

PEKING REVIEW

44

October 30, 1964

Break the Nuclear Monopoly, Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

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*Peking International Table Tennis
Invitation Tournament*

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RADIO PEKING'S English Language Transmissions

Schedule Beginning October 30, 1964

	Peking Time	Local Standard Time	kc/s	metres
SOUTHEAST ASIA	20:00-21:00	19:00-20:00 (West Indonesia, Bangkok)	1190, 1340	252, 224
		19:30-20:30 (Singapore)	7035, 9650	42.6, 31.1
		20:00-21:00 (Saigon, Manila)	11800, 15060	25.4, 19.9
		18:30-19:30 (Rangoon)		
	21:00-22:00	20:00-21:00 (West Indonesia, Bangkok)	7035, 9650	42.6, 31.1
		20:30-21:30 (Singapore)	11800, 15060	25.4, 19.9
		21:00-22:00 (Saigon, Manila)		
		19:30-20:30 (Rangoon)		
CEYLON, INDIA, NEPAL & PAKISTAN	22:00-23:00	19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo)	6025, 7300	49.8, 41.1
		19:00-20:00 (West Pakistan)	7350, 9480	40.8, 31.7
		20:00-21:00 (East Pakistan)		
		19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu)		
	23:00-24:00	20:30-21:30 (Delhi, Colombo)	6025, 7300	49.8, 41.1
		20:00-21:00 (West Pakistan)	7350, 9480	40.8, 31.7
		21:00-22:00 (East Pakistan)		
		20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu)		
AFRICA	00:00-01:00	18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury)	6325, 7350	47.4, 40.8
		19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	9860, 12055	30.4, 24.9
		19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury)	6325, 7350	47.4, 40.8
		20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	9860, 12055	30.4, 24.9
	01:00-02:00	17:15-18:15 (Monrovia)	6290, 6890	47.7, 43.5
		18:00-19:00 (Accra, Freetown)	7450, 9860	40.3, 30.4
		19:00-20:00 (Lagos)		
		20:00-21:00 (Cairo)		
	05:30-06:30	20:45-21:45 (Monrovia)	5950, 7350	50.4, 40.8
		21:30-22:30 (Accra, Freetown)	7480, 9945	40.1, 30.2
		22:30-23:30 (Lagos)		
NORTH AMERICA (East Coast)	09:00-10:00	20:00-21:00 (E.S.T.)	7035, 7450	42.6, 40.3
			9480, 11945	31.7, 25.1
	10:00-11:00	21:00-22:00 (E.S.T.)	7035, 7450	42.6, 40.3
			9480, 11945	31.7, 25.1
NORTH AMERICA (West Coast)	11:00-12:00	19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.)	7080, 9457	42.4, 31.7
			11820, 15115	25.4, 19.9
	12:00-13:00	20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.)	7080, 9457	42.4, 31.7
			11820, 15115	25.4, 19.9
AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND	16:30-17:30	18:30-19:30 (Aust. S.T.)	9457, 11650	31.7, 25.8
		20:30-21:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	15060, 17835	19.9, 16.8
	17:30-18:30	19:30-20:30 (Aust. S.T.)	9457, 11650	31.7, 25.8
		21:30-22:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	15060, 17835	19.9, 16.8
EUROPE	03:30-04:30	19:30-20:30 (G.M.T.)	5145, 6270	58.3, 47.9
		20:30-21:30 (Stockholm, Paris)	6825	44.0
	04:30-05:30	20:30-21:30 (G.M.T.)	5145, 6210	58.3, 48.3
		21:30-22:30 (Stockholm, Paris)	6270, 6825	47.9, 44.0
			7080, 9457	42.4, 31.7

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

October 30, 1964 Vol. VII No. 44

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THE WEEK

Among the major events of the week:

- China's successful explosion of its atom bomb continued to hold the limelight in last week's news.

More messages have been received from leaders of governments and people's organizations as well as friends throughout the world, congratulating China on the resounding success of its nuclear test and supporting the Chinese Government's proposal for a summit meeting to discuss the question of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

Renmin Ribao in its October 22 editorial "Break the Nuclear Monopoly, Eliminate Nuclear Weapons" points out that China's successful nuclear test is a heavy blow to U.S. imperialism and a major contribution to the defence of world peace.

- China has recognized Zambia which became independent on October 24.

- The 14th anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteers' entry into Korea to join the Korean people in their resistance to U.S. aggression was commemorated in Peking.

- Peking marked the 20th anniversary of Rumanian Armed Forces Day (October 25).

- The Liaison Committee for the Asian Region of the Peking International Table Tennis Invitation Tournament has been set up.

Chairman Mao Receives Cuban Naval Delegation

Chairman Mao Tse-tung on October 23 received the Cuban Naval Delegation. He had a cordial and friendly talk with Captains Jorge Arcos Bergnes and Arturo Lasa Hernandez and other members of the delegation.

C.P.V. Anniversary

The Chinese and Korean people annually commemorate October 25, the day the Chinese People's Volunteers crossed the Yalu River to join their Korean brothers in resisting U.S. aggression. This year Jung Bong Koo, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy, gave a reception to mark the 14th anniversary of this historic date.

