from social practice, from the three forms of practical activity — the social production struggle, the class struggle and scientific experiment. Man's social being determines his thinking. Correct ideas representative of the progressive class, once gripped by the masses, become a material force to remould society and the world. By participating in various kinds of struggles in social practice, man gains rich experience, both successful and unsuccessful; countless phenomena of the objective world are mirrored in his mind through his five sense organs of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch, and go to form perceptual knowledge. When this accumulation of perceptual knowledge reaches a certain point, a leap takes place in his knowledge: perceptual knowledge is transformed into rational knowledge, that is, ideas including theories, policies, plans and methods. This is a process of knowing. It is the first stage of the whole process of knowing — the stage leading from objective matter to subjective spirit, the stage leading from being to ideas. But at that time it is still not proved whether

\* Mao Tse-tung, *On Practice*, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1960, p.3.



the spirit and ideas (including theories, policies, plans and methods) correctly reflect the laws of the objective world; it is still not verified if they are correct. Then comes the second stage of the process of knowing, the stage from spirit to matter; the stage from ideas to being. Thus, the knowledge gained in the first stage is tested in social practice to see whether this ideal knowledge can achieve the expected success. Test through practice is another leap in knowledge. Compared with the previous leap, this leap is of still greater significance, because only in this leap can the first leap in knowledge, that is, the ideas, including theories, policies, plans and methods, gained from the reflection of the objective world be proved right or wrong. Apart from this, there is no other way to check up on the truth.

Generally speaking, in all social practice and routine work, when man's activities achieve success, that is, achieve the anticipated results, this indicates that man's ideas correctly reflect the laws of the objective world; if man's activities end in failure, this indicates that man's ideas do not correctly reflect the laws of the objective world. This is especially true in man's struggle against nature. In social struggles, the forces representing the progressive classes may sometimes make mistakes and thus fail in their work as a result of relying on incorrect knowledge, but in other cases, they may temporarily fail not because of their incorrect ideas but because, in the balance of strength in the struggle, they have a temporary inferiority to the reactionary forces. Nevertheless, sometime in the future, they will eventually succeed.

### Discovering and Solving Problems

Experience shows that it is not difficult to discover and solve certain problems. The essential thing is whether we understand the Marxist theory of knowledge, whether we can get in touch with the masses, whether we know how to make investigations and studies and whether we are capable of summing up the scattered opinions of the masses and reaching a unanimity of understanding among the leading cadres after studying and discussing these opinions. Some of our comrades do know the hows and whys of the Marxist theory of knowledge and carry on their work accordingly. They resolutely put into practice the directives of the Party's Central Committee and instead of "taking a ride on horseback to enjoy the flowers," glancing this way and that, listening to hearsay and justifying their subjective imaginings by collecting some fragments of superficial and one-sided information, they really go down to the grass-root level, modestly harken to the masses' opinions and use scientific Marxist methods to make investigations and studies so as to obtain systematic and fundamental knowledge about the important problems in hand. By so doing, they can really succeed in acquiring a clear and comprehensive understanding of the situation, and this, with a firm determination and the adoption of the correct methods, enables them to improve their work speedily and push it ahead with rapid strides.

Some people do not understand or do not fully understand the Marxist theory of knowledge. When asked about the sources of their ideas, opinions, policies, methods,

plans, conclusions, their endless speeches and lengthy articles, they fail to answer, considering this to be a strange question. For them, such a common phenomenon of daily life as the leap from matter to spirit and vice versa is also something inconceivable. They still have a bourgeois world outlook and methodology or some vestiges of bourgeois ideas. More often than not, they voluntarily or involuntarily replace materialism by subjectivism (idealism) and dialectics by metaphysics. Although they also talk about investigation and study, they still do not have the zeal, the determination to direct their gaze downward; they still do not have the thirst for knowledge and the spirit to shed the ugly mantle of pretentiousness and become willing pupils. As a result, they do not know how to make investigations and studies and cannot possibly do such work well, consequently they will fail to discover and resolve problems in time.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung writes in his *On Practice*: "Practice, knowledge, more practice, more knowledge: a pattern of cyclical repetition to infinity in which with each cycle the content of practice and knowledge reaches a higher level. Such is the whole of the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge, and such is the dialectical-materialist theory of the unity of knowing and doing."\*

### Linking Theory With Practice

It is not only an urgent task but also entirely possible to learn the Marxist theory of knowledge. Philosophy is no mystery, nor something unattainable. We must take it out of the classrooms and books of philosophers and make it a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses of cadres and people.

The basic method of learning philosophy is to link theory with practice. On the one hand, we must earnestly study books on philosophy, the philosophical works of the classical writers of Marxism-Leninism, especially those of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, strive to grasp their essence, relate them to our thinking and work and ponder over them clear-headedly. On the other hand, we must take an active part in social practice, strike root among the masses, get down to the heart of practice, participate in the class struggle, collective productive labour and scientific research, settle down at a particular place in a planned way and with a proper choice so as to conduct systematic investigations and studies, do everything on the basis of experiment and promptly sum up experience in work, so that earnest study of books and participation in social practice can be closely interrelated.

The tasks of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment which we are now facing are three great revolutionary movements for the building of a powerful socialist country. While taking part in these three revolutionary movements, every member of the Party and every cadre must strive to master the weapon of the scientific and revolutionary Marxist theory of knowledge so as to correct our ideas, do our work well, reduce errors and work hard to build our country into a great and powerful socialist country.

\* *ibid.*, p.24.

# Solidarity With Negroes' Struggle In the United States

**C**HAIRMAN Mao Tse-tung's statement on August 8 calling on the people of the world to unite in opposing the racial discrimination practised by U.S. imperialism and in support of the American Negroes' struggle against it has drawn enthusiastic responses from African nationalists and Afro-Americans residing in Africa. From Dar es Salaam, Accra and Cairo freedom fighters, representatives of nationalist parties and trade unionists alike have voiced support of the statement and declare it a great encouragement both to the Negroes in the United States and to Africans struggling for national independence. Below is a round-up of their views as reported by Hsinhua:

**Duma Nokwe**, Secretary-General of the African National Congress (A.N.C.) of South Africa, declared that South Africans, who suffered severely from racial discrimination, shared the views expressed in the statement. "Basically," he said, "racial discrimination is designed to maintain the American Negroes and Africans as sources of cheap labour to produce huge profits for the monopolists." As examples, he cited such figures as that in South Africa, the white men's wages were 17 times more than those of African workers in the mining industries and 16 times more in agriculture.