Proposing a toast, Jung Bong Koo praised the traditional and internationalist friendship and solidarity between the Chinese and Korean peoples. "This friendship," he said, "has been consolidated and developed through comradely assistance and mutual support in the socialist con-

struction of the two countries, through their common struggle against U.S. imperialism, and for the final victory of socialism and the safeguarding of the purity of Marxism-Leninism."

On behalf of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, General Li Tien-yu paid tribute to the people and armed forces of the Korean Democratic People's Republic. Guarding the eastern outpost of the socialist camp, he said, they had made great contributions to the cause of opposing imperialism and safeguarding peace in Asia and the rest of the world. General Li proposed a toast to the further growth of Sino-Korean friendship consolidated in a common struggle.

Rumania's Army Day

October 25 this year marked the 20th anniversary of the founding of the armed forces of the Rumanian People's Republic. On its eve Marshal Lin Piao, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, sent a message of warm congratulations to Army General Leontin Salajan, Min-

ister of the Armed Forces of Rumania.

On October 23 the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army held a meeting to celebrate the anniversary. Lieutenant-General Hsu Li-ching, Deputy Director of the Department, greeted the officers and men of the Rumanian armed forces on behalf of the commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. Paying tribute to the solidarity and friendship between the peoples and armed forces of China and Rumania, he expressed confidence that this solidarity and friendship would be consolidated and developed in the common struggle against aggression by imperialism headed by the United States, and for world peace and socialist construction.

Colonel M.A. Sorescu, Military Attache of the Rumanian Embassy, in an address to the meeting, told of the heroic struggle waged by the Rumanian armed forces in liberating their country from fascist Germany, and their achievements in modernization and in enhancing their fighting ability in the postwar years. Speaking of Sino-Rumanian friendship, he said: "The Rumanian people treasure the growth of friendship and co-operation between Rumania and China based on the principles of equality, mutual respect for each other's national sovereignty and comradesly mutual help." This, he added, "is helpful to both our peoples, to the unity of the big family of socialism and to world peace."

On the following evening, M.A. Sorescu gave an anniversary reception which was attended by Vice-Premier Marshal Ho Lung and Senior General Lo Jui-ching, Vice-Premier and Chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A. Friendship and solidarity between the peoples and armies of China and Rumania and between the socialist countries were the toasts of the evening.

China Recognizes Zambia

Another banner of freedom was raised on the African continent when Zambia proclaimed its independence on October 24. Known as "the land of copper," this newborn republic won victory after 70 years of struggle against British colonial rule. China sent its official representative

Ho Ying to Lusaka, capital of Zambia, to greet the people and new Government of Zambia.

A message of congratulations was sent by Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai to Kenneth Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia. Foreign Minister Chen Yi, in a message of greetings to Foreign Minister Simon Kapwepwe, formally informed him of China's recognition of Zambia and expressed the hope that recognition would lead to the further development of relations between the two countries.

Renmin Ribao in its October 24 editorial congratulated the people of Zambia on their independence and wished them success in safeguarding their national independence and in national construction.

Chinese Ambassador Fetes President Sukarno in Paris

Chinese Ambassador to France Huang Chen gave a luncheon in Paris on October 22 in honour of Indonesian President Sukarno who was visiting France after attending the Second Conference of Non-Aligned Countries in Cairo.

At the luncheon both host and guest toasted the Chinese and Indonesian peoples' deep friendship. Ambassador Huang Chen hailed the major achievements of the conference and congratulated President Sukarno for his distinguished role at the conference where he held high the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist banner.

President Sukarno said that what he did at the conference was on behalf of the new emerging forces. Speaking of Sino-Indonesian friendship, he declared that the Chinese and Indonesian peoples were waging a common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Liaison Committee for Peking Table Tennis Tournament

Leaders of the eight teams which took part in the Peking International Table Tennis Invitation Tournament met on October 26 to discuss how best to strengthen co-operation and raise standards of play in general. They decided to set up a liaison committee and to hold a tournament of this kind once a year. The committee

is composed of representatives of the eight participating countries, with Chen Hsien of China as president, and Kiyotaro Hasegawa of Japan and Willy Warokka of Indonesia as vice-presidents.

The friendly discussions showed general appreciation of the results of the Peking tournament. It was agreed that more frequent meets of this kind would be extremely useful in exchanging experience, in promoting table tennis in Asia and fostering friendship among the peoples and sportsmen of the Asian countries. It was hoped that more of the Asian countries would take part in the next tournament.

Autumn Fair in Canton

Opened in Canton on October 15, China's 1964 Autumn Export Commodities Fair features a greater variety than ever of quality export items. Another feature of this fair is that 60 per cent of the exhibits are industrial products. The fair reflects China's new and brilliant achievements in socialist construction. Of the more than 20,000 items on display, several thousand are new products. Seventy per cent of the machines exhibited are being shown for the first time. More than half of the 4,000 textile samples are new designs and weaves.

The stands have a rich selection of some 10,000 items of agricultural and subsidiary farm produce, animal and aquatic products and local specialties sent in from all parts of China. Other traditional export commodities include 18 well-known wines and liquors, teas, beans, tung-oil, bristles, drugs and medicines, sugar, leather, wool and silk fabrics.

Over 1,600 businessmen from more than 30 countries and regions attended the opening of the fair. Still more are on their way to Canton. They will be negotiating contracts for the buying of Chinese commodities as well as the sale of goods needed by China.

On the evening of the opening day of the fair, the 16th of its series, a reception was given in honour of the visiting businessmen and merchants. Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Lei Jen-min and Tseng Sheng, Mayor of Canton, attended.

Break the Nuclear Monopoly, Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

Following is a translation of "Renmin Ribao's" October 22 editorial. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

THE successful explosion of China's first atom bomb has caused tremendous repercussions throughout the world. All peace-loving peoples who oppose imperialism, and the revolutionary peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in particular, rejoice over this; they fervently praise this important achievement of the Chinese people and support the righteous measure taken by them to combat U.S. imperialism's nuclear blackmail and threats.

The people of the socialist countries and other peace-loving people all over the world, especially the revolutionary peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, are convinced that nuclear weapons in the hands of socialist China are a mighty force in defence of world peace. They regard this victory of the Chinese people as their own.

Body Blow to U.S. Nuclear Overlord

China's nuclear test boosted the morale of the revolutionary people the world over and deflated the arrogance of U.S. imperialism. Hardly three hours after China announced the successful explosion of its first atom bomb, U.S. President Lyndon Johnson issued a statement opposing it and asserting that the Chinese atom bomb was not significant enough to shake U.S. nuclear hegemony. On October 18 he again attacked China in his television speech. But this time he said that the matter should not be treated lightly. Such utter confusion and self-contradiction shown by the U.S. Government in handling a major international event pinpoints the intensity of the blow China's atomic blast dealt to the U.S. nuclear overlord.

The U.S. imperialist policy of nuclear blackmail is founded on nuclear monopoly. With this further breach in U.S. nuclear monopoly, its policy of nuclear blackmail becomes of no avail. The U.S. imperialists are naturally nettled by China's possession of nuclear weapons. Their opposition to China's nuclear testing and possession of nuclear weapons is no surprise at all. What is surprising, however, is that this very Johnson, who has always been hostile to the Chinese people, has suddenly assumed a pious posture as though the United States is opposed to China's possession of nuclear weapons not because China has broken the U.S. nuclear monopoly but because the

United States is concerned about the interests of the Chinese people.

Johnson alleged that China's nuclear weapon "is a tragedy" for the Chinese people because China's "scarce economic resources," which could have been used to "improve the well-being of the Chinese people," had been used to make nuclear weapons.

What Johnson meant was simply that China is a poor country which can ill afford to produce nuclear weapons. The imperialists have always underestimated the strength of the people. From the very day of the founding of New China, they have been sneering at its poverty and backwardness, predicting that it cannot achieve this or that. It seems as though the Chinese people can do nothing unless they do their bidding and rely on their assistance and benevolent grants.

But, the Chinese people who have stood up are determined, courageous and industrious. We know full well that if we failed to resist imperialist aggression effectively, all our resources would fall into the laps of the imperialists and that there could be no guarantee for our peaceful labour. It was U.S. imperialist nuclear blackmail and threats that compelled the Chinese people to rely on their own efforts and make their country strong, and finally by overcoming all kinds of difficulties they have acquired the means to resist the U.S. nuclear threat. The successful explosion of China's first atom bomb can be a tragedy only for U.S. imperialism, if it is a tragedy at all: it has dashed the dream of the United States to reduce the Chinese people to slaves of the nuclear overlords and is shaking the U.S. nuclear monopoly to its very foundations.

Strange Logic

Johnson also professed to be very much concerned over China's security, alleging that China's possession of nuclear weapons "can only increase the sense of insecurity of the Chinese people."

What is this all about? Everybody knows that U.S. imperialism has long been applying its nuclear threats to China and even gone to the extent of placing nuclear weapons at the very doors of China. The U.S. Seventh Fleet carrying nuclear arms prowls up and down China's coastal waters. One U.S. nuclear base after another has been built around China. U.S. military and civilian chiefs have truculently threatened to drop nuclear bombs on China. According to Johnson,

the U.S. nuclear threat can increase the Chinese people's sense of security while China's possession of nuclear weapons to counter U.S. nuclear threats will, on the contrary, increase their sense of insecurity. This is strange logic indeed!

According to this logic, if the Chinese people wish to live in peace and tranquillity, the only course open to them is to disarm themselves completely and snuggle under the U.S. "nuclear umbrella."

To tell you the truth, Mr. Johnson, China was never cowed by your nuclear threats when it had no nuclear weapons. Although the possession of nuclear weapons does increase our defence capabilities, our sense of security at no time depends on nuclear weapons. China has something more powerful than the atom bomb, that is, the ever-victorious thinking of Mao Tse-tung, the leadership given by the glorious, great and correct Communist Party, the 650 million people, firmly united and with a high degree of political consciousness, and its superior socialist system. By relying on this we can defeat any formidable enemy.