**Makiwane**, representative of the A.N.C. in Cairo, stated: "This call to the people of the world, coming as it does from Chairman Mao, a leader not only of the 650 million Chinese people but one of the principal leaders of the socialist camp and progressive movement the world over, assumes great significance. The people of South Africa unreservedly support Chairman Mao's call for supporting the Negro people in their struggle. They have always regarded the struggle of Negroes in the United States as part of the common struggle against imperialism headed by the United States and for a free and democratic world without exploitation of man by man."

**Eduardo C. Mondlane**, President of the Mozambique Liberation Front, who lived many years in the United States, pointed out that the socio-economic structure of American society was based on racial lines: "Negroes are the most oppressed and are at the bottom of the scale, with a few exceptions at the top as showpieces." The imperialists, he said, who prospered on the slave trade from Africa, had been exporting capital to Africa to exploit the cheap labour on the continent and that was the reason why at present about one-third of the labourers working in South Africa's mines were brought in from Mozambique.

The Mozambique nationalist stated: "Negroes in the United States cannot win equality as long as the African peoples are still being enslaved by the imperialists. The way the United States treats Africans will definitely be reflected in its home policy towards Negroes. Likewise, even if we win freedom in Africa, we will not be really free, because as long as Negroes are still oppressed in the United States we can never gain full respect and equality

in the world. Our struggle is one and the same as the American Negroes."

**Humphrey Mulemba**, representative of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia in Accra, said that Chairman Mao's statement "expressed the deep feelings of the people of China and all the suffering masses in other parts of the world, particularly the suffering masses of the Negroes." He pointed out that the struggle of the "coloured people" in the United States against the Kennedy Administration was not merely a struggle against discrimination of colour, but also a struggle against the government by the few serving the interests of a handful of reactionaries under the name of democracy. In actual fact, the struggle was against the capitalist system which could not exist without the exploitation of man by man.

**S. Zwane**, National Executive Member of the Swaziland Ngwane National Liberatory Congress, declared: "The statement has not only exposed the crime of the 'civilized world,' but also presented a general approach to the world to get rid of this crime. This statement, written by the Chinese people's leader who understands world questions so well, has rightly hit the nail on the head concerning world problems." He pointed out: "It is easier to exploit the people after taking away all their political and human rights. Both in the U.S.A. and in South Africa, it is one and the same thing: if you are black you will be looked upon not as a human being but as an object to be exploited."

**Molapo Ghobela**, representative of the Basutoland Congress Party in Accra, said that the statement merited attention as it gave a clear-cut analysis of the revolutionary forces engaged in active struggle against the dark forces of U.S. imperialism. Only those people who pretended that they did not understand the nature of U.S. imperialism and its drive to enslave the world would be shocked by it. Democratic forces throughout the world, he declared, would acclaim the statement as a major contribution to the struggle for world peace.

**Kandji**, representative of the South West African National Union in Cairo, declared: "The appeal by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, leader of the great people of China, who are fighting uncompromisingly against U.S. imperialism, the chief bulwark of world reaction, cannot but be supported by all who share the same fate. The oppression of our Negro brothers in the United States is not isolated from the U.S. State Department's diabolical machinations to subdue all people's struggle for emancipation, freedom, equal rights and self-determination."

**Malik**, representative of the Zanzibar Nationalist Party in Cairo, declared: "We fully support Chairman Mao's statement backing the Negro people's struggle. It is very important because it came at a time when the American Negroes are intensifying their struggle and from the leader of the 650 million Chinese people who are resolutely fighting against imperialism. The American Negroes'

struggle is very important for Africa, as it is now being waged in the heart of the fortress of imperialism, the U.S.A. The success of this struggle will be a success for the whole of Africa and for all the down-trodden people of the world. The whole of Africa is behind their Negro brothers in the United States."

**Shirley Graham**, wife of the noted American Negro scholar Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, wrote to the Hsinhua office in Accra that her husband joined her in "this note of thanks to a great leader and friend of humanity." She pointed out that "never before has such an appeal been made to the world by a head of a large and powerful state."

She wrote: "We, in soon-to-be united Africa, hear this call and the accompanying statement with uplifted hearts. The Africans know well that discrimination practised in the United States is indeed discrimination against Africa, that not only have the imperialists and the racists robbed, plundered and ravaged this fruitful continent, but they have employed every means of degradation, oppression and shame to humiliate Africans and all children of Africa."

"The backers of the Kennedy Administration," she added, "make much of the 'efforts' being made to wipe out segregation and discrimination. Examine these mighty

'efforts' closely and they may be seen as the prolonged and herculean labour of the 'mountain which brings forth a mouse.'"

She concluded: "Few American Negroes will read Chairman Mao's statement. In so far as it is possible, they will be kept in ignorance that a mighty champion has arisen in their defence. But the overwhelming majority of the peoples of the world will heed this call. And they will strike another blow in the death knell of imperialism in all its forms."

**Dr. W.A. Hunton**, American Negro author and Secretary of the *Encyclopaedia Africana* Secretariat, said: "I read Chairman Mao's statement with very great interest. It is a great service indicating the historical significance of the American Negro people's present struggle. I am sure the Negroes who are in the struggle will very much welcome the expression of the Chinese people."

"Some Negro people of bourgeois outlook are trying to prevent the consideration of the international significance of the Negro struggle and want to settle this matter as a local domestic affair. This is the way the U.S. Government has always insisted on. But it is impossible for it any longer to isolate the forward march of the American Negroes from the general progress of all oppressed people of the world."

## International Communist Movement

# Peace Can Only Be Won Through Struggle

Following is a translation of excerpts from an article carried by "Keunroja," journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, in its No. 14 issue. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

**M**ARXIST-LENINISTS consider the struggle for genuine peace as their ideal and are the most active fighters for its attainment. But they certainly cannot yearn for an unconditional peace. What they seek is a genuine peace which will not violate the interests of the working masses and in which all can determine their fates for themselves. A "peace" which violates the fundamental interests of the working people and abets the aggressive ambitions of imperialism actually gives no peace.

### **Struggle for Peace Must Be a Struggle Against Imperialism**

Lasting peace is possible only when the system of imperialism which breeds war and whose interests are bound up with war is buried throughout the world and when socialism and communism are realized. Therefore, the struggle for peace must, in fact, be a struggle against imperialism.