Johnson has asserted not only that China's nuclear tests would not bring any good to the Chinese people, but also that they would "not serve the cause of peace."

According to Johnson, it would seem as though world peace could be maintained only if nuclear weapons were monopolized and exclusively possessed by the big nuclear powers; and once China possesses nuclear weapons and breaks their monopoly, the world would be in trouble. But, as is known to all, the United States develops its nuclear weapons for aggression and world domination, while China does so for self-defence and the preservation of peace. Why is it that nuclear weapons in the hands of aggressive U.S. imperialism serve as a "gospel" of peace, while nuclear weapons in the hands of peace-loving, socialist China spell disaster for mankind? In order to push its policies of aggression and war, the United States has been frantically developing nuclear arms for 20 years and has conducted hundreds of nuclear tests. Why is it that its mad nuclear arms drive promotes the cause of peace, while the tests China conducts for the sake of self-defence do not serve the cause of peace? This is really turning things upside down. It is preposterous!

Johnson's many words drive home only one point: the United States alone should have nuclear weapons, while China should not. This is acting the tyrant and talking gangster language!

Speaking frankly, China is not obsessed by the idea of possessing nuclear weapons. If U.S. imperialism did not develop them, China need not develop them. But as long as U.S. imperialism possesses nuclear bombs, China must have them too. Whether by deceit, intimidation or slander, Lyndon Johnson cannot make the Chinese people alter this stand.

China Will Continue to Pursue Policy of Peace

Nuclear weapons in the hands of China and those in the hands of U.S. imperialism are, of course, funda-

mentally different in nature. China is a socialist country. It has always decided its foreign policy in conformity with the interests of the Chinese people, the socialist camp, the national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the revolutionary people of the world and world peace. Having possessed nuclear weapons, we shall continue to pursue, as we did in the past, the foreign policy of peace. We shall not use them to intimidate others and embark on any adventure. Nor shall we use them as a membership card to join the "nuclear club" and do anything to jeopardize the interests of the revolutions of the world's people or those of world peace. The 15-year history of New China proves that, in the struggle against the imperialist policies of aggression and war, for supporting the revolutionary movements of all peoples and safeguarding world peace, socialist China can be fully trusted.

Like the knave who uses his own yardstick to measure the motives of upright men, Johnson had the impudence to say that China wanted to "trade away its small accumulation of nuclear power against the mighty [nuclear] arsenal" of the United States. Mr. President, you have completely miscalculated. China is developing nuclear weapons not in order to use them as bargaining counters to strike a deal with you. No. China is developing them to break your nuclear monopoly and then to eliminate them so that the danger of nuclear war threatening mankind may be banished once and for all. This point was most explicitly stated in the Chinese Government's statement of October 16.

China's Consistent Stand on Question Of Nuclear Weapons

China's position on the question of nuclear weapons is consistent. We stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons in the past when we did not possess them; we stand for the same now that we have them. Immediately after China exploded its first atom bomb, the Chinese Government solemnly declared that China would never at any time and under any circumstances be the first to use nuclear weapons. This stand of the Chinese Government has most vividly demonstrated that, by developing nuclear weapons, China aims solely at self-defence, at countering U.S. nuclear threats, and, in the final analysis, at the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

The Chinese Government has also formally proposed that a summit conference of all countries of the world be convened to discuss the question of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, and that, as the first step, the summit conference should reach an agreement to the effect that the nuclear powers and those countries which may soon become nuclear powers undertake not to use nuclear weapons: neither to use them against non-nuclear countries and nuclear-free zones, nor against each other.

This concrete proposal by the Chinese Government that an agreement be reached first on not using nuclear

weapons is practical, fair and reasonable, easily feasible and involves no question of control. If all the countries concerned are willing to make this commitment, then the danger of nuclear war will be immediately reduced. And this would mean a big initial step towards the ultimate goal of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. After that, it would be possible to discuss the questions of the halting of all kinds of nuclear tests, the prohibition of the export, import, proliferation, manufacture, stockpiling and destruction of nuclear weapons. Obviously, the U.S. Government has no reason at all to reject this proposal if it has the slightest desire for peace.

Lyndon Johnson's Smokescreen

Johnson, however, avoided making any reference to the Chinese Government's proposal in his statement and television speech. Instead, he talked profusely about the need for China to accede to the tripartite partial nuclear test ban treaty, for the conclusion of a verified agreement on the ending of all kinds of nuclear tests, for efforts to prevent nuclear proliferation and for the non-nuclear countries to accept the protection of the U.S. "nuclear umbrella." To borrow a word Rusk used to attack China, Johnson's pack of proposals is simply a "smokescreen" to conceal the obstinate and feeble stand of the United States which dares not undertake that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The truth about the role of the tripartite treaty is now clear to all after having been put to the test for more than a year. It is nothing but a fraud to consolidate the nuclear monopoly of the United States. We were not taken in when the treaty was concluded. How can we be expected to walk into the trap now that we possess the means to break the nuclear monopoly of the United States? This is sheer fantasy.