The modern revisionists represented by the Tito group of Yugoslavia oppose the struggle for world peace to the revolutionary struggles of the working class of all countries and the national-liberation struggles. They

have raised a great outcry that, for the sake of world peace, it is necessary to "coexist positively" with imperialism and that it is absolutely impermissible to wage revolutionary struggles against imperialism and for liberation. According to their views, to wage revolutionary struggles against imperialism and to carry out national-liberation struggles would cause a world war and "the existence of human society itself" would be "threatened." They even contend that "in our time world revolution would mean world war and the death of tens of millions of people."

With these despicable views the renegades of Marxism-Leninism attempt to frighten the masses of the people with the terror of nuclear weapons and thus to make them submit ideologically to the imperialist policy of nuclear blackmail and abandon their revolutionary struggles.

Such preaching can mean only that the hundreds of millions of oppressed and exploited people and the people fighting for national independence and freedom must abandon their revolutionary liberation struggles and live for ever as submissive slaves under the dark rule of imperialism.

The emergence of nuclear weapons can never change the course of history, nor can it ease the class contradictions in capitalist society, still less change the law of class struggle.

The stronger the revolutionary struggles of the working class in all countries and the popular national-libera-

tion struggles in colonies and dependent countries for national independence and freedom become, and the more united the worldwide anti-imperialist forces are, the more possible it becomes to check the imperialists' policy of unleashing a world war and to smash their policy of nuclear blackmail.

Events have shown that the argument advanced by the modern revisionists represented by the Tito group that with the emergence of nuclear weapons all revolutionary wars and national-liberation wars will lead to world war is entirely untenable. If one abandons revolutionary struggle and national-liberation struggle for fear that the imperialists may unleash a world war, the imperialist forces will become more arrogant and launch war provocations more wildly, and consequently world peace will be endangered.

### **Peace in the Abstract — A Fraud**

Events show that U.S. imperialism is the saboteur of world peace, the centre of world reaction, the prop of neo-colonialism, and the main source of aggression and war. They also show that the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism not only has not changed in the least but has become more sinister and ferocious.

Peace cannot be got by begging it from imperialism; it must be achieved by relying upon the struggle of the masses of the people. It is, in fact, of no value to advance a general and abstract slogan instead of organizing the concrete actions of the masses to oppose the war policy of imperialism. Peace can never be defended by simply talking about it.

It is simply deceit and fraud against the people to speak of peace in the abstract instead of opposing the imperialists — the war provocateurs — at a time when the imperialist warmongers are frenziedly preparing for aggression and war, when the imperialists and colonialists are violently suppressing the struggle of the peoples in the colonies and dependent countries for national freedom and independence, and when millions upon millions of working people are victims of monopoly capital.

The imperialist policies of aggression and war can be smashed and world peace be safeguarded if the widespread anti-imperialist forces are united, and various forms of anti-imperialist struggle are vigorously developed by the organized and mobilized masses of people in every place where the imperialists are found.

Today, the forces defending world peace include, first of all, the mighty socialist camp; the force of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are fighting against imperialism and for national liberation, for national independence and freedom; the broad movement of the working class in the capitalist countries who are opposing capitalist oppression and the peace-loving forces throughout the world.

The countries of the socialist camp have a special place in the struggle to defend world peace. It is a matter of extremely great importance in this struggle whether or not the countries of the socialist camp wage a blow for blow struggle against the war policy of imperialism, constantly strengthen their national defence potential and the solidarity and unity of their ranks, and on this basis exert their strong influence in the fore-

front of the struggle against imperialism and in defence of peace.

Today, when the imperialists are openly intensifying their war provocations threatening world peace and madly preparing for war and when it is more important than ever before to strengthen the unity of the broad anti-imperialist forces, including the socialist camp, no action that weakens or splits the camp can be allowed; any such action must be firmly opposed. It is very natural that the broad masses of people should condemn the scheming activities being made to split the ranks of the struggle against imperialism in the face of the enemy, and such activities will for ever remain an ineradicable stain on history.

The anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America is of enormous significance in the fight against the war policy of imperialism and in safeguarding world peace. This force is one of the major factors in reducing the imperialist sphere of influence and weakening imperialism.

Our Party regards the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle of the peoples of the colonies and dependent countries as part of the revolutionary struggle of the international working class, and a mighty factor in safeguarding world peace; it has also always considered active support and help for this struggle an important principle of its foreign policy and as its internationalist duty.

The widespread and stubborn struggle of the working class in the principal capitalist countries against capital exploitation and oppression as well as against the war policy of the imperialist forces, is an important guarantee of world peace at the present time. The stronger the struggle of the working class against monopoly capital and the greater the might of the working class become, the less will the reactionary forces dare to carry out their provocative war activities. Hence an urgent and important problem facing the Marxist-Leninist parties in the imperialist countries is to organize effectively various kinds of struggles to weaken the reactionary imperialist governments, to frustrate their war policies, and mobilize the broad labouring masses to take part in these struggles. Marxist-Leninists have to march bravely in the forefront of the masses and lead these struggles.

### **Unprincipled Concessions Endanger Peace**

Of course, negotiations may be held with the imperialists. But negotiations must be based on resolute struggle outside the meetings, and must proceed from a correct policy. Unprincipled concessions to imperialism can only bring greater danger to peace, and also encourage its aggressive ambitions. Under no circumstances should one abandon revolutionary principles and the people's basic interests and sink to collusion with imperialism.

The present situation requires us to maintain high vigilance against imperialist manoeuvres, to smash every provocation of the enemies of peace, and to increase still more our material and mental preparedness so that world peace can be securely defended. We must also at all time be in a state of preparedness and mobilization so as to rebuff the imperialists' war provocations. In this way, the imperialists will not dare to attack peace.

## Speculators at Large in Moscow

*The Soviet paper "Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta" (Economic Gazette) on July 6 published an article under the title "Why Are Speculators at Large in Some Places?", written by Lieutenant-Colonel I. Abashkin of the Soviet militia and A. Michurin, a special correspondent of the paper. The article describes the impudent activities of speculators in fruit and vegetables in Moscow and other places in the Soviet Union. Speculators have the use of market hostels and storage rooms in Moscow, use faked documents and fix market prices. Trains, planes and post offices are at their service. Following are excerpts from the article. —Ed.*

LAST year, Moscow trade organizations signed 112 contracts with the collective farms, while this year only 73 were signed. The number of vegetable collecting points has decreased. All this is naturally being taken advantage of by speculators. They fleeced buyers of spring onions, lettuce, radish, cucumbers and tomatoes. Matters are the same to this day. The set price-lists, tucked away from the eyes of customers, have so far produced no effect.

We went to the Central Market in Moscow one day in June. That day, the maximum price for onions was fixed at one ruble 20 kopeks per kilogramme. But the speculators sold them unabashedly at two rubles per kilogramme. A certain A. Yuldashov brought tomatoes from Tashkent and sold them at five to six rubles per kilogramme instead of at the fixed price of four rubles.

We had a long talk with A. Chinyayev, a section supervisor. He cited facts to show how the speculators, with the connivance of the market controllers, sold vegetables and fruits at exorbitant prices. Tons of citrus fruits, apples, and various kinds of vegetables were transported from Tashkent, Tbilisi, Sukhum and other places to Moscow and were sold at speculative prices. The racketeers enjoy all conveniences: market hostels, storage rooms and other facilities are at their service.

**A Bag of Apples — A Bag of Money.** A lieutenant of the militia said: "They bring a bag of apples here and take away a bag of money. And one can do nothing about it. Most of the speculators hold documents certifying that they have a personal allotment (as a collective farmer). In fact, we do not even have the right to examine if these certificates are genuine. The order promulgated by the former Ministry of Trade of the U.S.S.R. in April 1954, does not recommend the checking of certificates carried by those who come to the market, presumably for the purpose of increasing the quantities of agricultural products brought to the market."

On the one hand, such an order seems correct; it serves no purpose to ask the collective farmer who comes to the district or regional market, where he gets his pota-

toes, meat or cabbage. Obviously, these are the products of his labour. But from where, for instance, could a certain Kiriya of the Khobsky district, Georgian S.S.R., get several hundred kilogrammes of laurel leaves — this is no idle question. He peddled his "goods" thousands of kilometres away from Georgia — in the Krasnoyarsk area and other Siberian regions. In the past year he turned into money almost a ton of laurel leaves at 20 rubles the kilogramme. Twenty thousand rubles! That is what this touring speculator made.

In Archangel the authorities arrested Daladze, Taidze and their partners, who bought citrus fruits in Georgian markets and resold them in other cities. These businessmen made tens of thousands of rubles.

**Speculators by Profession.** Some of the people who live on the outskirts of Moscow and other big cities of the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, and Byelorussia occupy themselves exclusively with growing on their own plots flowers, vegetables and fruits which they later sell at high prices. Trading on the markets has become their main profession.

And certificates cannot always by any means serve as documents justifying a trader's presence at the market. At the end of May, a group of functionaries from an investigating office of Azerbaijan came to Moscow to check up who among their countrymen were doing business in the markets of the capital. Within five days, nearly one hundred speculators in fruits and fresh vegetables were detained. The overwhelming majority of them are idlers, not working anywhere, who had chosen speculation as their profession. But all of them carried certificates stating that they possessed personal allotments. . . .

It is important not only to catch the speculators themselves, but to expose those who provide them with faked documents. Speculators usually grow where favourable conditions are created for them. As a matter of fact, much energy and time have to be spent sometimes to get a waggon or container for goods requiring urgent delivery. But in some places speculators can obtain them in no time.

Tens of waggons and containers and more than 1,500 pieces of private luggage containing fruits were consigned from the southern regions of the country in a single year along one West Siberian Railway alone. The total weight of the luggage was 211,000 kilogrammes! The station authorities at Nakhichevan were bribed to put 179 containers at the disposal of speculators! Similar cases were uncovered on the Moscow, Sverdlovsk, North and South Ural Railways. The thoughtlessness and credulity of some of the personnel of the railways, air transport and post offices are astonishing. Someone loads tons of fruits onto an aeroplane, but no one interests himself in finding out who that man is or to whom the fruits belong. Through a post office branch in the city of Gorky a certain Khalbekov in the space of two months receives 200 parcels from Ferghana, and no one, it appears, notices that he is a speculator. Conductor Kokhiya brings from Zugdidiya to Ulianovsk a ton of apples and several bags of laurel leaves, and it seems that this is purely his personal affair. No one bothers to find out who the consigner is or what the luggage contains.

**In What Do Co-operatives Trade?** The Soviet Government granted the consumers' co-operatives immense rights and unlimited possibilities. Sufficient business space is given to the personnel of the co-operatives in every market. But in what do they trade? Mainly canned goods and dried fruits. The co-operatives' commodity turnover plan is fulfilled not on account of newly purchased agricultural products, but old stock!

And here is the result: sales of agricultural products by the trading organizations of the consumers' co-operatives at market prices amounted in 1958 to 0.87 per cent of the total volume of trade on the markets, in 1960 to 0.75 per cent, and in 1962 to 0.95 per cent. Potatoes sold by the consumers' co-operatives in Kemerovo last year amounted to 0.4 per cent of the total turnover on the markets; in Tambov to 0.8 per cent; and in Perm to 1.4 per cent. The figure for milk in Perm was 0.4 per cent; in Gorky 0.7 per cent; and in Tambov 3.4 per cent. Similarly, very little meat, vegetables and other produce were sold. These statistics speak for themselves.

There should be some sort of all-union regulation stipulating the standard procedure for and scale of purchases, and a system of planned distribution of these products on a zonal basis. At present, prices in the city markets are very often fixed not by the Central Union of Consumers' Societies, not by the Ministry of Trade, but by speculators. They have become so impudent that even when ceiling prices have been set, they continue to sell at higher prices.

## What a "Collective Farm"!

*The Soviet paper "Sovietskaya Rossiya" (Soviet Russia) on June 12 published a letter from U. Zhabin, student of the Journalism Faculty of Moscow State University, headed "Farm Owners on Collective Farm Land," in which he describes how anyone in Svinushky Village of the Krasnaya Nov Collective Farm, Ryazan Region, in the Soviet Union, can obtain land from the farm management if he feels like it, whether he is a member of the farm or not. In fact, of the 320 households in Svinushky, only 20 are members of the collective farm. Following are excerpts from the letter. — Ed.*

**F**OR years the farm has remained backward. Its level of farming technique is low. Last autumn the per hectare yield of grain was only 6.5 centners. The daily milk output of a cow never exceeds three litres. Shortage of fodder and bad care led to the death of cattle during the winter.