China's Nuclear Success

Worldwide Acclaim

FOR more than a week after its achievement, China's successful first nuclear test continued to be hailed all over the world, especially by the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America. (See *Peking Review*, No. 43.)

Public figures, well-known writers, political parties and mass and international organizations all responded. Messages were sent, statements and appeals issued, articles written and speeches and interviews given.

The Chinese Government's statement on its nuclear test has been firmly supported. The accomplishment in China's science and technology has been welcomed as an inspiration to the national-liberation movement, a safeguard for world peace, a rebuff to the U.S. imperialist policy of nuclear blackmail and a major step towards the elimination of nuclear weapons. Slanders

Johnson seems to be very keen about preventing nuclear proliferation. But, as a matter of fact, it is the United States itself, and not any other country, which is engaged in spreading nuclear weapons. The Johnson Administration is strenuously pushing ahead with the so-called multilateral nuclear force plan for placing nuclear weapons in the hands of NATO countries, and in particular in those of the West German revanchists. By so doing, the United States aims both at preparing for nuclear war and at tightening nuclear control over its allies. There is no doubt that more and more peace-loving countries will respond to and support the Chinese Government's stand and proposal in order to counter the U.S. nuclear threat and oppose its proliferation of nuclear weapons within its aggressive bloc. The United States cannot maintain its nuclear monopoly any longer. This is highly beneficial to the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. The hope of preventing nuclear war and prohibiting nuclear weapons does not lie in consolidating the U.S. nuclear monopoly but in breaking it. And the more thoroughly it is broken, the greater will be the possibility of completely prohibiting and thoroughly destroying nuclear weapons. Such is the dialectics of the development of things.

Nuclear weapons are not made by god. Since man can manufacture them, he can certainly eliminate them. We are convinced that nuclear war can be prevented and nuclear weapons banned through the concerted struggle of all the peoples. Peoples of all countries of the socialist camp, peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and of the whole world, unite and struggle to the end for thoroughly smashing the U.S. imperialist nuclear blackmail and threats and for realizing the lofty aim of the complete, thorough, total and resolute prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons!

spread by Washington and its followers against China have been forcefully refuted.

Prince Sihanouk Greets China

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, on October 18 sent a message to Chairman Liu Shao-chi of the People's Republic of China, expressing warm congratulations on China's success.

"I have learnt of," he said, "together with all the Khmer people, the magnificent result of the first atomic test conducted by the People's Republic of China. I am glad to convey to Your Excellency and all the eminent Chinese scientific workers our warmest fraternal felicitations. We acclaim with enthusiasm this great Chinese achievement in science and technology. This achievement has broken the monopoly which

several big imperialist powers have attempted to maintain and has reinforced the confidence of all the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their fight against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

"The explosion of the first Chinese atom bomb is an incalculable historical event because through it we see the end of the last supremacy of the big powers which utterly despise the Asian peoples and stubbornly try to dominate them once again. The People's Republic of China possesses nuclear arms not to threaten other countries but to defend itself from open imperialist menace. We admire this spirit of the People's Republic of China. In this regard, we are convinced that the joining of the People's Republic of China in the ranks of the big nuclear powers contributes effectively to the general and complete disarmament which we have always jointly proposed.

"Cambodia fully supports the proposal made by the Government of the People's Republic of China to call a summit conference of all countries of the world to discuss the question of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. I assure Your Excellency that we are determined to support and defend this proposal which demonstrates China's sincere desire for peace. Only by carrying out this proposal can the armament race which blocks the progress of mankind be stopped."

Viet Nam-Mali Joint Communique

A joint communique signed in Hanoi on October 22 by President Ho Chi Minh of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and President Modibo Keita of Mali hailed the successful Chinese nuclear test. "In face of the stubborn refusal of imperialism to disarm and its determination, in defiance of the unanimous opinion of the peoples, to pursue the foolish policy of all-out armament," the communique said, "the strengthening of the self-defence capability of the Asian, African and Latin American countries becomes an urgent necessity. That is why the two presidents warmly welcome the great success recorded by the Chinese people in the explosion of their first atom bomb and consider this a great encouragement to the Asian, African and Latin American peoples who are struggling for national liberation and the consolidation of their independence, and an important contribution to the struggle against bellicose and aggressive imperialism, for the safeguarding of world peace. They vigorously support the proposal of the Government of the Chinese People's Republic on the convening of a summit conference of all countries to discuss the question of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons."

Guinean Acting President's Congratulations

Diallo el Hadj Saifoulaye, Minister of State temporarily in charge of the presidential functions of the Republic of Guinea during President Sekou Toure's absence, sent a message to Chairman Liu Shao-chi on October 20. The message read: "We have learnt with real pride the news of the great victory of the Chinese

people in the field of science. On this occasion we wish to extend sincere congratulations from the Guinean Government and people to the Chinese Government and people and to the eminent savants who have contributed to this success of your nation which is the honour of the Afro-Asian world. We are convinced that the mastering of atomic energy by your country will be the prelude to other scientific exploits in the service of mankind and man's well-being. The harnessing of science in general and nuclear energy in particular will open up unlimited perspectives for humanity. And in this context we affirm, as you have done, that we do not believe in the omnipotence of the bomb and we know, on the contrary, that it will be eliminated by man, its creator, thanks to the good will of all states of the world for the complete abolition of nuclear and atomic arms. The Chinese Government, we know, is ready to sign any agreement to this effect. It is our wish that it will happen immediately so that man's great victories over science will not be used for his annihilation but, on the contrary, will contribute to his continuous promotion, to his security and well-being in peace and solidarity. We extend to you our best wishes for your personal happiness and for the continuous progress of the great Chinese people."

First Vice-President Karume's Speech

At a mass rally in Zanzibar on October 25, First Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar Karume said: "China after hard work is going forward. China has been able to liberate herself. Now they [the Chinese people] are heroes, they have exploded an atom bomb."

Prince Souphanouvong's Greetings

In his October 19 message to Premier Chou En-lai, Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Neo Lao Haksat and Vice-Premier of the National Union Government of Laos, warmly congratulated China.

"On behalf of the Central Executive Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat and the Laotian people," the message read, "I extend to Your Excellency and the Chinese Government the warmest congratulations on the great victory of the Chinese people in the successful testing of their first atom bomb on October 16, 1964.

"This gigantic achievement has proved that in a short space of 15 years, starting from a backward economy, and by relying on its rich resources, the spirit of self-reliance and the creative and industrious labour of its people, the People's Republic of China under the wise and correct leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao and the Chinese Government has now manufactured its own atom bomb, mastered nuclear power and reached the peak of modern science and technology unattained by many countries with a long history of industrial development.

"The possession of nuclear weapons by China is a most powerful blow to the imperialist aggressors headed by U.S. imperialism. This not only fortifies the defence potential of the People's Republic of China

itself but strengthens the forces of the socialist camp against the U.S. policy of nuclear threat. This is a tremendous contribution made by the Chinese people and Government to the national-liberation struggle and the defence of world peace. This is precisely why the imperialists headed by the United States and their reactionary lackeys are making endless outcries against this brilliant achievement of the Chinese people.

"Laos is a close neighbour of China. We Laotian people regard the success of the Chinese people as our own and rejoice at and are inspired by the important success of the Chinese people and warmly welcome it."

E.F. Hill's Message

In his October 21 message to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), warmly congratulated the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and people on their splendid stand for peace. "Nuclear weapons in the hands of the Chinese people," he said, "will never be used for aggression. On the contrary they are a stern warning to the tiny handful of U.S. imperialists who at this moment have nuclear weapons disposed all over the world threatening the peace-loving people and who constantly use nuclear blackmail. The U.S. imperialists have nuclear weapons solely for aggression, many of them thousands of miles from their own shores. Our Party pledges its full support for the noble aim of the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons through international discussions and will exert every effort to arouse the Australian people to support this aim. China's breaking of the nuclear monopoly of the U.S. imperialists and a few other powers provides a firm basis for guaranteeing the peace of the world and pursuing the campaign to strike nuclear weapons entirely from the hands of the imperialists, thereby ending all nuclear weapons and tests. Socialist countries have no need for nuclear weapons except to meet imperialist threats. We fully share the sentiments of your government's statement: 'We are convinced that nuclear weapons which are after all created by man will certainly be eliminated by man.'"

Doki Tsuyoshi's Statement

In a statement in *Akahata* on October 25, Doki Tsuyoshi, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan and Chief Editor of *Akahata*, organ of the Party, said that China's success in its nuclear test had opened up immense possibilities for the complete banning of nuclear weapons. Opponents of nuclear war should accept the Chinese Government proposal for the convening of a summit conference of all countries in the world to discuss the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, he declared.

"In our view, it would be wrong, and also contrary to reality, to reduce the question of the Chinese nuclear test to one where any nuclear test will increase radioactive fall-out, and to talk about nuclear tests and the

prevention of nuclear war as two separate issues," he declared.

Doki Tsuyoshi went on, "It is the logic of those who welcome nuclear monopoly to assert slanderously that it is self-contradictory for China to propose the complete banning of nuclear weapons while it is making nuclear tests. China appealed for complete banning of nuclear weapons before she had such weapons, but her appeal met with no response and she was forced to conduct a nuclear test. Immediately after the success of her test, she appealed for complete prohibition of nuclear weapons. Therefore, far from being self-contradictory, this stand is a consistent one."

He said, "the Ikeda government asserted that nuclear weapons could not be banned at one stroke with the convening of the summit conference and so the Chinese Government should first of all accede to the partial nuclear test ban treaty. There is no difference between this and the position of the U.S. Government which dislikes the complete banning of nuclear weapons." He pointed out that the tripartite treaty did not prohibit the production, use and stockpiling of nuclear weapons and its prerequisite was nuclear monopoly by the big powers. "Could progress be made towards the complete banning of nuclear weapons by asking China to accede to this treaty?" he asked.

He continued, "it is in complete contravention of the facts to mention this Chinese stand in the same breath with the U.S. stand of actively promoting the nuclear armament of Japan."