Honest people and true toilers are striving to strengthen the economy and get the farm to fulfil its plans. But the trouble is that many idlers have appeared in the village. They don't cherish the common tasks and they refuse to work for the collective farm. But, strange to say, they get no rebuff from the farm management. What is worse, they use the farm's land and try to get their hands on more and more of it.

The management has a book with lines of names on its pages. By the side of almost every name is the

same mark "n/k"—meaning "not a member of the collective farm"—and a little more to the right, one and the same number: "0.01" (of a hectare).

"For building their homes," explained the vice-chairman of the collective farm A.P. Maximov, "all according to the law. . . ."

Is this really the case? As soon as you stop near the plot belonging to one N.D. Biryukov, you begin to doubt the sincerity of Maximov's words. This is a real private farm. There are scores of apple and cherry trees. Clusters of gooseberries and currants hang juicy ripe. Bees are humming beside their hives.

It turns out that the orchard takes up 0.28 hectares. One would like to ask: By what means did N.D. Biryukov, who has nothing to do with the collective farm, manage to acquire such an estate?

Another "0.01." It stands by the name Nikolai Katkov. He, too, is not a member of the collective farm, nor a worker or employee. But he has a spacious vegetable garden and a new, well-built home. In his garage a Moskvich automobile shyly hides itself from the glances of passers-by.

Another "0.01." And still another . . . fences which extend for many metres refute those figures written by a not too honest hand. In the gardens behind them, apple flowers emit their fragrance. Of the 320 households in the village of Svinushky, only 20 are members of the collective farm.

Anyone can obtain land from the management if he feels like it. Plots are often allotted for petty services rendered the farm. Such services were paid for not only with land. The ex-chairman of the collective farm, Comrade Savelov, for instance, generously presented publicly owned hay to his acquaintances.

The past few years brought wonderful changes to the villages. The Party and the Government have adopted a series of important decisions, every line of which shows the concern to strengthen the economy of the collective farms and improve the welfare of their members. But here in the village of Svinushky, which is right by the side of the Skopinsky Production Administration and Party Committee, the market, the bee-garden and the vegetable plot have become the meaning and content of life with many people.

Not long ago, the ex-instructor of the Skopinsky District Committee of the C.P.S.U. M.M. Zhdanov was appointed the new chairman to lead the collective farm. Ex-staff member of the District Committee of the C.P.S.U., N.F. Korchagin, heads the Party organization of the farm. One would have thought that they would resolutely break the traditions which are ruinous for the collective farm. But so far this has not happened. On the contrary, the management has lately allotted 0.15 hectares of land to P.P. Blokhin.

"Why?"—members of the collective farm were fully justified in asking.

"Blokhin has promised to fence in the village cemetery," replied the chairman.

This way we'll never get the farm to fulfil its plans.

# A Major Success in Chinese Surgery

## Worker's Severed Hand Rejoined to Arm

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

**R**ECENTLY all China was stirred by news of a major success in Chinese surgery. In a rare operation a worker's completely severed right hand was rejoined to his arm. He is now well on the way to regaining its use.

Twenty-seven-year-old Wang Tsun-po, a machinist in a Shanghai factory, accidentally set a punch machine going when, failing to observe the regulations, he put his right hand into it to adjust a job. The hand was cleanly and completely cut off an inch above the wrist when he was rushed to Shanghai's No. 6 People's Hospital.

The accident happened on the morning of January 2. Now, seven months later, the hospital reports that he has recovered the use of his right hand to the extent where he can use it to write, to take up a glass of water, and to lift a weight of 4 kilogrammes without discomfort. X-ray study of the blood vessels and other examinations show normal blood circulation in the restored hand, the re-knitted bones, nerves and tendons growing well, and sensitivity restored.

The operation is the first successful one of its kind ever performed in China. Few successful cases of the kind are known in the world.

The day of the accident, Dr. Hsi Hsueh-chuan was in the emergency ward at the No. 6 People's Hospital. It was of key importance that Wang's severed hand accompanied him to the hospital. Despite all the stress and excitement, a veteran work-mate, Wang Moulin, circumspectly saw to this. Dr. Hsi rushed to consult

Dr. Chen Chung-wei, who had already saved a partially severed hand for a patient. After a quick examination of the patient and his severed hand, the latter decided on an operation to rejoin the hand to the arm—the first of this kind that the young doctor had ever undertaken.

Dr. Chen made a swift report over the phone to the hospital's Communist Party committee. It gave him its full support and promptly mobilized the staff.

### The Operation

Half an hour after the time of the accident, the patient was on the operating table. Dr. Chen and Dr. Chien Yun-ching, a cardiovascular specialist, performed the operation. The severed ends of the forearm and the hand were trimmed back about half a centimetre; the forearm bones were fixed with plates and screws and continuity of the four arteries and veins re-established with the aid of plastic tubes.

Blood flow through the hand was restored immediately, four hours after the accident. After the blood vessels were joined up, the nerves and major tendons were repaired with fine silk, and the muscles and skin sutured by z-plasty. The forearm and wrist were put in plaster. The entire operation took seven and a half hours.

That evening Dr. Chu Jui-yung, the director and Communist Party committee secretary of the hospital, paid high tribute to the medical staff concerned for their brilliant effort and pledged all necessary steps to carry the case through to a fully successful conclusion.

There was one more alarming moment when the next day a rapid swelling developed which threatened the viability of the hand. Well-known surgeons from other hospitals were called in for consultation. It was decided that multiple decompression incisions should be made. This operation was performed, and a fortnight later, the swelling had subsided.

All that remained after that was for the utmost care to be taken of the patient, and the hospital staff gave that unstintingly. By May the young worker's hand was well on the road to recovery. Still in hospital today, Wang is being helped to regain full use of his hand.

Safety precautions in Chinese factories make such injuries rare indeed, so such emergencies and such efforts are no everyday occurrences even in a hospital in Shanghai with its large numbers of workers. The Shanghai No. 6 People's Hospital was able to rise swiftly to the occasion because it maintains an alert, tip-top level of socialist service. The hospital's Communist Party committee was there to guide and organize, to mobilize and encourage



Wang Tsun-po (left) shows his recovered hand to Drs. Chen Chung-wei (right) and Chien Yun-ching (centre)

and take whatever extra initiatives were necessary. Leading members of the Communist Party committee of Shanghai municipality and the city public health department visited Wang and made frequent inquiries about his progress, putting the full weight of their authority behind the grand collective effort being made.