Doki Tsuyoshi pointed out that this practice could only confuse the people as to who was the real enemy obstructing the complete banning of nuclear weapons and in fact helped the United States in pursuing its nuclear war policy. He added, "Since China has successfully conducted its nuclear test, U.S. imperialism can hardly make threats any longer with its nuclear weapons. In this sense, the Chinese test has opened up brilliant prospects for the struggles in defence of peace and for national liberation. It is a tremendous source of inspiration to the national-liberation struggles in Asia, Africa and Latin America."

Robert Williams' Congratulations

Interviewed by Hsinhua in Peking on October 22, the visiting American Negro leader Robert Williams said, "As an Afro-American freedom fighter, I feel more confident of victory in our struggle, more secure in our resistance to the white supremacy plan of genocide, because China, a champion of the rights of the oppressed people of the world, has exploded a bomb of freedom."

He went on: "I rejoice over the explosion of the Chinese bomb because that is not a bomb of those who advocate racial and imperialist oppression.

"China's bomb is a freedom bomb. It offers hope to all who struggle against tyranny and oppression and in the shadow of nuclear intimidation.

"It is a bomb of the justice-loving people of the world who resist the social evils of those Washington racists who wish to conquer the world."

Asia

Ceylon. China's successful explosion of her first atom bomb "has given new enthusiasm and encouragement to the new emerging nations of Asia and Africa," said *Tolilali*, Tamil weekly of the Communist Party of Ceylon, editorially on October 24.

"As the Chinese Government has pointed out, China's atom bomb is a weapon of defence in the hands of world peace fighters; a powerful weapon which safeguards world peace." The Ceylonese people join the ranks of progressive people the world over to celebrate China's success, the weekly said.

"The reason why the reactionaries of the world and the imperialist maniacs shout themselves hoarse over China's might is that today China is the greatest and the most resolute force to shatter their yoke of oppression in the world," it pointed out.

Pakistan. Talking to newsmen in Rawalpindi on October 20, Khan Abdul Sabur Khan, Pakistan Minister for Communications, welcomed the Chinese government proposal for a summit conference of all countries to discuss the prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons. He said that Pakistan had always been in favour of such a move.

Syria. Ibrahim Neweder and Madi S. Hussein, Vice-Chairmen, and other leaders of the Syrian General Trade Unions visited the Chinese Embassy in Damascus on October 20 to congratulate China on its successful test.

Ibrahim Neweder said, "Permit me, on behalf of Syrian workers, to extend our hearty congratulations to the Chinese people on their great victory. China had been oppressed by imperialism in the past, but today she has become a nuclear power. We are proud of the Chinese achievements."

Madi Hussein said, "China's possession of nuclear weapons will contribute to the defence not only of herself, but also of people throughout the world. We support the Chinese effort for developing her nuclear capabilities." The Syrian workers, he added, would always be on the side of the Chinese workers and peasants.

Nepal. A joint statement issued by Siddhicharan Shrestha, Chairman, and Krishna Dass Shrestha, Secretary, of the Nepal Peace Council, on October 21 hailed China's success and welcomed the Chinese government statement on its nuclear test.

The joint statement stressed that after its successful nuclear test, the Chinese Government again urged complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, and expressed the desire of the Chinese people to make concrete contributions to world peace. "This is most inspiring to all peace-lovers in the world," the statement said.

Bishnu Prasad Nepali, Chairman of the Town Panchayat of Bhaktapur, sent a letter to the Chinese

Ambassador to Nepal on October 22 to congratulate the Chinese people on their successful nuclear test.

The letter said that the successful nuclear test "has shattered the designs of imperialists and colonialists to keep nuclear arms under their sole control. The successful nuclear test by People's China has given great encouragement to small peace-loving countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and also to countries struggling for national independence. And I believe that this will be a greater contribution to the work already done by People's China for the cause of world peace."

Burma. "China's successful nuclear test has greatly strengthened the forces which are defending peace, safeguarding independence and opposing imperialism," said the Burmese paper *Ludu* in an editorial on October 20. "World peace is not guaranteed when imperialism talks about disarmament, the banning of nuclear tests and the cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons on one hand and conducts nuclear tests at will on the other. Therefore, China is compelled to manufacture nuclear weapons."

Africa

Cameroon. In their greetings to the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, leaders of the Union of the People of the Cameroons, Ekwalla Robert, Fosso Francois and Ngoah Constantin said: "We applaud this success of the Chinese people as a victory for the oppressed peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America in the struggle for freedom, social progress and world peace."

They added: "Atomic arms in themselves do not constitute any danger if they are in the hands of peaceful people. They become a great danger to world peace if they are monopolized by the imperialist aggressors. The Chinese bomb strengthens the conditions for a lasting peace and encourages the oppressed peoples of the world in their fight for a better future."