News of Wang Tsun-po's operation and treatment was followed with close sympathy at the factory where he worked and the bulletin on his recovery was greeted with cheers. The factory head and section chief were on hand at the hospital throughout the entire seven and a half hours of the operation. Constant solicitude thereafter helped Wang through his most difficult moments.

### Premier Receives Doctors and Nurses

On August 7, Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi received and cordially talked with Drs. Chen Chung-wei and Chien Yun-ching, who performed the operation, Dr. Chu Jui-yung, secretary of the No. 6 Hospital's Communist Party committee and director, and other doctors and nurses who took part in the treatment of the case. They were warmly praised by the Premier for a creative achievement of great significance in Chinese surgery. He attributed the hospital's success to the three factors of leading cadres, specialists and the masses working in close harmony—the "3-in-1" method of leadership. He wished them further success both in their medical work and in their progress as revolutionary intellectuals.

### Collective Product

China's press gave big coverage to this case. *Renmin Ribao* made it its editorial theme on August 6. It acclaimed the high standards reached by China's orthopaedic surgery. It stresses that success in the case was a collec-

tive product: of the hospital and municipal authorities; of all the doctors; of the hospital staff from nurses to orderlies, the patient's co-workers and the public. This collective spirit is a demonstration of the mass line of the Chinese Communist Party in action; "it proves the effectiveness of the '3-in-1' method of leadership in the medical field as in others."

It also characterizes this advance in China's medical science as further proof of the correctness of the Chinese Communist Party's policy of training proletarian intellectuals—specialists inspired by the revolutionary ideals and outlook of the working class. Identification with the people, working for the people with the socialist attitude of deep concern and respect for one's fellow men, has roused to the full the spirit of initiative and sense of responsibility of the entire staff of the hospital.

Dr. Chen Chung-wei, like other doctors in the hospital, is a young doctor who grew up after liberation. He was educated in the communist ideals. He had often given medical treatment in the factories and he knew the value of a worker's hand. These were the factors that, at that crucial moment, inspired him and others in the first place and immediately to do all they could to "save that hand." Orthodox medical principles would have fully justified an initial effort of simple first aid with the provision of an artificial limb later on, but their minds boldly overleapt that limited aim.

*Renmin Ribao* draws attention to the fact of the constant efforts of the doctors, surgeons and staff of the hospital to acquire fresh experience and improve their professional qualifications.

Wholehearted devotion to the service of the people and constant improvement in medical skill is the road of China's socialist medical workers, writes *Renmin Ribao*.

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## Readers Compare Yesterday and Today

PRESS reports of the way Wang Tsun-po's hand was saved evoked profound interest among readers. Many of them have written in to the press recounting their own or others' tragic losses of hands or fingers in accidents in the old China.

One group of eight Shanghai workers recalled the time when they were child-labourers in an old Shanghai plant and a fellow-worker had three fingers crushed in a machine. Unwilling to pay the expense of even the simplest hospital treatment, the boss's wife took him up to a back room, got out a pair of rusty scissors and cut the injured fingers off. Then she put ashes on the wounds "to stop the bleeding," and wrapped it up in some old cloth. The next day the wounds festered. After six delirious days, when the patient was obviously on the point of dying, the boss finally agreed to send him to hospital. He died, however, halfway.

"Nine out of ten child-labourers at that plant suffered injuries while at work," the letter said. "Looking at Wang Tsun-po's recovered hand, and then looking at our own—our hearts are filled with hatred for the old society, and love for the new. We pledge to value our future even more."

Another letter from a worker at the same Shanghai Lathe Factory where Wang Tsun-po worked said that

this event has been an education to all. Today, an ordinary worker has an accident, and the whole factory leadership, the hospital, and everybody do all they can to save him. In the old society, the letter pointed out, workers sweated and toiled for the capitalists, and often lost their hands or legs in accidents. But what a different fate they suffered!

The letter recalled the bitter story of Han Ju-chiang, now the head of a workshop at his factory. He was a bench worker in old Shanghai. Working a dozen hours shift, he grew so faint from fatigue one day that his attention wandered and two of his fingers were cut off in his machine. When the boss heard of it, he callously threw a few coppers at him. "Here, go and buy some fried oil cakes and eat them," he said, "they may stop the bleeding."

"To him," the letter said, "a worker's two fingers were only worth the few coppers to buy two fried oil cakes with!"

"Is there any stronger proof that we workers have indeed 'turned over' and are now the masters of our country? We cannot help loving our Communist Party and Chairman Mao. We cannot help wanting to work even harder, to put all we've got into building socialism."



# ROUND THE WORLD

## India

### Soviet Helps Military Buildup

In its current large-scale arms buildup, New Delhi is receiving help not only from the United States and other imperialist countries but also from the Soviet Union.

Referring to the Indian official delegation which has just returned from a mission to solicit military aid from the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, Nehru told Congress Party M.P.s that he was satisfied with the negotiations and expected Soviet aid in good measure. The *Times of India*, in a frontpage story, reported that "the Soviet Union has agreed to supply India with some guided missiles, radar equipment and transport planes on rupee payment." "An important feature of these transactions," it declared, "is that the Soviet Union is not imposing any political restriction on the use of the equipment. India will be free to use it anywhere on her border for her defence." The German news agency DPA also reported from New Delhi that "the most important Soviet contributions to the Indian arms buildup are air-defence rockets and Soviet personnel." "Moscow will also supply new cargo-carrying helicopters and MIG jet interceptors," it added, while "Czechoslovakia will supply automatic infantry weapons as well as a complete factory for the manufacture of infantry weapons."

Stressing that Soviet arms assistance to India has filled a "major gap" in Western military aid, the Indian paper *Patriot* revealed that the U.S.S.R. has agreed to provide India with "heavy artillery suited to fighting conditions in the plains as well as in the mountains" and also "long and medium range guns, light and heavy tanks." "The shipment of arms should start as soon as possible in view of the mounting tension on India's borders with Pakistan and China," it added.

Foreign correspondents reporting the intensive war preparations now going on in India give some vivid details. "Ladakh's barren hills are now humming with military activity. American C-130 transport planes and Soviet AN-12s made dozens of sorties

daily between New Delhi and Leh . . ." wired the British *Sunday Times* correspondent. DPA quoted an American pilot in Leh as saying that what was happening there reminded him of the 1948 Berlin airlift, the "only and most remarkable difference" being that this time, Soviet planes were "an important link in the supply chain" strengthening India's military capacity against China.

An article in the Indian weekly *Mainstream* gave three reasons why New Delhi "rated" Soviet arms aid "very high": 1. It has come "despite misgivings in the communist world about the 'Voice of America' agreement and the decision on the joint air training arrangement with the U.S. and British air forces." 2. It has come "even after open Chinese diatribes against Moscow as aiding and abetting India in her armed encounter with China." And 3. "The nature of arms aid from Moscow has impressed New Delhi. The list covers weapons which are conventionally called offensive."

## South Africa

### Arms for Apartheid

It is common knowledge that to maintain its racist rule the Verwoerd government is spending millions of pounds every year in a frantic arms drive and that the NATO countries, particularly the United States, are supplying it with all types of weapons — including jet bombers and fighters, helicopters, missiles and even war-

ships. Yet, on August 7, when the U.N. Security Council adopted a resolution on the initiative of the Afro-Asian countries calling for an immediate arms embargo on South Africa, the U.S. delegate cast an affirmative vote. This did not, of course, mean a change of heart in Washington; it only showed how shamelessly hypocritical the Kennedy Administration can be. Only a few days previously, that same U.S. delegate had announced that "because of existing commitments" the U.S. would continue to send weapons to South Africa until the end of the year.

As a matter of fact, the United States is doing a roaring trade with South Africa — at a time when many African and Asian countries are enforcing an economic boycott against the Verwoerd apartheid government. According to published figures, U.S. exports to South Africa during the first three months of this year increased by more than \$12 million compared with the same period in 1961. Its exports to South Africa in 1962 amounted to more than \$238 million, much more than the previous year.

In a memorandum recently submitted to the U.N. special committee on apartheid in South Africa, the African National Congress cited specific facts showing how the U.S. and other Western countries are supporting the Verwoerd regime with increasing supplies of arms. The memorandum thus exposing imperialist hypocrisy was suppressed in the United States and not a single American bourgeois paper published it.

## THE PASSING SHOW

### Short Lasting Confidence

One of the "strategic villages" established in south Viet Nam by the U.S. imperialists and their puppets has been christened after Nolting, outgoing United States Ambassador. In Vietnamese this name sounds like Don Tin meaning "lasting confidence." But Ambassador "Don Tin" himself was reported to be unenthusiastic about the naming and the ceremonies enacted before angry villagers were hardly over before fears were being expressed by "official" circles that the concentration camp's new name would make it a particularly attractive target to the "Vietcong" (patriotic forces).



# THEATRE

## **Peking Troupes Back From Villages**

Since early this year there has been a spectacular flow of theatrical troupes to the countryside. This is part of the contribution made by China's theatre people to the current nationwide drive "to take socialist culture out to the countryside" — a movement initiated some five or six months ago.

Peking can naturally be expected to play a big role in this movement. Not long ago, a fascinating story was told of how immensely delighted were some rural audiences by performances of the Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra. This was a subject of great interest as prior to this, many people, even musicians, were not quite sure if the villagers would enjoy music in the Western style at their present level of cultural development. More recently, the press widely reported the return from a successful country tour of three rural troupes formed specially by three of Peking's top-notch theatrical companies.

### **First Impressions Are Good**

The subsequent summing up of the three troupes' experiences was particularly interesting as they had offered widely varied forms of the stage art to peasants in widely separated areas in three different provinces. The Central Song and Dance Ensemble troupe travelled all the way to Anhwei with their choicest dances and folk songs. The China Youth Art Theatre troupe took two popular modern plays dealing with the class struggle to the mountain villages in Honan Province. And the Central Opera and Dance-Drama Theatre troupe, touring the villages in Hopei, presented four full-length operas, all of which have the socialist revolution and the building of socialism as their theme.

Before these three troupes set out from Peking four months ago, they all shared the same kind of worries — not knowing how

well their performances would be received. All of them were going to audiences many of whom were having their first experience with the art of the visiting troupes. Now upon their return, they have the same good news to tell: first impressions are good: the villagers want more!

### **Rich Experience Culled**

All three troupes culled rich experience from their three-month tours. It will take some time before all the lessons are elucidated and learnt, but already they agree that they rendered a three-fold service on their tours.

First: service to the people. The visits of the Peking artists were a big event in local cultural life. The troupes were enthusiastically welcomed as kinsmen and close friends; they were called "goodwill delegations of Chairman Mao" or "the Eighth Route Army's propaganda team."

Second: service to the Party. Learning from the fine tradition of the people's fighting forces in maintaining the closest and best relations with the people, the troupes made it a rule to give their audiences a helping hand whenever possible, in farm work as well as in family chores. In Honan, where the China Youth Art Theatre troupe met one of the worst rainstorms in years, they threw themselves without hesitation into the fight put up by the villagers to hold back the flood waters.

It was through such deeds that these artists succeeded in bringing themselves and their art closer to the

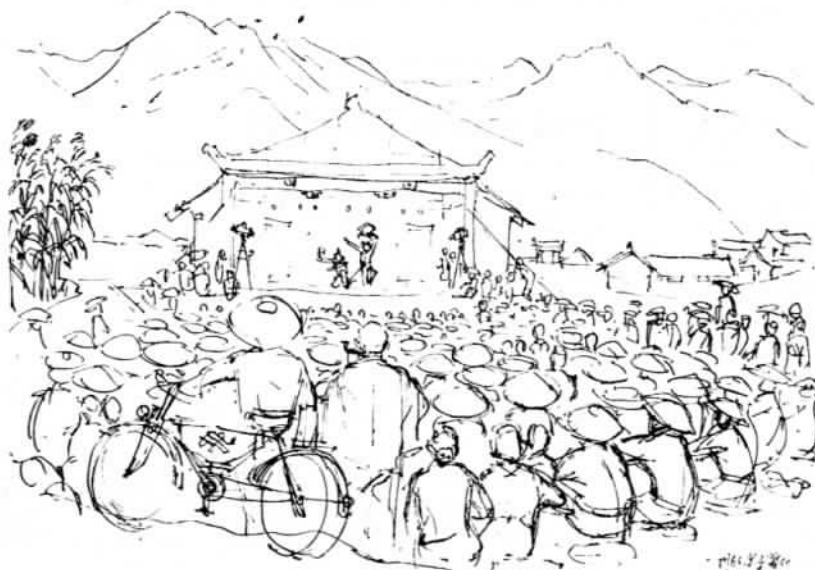
people. Said one villager: "We thought that actors and actresses from Peking would be people hard to get near to, but you turn out to be easy to get along with. You are simple; you don't put on airs. Same as us, you love to work with your hands. We must thank Chairman Mao's good guidance for all this!" The villagers always look at people from Peking as the "Party's envoys," so by such deeds the artists also brought the Chinese Communist Party closer to the people.

Third: service to themselves as artists. They have learnt a great deal that will benefit their art. They have learnt to know at first hand how urgent is the peasants' demand for socialist art and literature; they understand still better now why artists and writers must be at one with the workers, peasants and soldiers and the importance of putting art and literature at the service of the people.

### **New Light on Old Problems**

What is more, this recent tour has thrown much new light on such old problems in our socialist art as how to give a popular character to stage art; how to enrich it with a national quality, how to handle properly the relation between popularization and the raising of artistic quality. . . . The troupes learnt a great deal while they were still touring. They kept revising their productions to make these more suited to the tastes of their rural audiences. This in itself was an intensive artistic education.

In this connection, many anecdotes have been brought back by all the troupes. Tzu Hua-yun, a dancer of the Central Song and Dance Ensemble, relates how at one discussion meeting, a villager told members of the troupe that their *Tea-Pickers Dance* didn't look like tea-picking at all and suggested that since the commune was in the midst of the tea harvest, they might like to take part in some real tea-picking. The troupe accepted the suggestion and one fine day



Sketch by Kao Che-min

they found themselves all out working in a hillside tea grove. They soon saw how the nimble hands of the village girls darted like butterflies about the bushes, while their own slow clumsy movements were laughable. The air was fresh, the scene lovely and one of the troupe, in a lyrical mood, suddenly grew musical, and began to hum a sweet melody. The music was contagious and soon the entire hillside was alive with song. They later learnt that it was the habit for the local tea-pickers to sing while at work. The presence of strangers that morning made them feel a bit restrained but that little melody had driven the shyness away.

That hillside lesson and concert was indeed something to remember, and when they had applied what they learnt there to their dancing, Tsu said, it was even more thrilling.

## SPORTS

### **Indonesian Sportsmen Visit China**

The Chinese people and sportsmen are enjoying closer contacts with the sportsmen of Indonesia. Just as they bade farewell to the Indonesian badminton team which ended its month-long stay in China, last week they warmly greeted Indonesia's football, basketball, volleyball, and swimming and diving teams which arrived for tours of China.

On August 17, Premier Chou En-lai received and had cordial and friendly conversations with Colonel Jonosewojo, head of the Indonesian football team, Mr. Koerdi, head of the Indonesian swimming and diving team, Mr. Azahar Saat, leader of the Indonesian men's volleyball team, and Mr. Zachloel Nasution, leader of the Indonesian men's basketball team. The following day (August 18), speaking at a banquet given in honour of the visiting Indonesian sportsmen by Huang Chung, Vice-Chairman of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, Premier Chou En-lai praised the Indonesian people as a great and warm-hearted people, militant and creative, a people who dared to fight against imperialism and colonialism and dared to win. Referring to the forthcoming Games of the New Emerging Forces, the Premier said that new emerging forces were bound

to grow and to replace the old decadent forces. Provided there were confidence and perseverance, the Premier continued, the Games of the New Emerging Forces was assured of success.

**Football.** On the night of August 17 in Peking, the Indonesian football team, in the first match of its tour, played the Chinese national eleven before more than 75,000 spectators at the Peking Workers' Stadium. It was an exciting, action-packed match which the Chinese team won 3-0 after a scoreless first half.

The speed and clever dribbling of the visitors drew warm applause. In the first half, the tight Indonesian defence successfully withstood the attacks of the Chinese forwards and it was not until the second half that the Chinese eleven, finding their attacks down the centre of the field in vain, scored their three goals by switching to using their wingers to outflank the visitors' defence. The spectators gave a big hand to the Indonesian goalie Judo Hadijanto who pulled off many seemingly impossible saves with unerring judgment and daring.

**Basketball and Volleyball.** The visiting Indonesian men's basketball and volleyball teams, after their friendly matches in Peking against the Chinese national teams (August 12) and the Peking teams (August 13), played two more matches each in Tientsin on August 15 and 16.

The matches on August 15 were against the basketball and volleyball teams of Tientsin while those on August 16 were against the Chinese Youth basketball team and the P.L.A. volleyball team. The two visiting teams have played well, giving some of the local teams close competition, but they have so far failed to win any of the matches in their current visit.

**Swimming and Diving.** On August 15 in Canton, more than 14,000 people watched the contest between the visiting Indonesian swimming and diving team and the Kwangtung provincial team. The visitors, showing splendid form, won six of the swimming events—men's 100 metres freestyle, women's 100 metres breaststroke, women's 200 metres freestyle, men's 100 metres breaststroke, men's 400 metres freestyle, women's

400 metres medley relay—and the men's diving contest.

The Indonesian swimmers and divers are at present in Peking where they will compete against the Chinese national swimming and diving team on August 22 and 23.

### **Japanese Volleyball Teams In China**

In Peking the visiting Japanese men's and women's volleyball teams each played three friendly matches, twice against the Chinese national teams and once against local teams.

On August 18, over 6,000 people packed the Peking Gymnasium to watch the matches between the national teams. Among the spectators were Premier Chou En-lai and the Mayor of Peking Peng Chen who, after the contests, went and shook hands with all the players and had photographs taken together.

In the men's match, the Chinese team defeated the Japanese team 3-1 after a gruelling match. The home side had lost the first game 9-15 and were trailing at 3-7 in the second game before they rallied and scored 12 points in a row to win the game 15-7. After capturing the bitterly contested third game 16-14, the Chinese players won the next game and the match 15-6.

Prior to the men's match, the Japanese women's team played a flawless defensive game coupled with hard smashing to beat the Chinese women players 3-1.

The second clash between these teams the following evening saw the Japanese women's volleyball team suffer the first defeat on its current visit. The Chinese women's team showed better form than it did the previous night and won the match 3-1.

In the hard-fought match between the men players, the Chinese side again triumphed. They won the match 3-2 (15-9, 15-9, 10-15, 14-16, 15-13) and recorded their third successive victory over the Japanese men's team. The two teams first met at the Moscow World Volleyball Championships last year where the Chinese national side defeated the Japanese team 3-2.

Before coming to Peking, the visitors played a series of matches in Canton and Shanghai, winning all of them.

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