Hogbe Nlend, a leader of the Union of the People of the Cameroons, in his letter of greetings said: "This important success of Chinese military science is a matter of honour and pride for the oppressed peoples and an unprecedented encouragement to the national democratic revolutionary movement in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The atom bomb in the hands of the great Chinese people is the atom bomb in the hands of the Afro-Asian peoples. It is a new factor, which makes still more favourable the conditions for the already tremendous revolutionary struggle of the African peoples against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the United States. It is the first important step towards the total prohibition and complete destruction of nuclear weapons and therefore a highly important contribution to safeguarding world peace."

Ghana. The Chinese nuclear test "has been dictated primarily by self-preservation," said an article in the latest issue of Ghanaian weekly *The Spark*.

The article pointed out that the circumstances that forced China's action are obvious. She is ringed by American war bases containing nuclear weapons which threaten her security. "The Chinese position of self-

defence is further strengthened by her solemn pledge that she will never be the first to use nuclear weapons," it stressed.

The article appreciated China's stand for complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. "A ban on atmospheric tests alone leads not to elimination of nuclear weapons but to monopoly by big powers. Such a state of affairs can only encourage nuclear blackmail," the article emphasized.

The Ghanaian paper *Daily Graphic* in an article on October 24 ridiculed U.S. President Johnson's utterances against China's successful nuclear test that "it is a sad day for the Chinese people." The article said, "We in Africa, engaged in a mighty struggle to overcome the heritage of centuries of colonial domination, can readily understand when imperialist spokesman weeps over the achievements of our allies like China."

Algeria. The success of China's nuclear test is an event of world significance, said the weekly *Revolution Africaine* in its latest issue.

Citing the statement of the Chinese Government, it pointed out that China aimed precisely at breaking the nuclear monopoly and eliminating nuclear weapons.

United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. Upon his return to Dar-es-Salaam from a visit to China, K.L. Geugeu, Administrative Secretary for Cultural and Art Work of the Tanganyika African National Union, told Hsinhua: "The Chinese people are a peace-loving people. They manufactured the atom bomb to defend world peace."

Zimbabwe African People's Union. George Silundika, Secretary of Publicity and Information of Zimbabwe African People's Union, told Hsinhua: "It is a matter of necessity that People's China should have all means of self-defence to protect her integrity."

He said: "Our brother, the People's Republic of China, is threatened by war bases around it, and nuclear weapons pointing at its heart." He added, "China is improving her defence capabilities, not to attack anybody but to ward off imperialist intrusion."

Swaziland Progressive Party. In Accra O.M. Mabuza, President of the Swaziland Progressive Party, said, "We welcome the Chinese Government's proposal for convening a summit conference of all the countries of the world to discuss the question of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons." He declared: "We regard China's success as an encouragement to the people fighting for national independence."

Afro-Asian Jurists' Conference. Wijanto, Member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Executive Committee of the Afro-Asian Jurists' Conference, in an interview with Hsinhua on October 23 said, "Apart from furnishing proof of the high technical development of the People's Republic of China, the success also augmented the new emerging forces in their struggle against the old established forces."

Latin America and Other Lands

Chile. "The explosion of China's first nuclear bomb has strengthened the might of the peoples who care

about genuine world peace. Therefore it should be considered a new positive factor towards peace, peoples' liberation from imperialist rule and the socialist future of mankind," said Clodomiro Almeyda, Socialist Party Member of the Chilean Chamber of Deputies.

"China's proposal for an agreement on the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons expresses the interest and wishes of mankind in general, and in particular of the peoples who have dedicated themselves to the improvement of the welfare of mankind," he said.

Argentina. An article in the latest issue of the weekly *Companero* said that the successful nuclear test conducted by China had dealt a new and telling blow to the illusions of imperialism about maintaining its nuclear monopoly. Thus the U.S. policy which was based on nuclear blackmail would be of no avail, it added.

Another weekly *Retorno* said: "U.S. official circles have tried to minimize the significance of this event," but, it continued, "nobody can conceal the tremendous and decisive importance which China's explosion of its atom bomb will have for the future of international politics."

Britain. "Friends of China" in Britain, in a statement issued on October 25, "fully support the statement of the Chinese Government of October 16, 1964 on the successful testing of an atomic bomb." The group welcomed the "growing strength of People's China as a powerful force for peace in Asia and throughout the world."

Stressing "China's need to conduct such tests," "Friends of China" said that China is menaced by nuclear armed U.S. imperialism and its satellites, "who see in the People's Republic of China a bulwark against their aggressive designs and a powerful support to all peoples of the world who are determined to oppose exploitation and oppression."

"In a situation in which the United States is continuing to carry on nuclear tests in order to perfect her armoury of nuclear weapons, and in which her nuclear armed aircraft and submarines roam the globe, China has the right to strengthen its defence capacity to the full."

The statement considered that "China's possession of nuclear weapons diminishes the threat of nuclear blackmail, and reduces the danger of nuclear war. In these circumstances, China's nuclear tests may well be the first real step towards the complete prohibition and destruction of all nuclear weapons."

Speaking at a meeting sponsored by the Canada-China Friendship Association in Vancouver, the British writer Felix Greene said that the People's Republic of China "is a peaceful country. But in the contemporary world, she is encircled militarily and economically by the United States. When she has the atom bomb, she can not only defend herself, but can also encourage countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America."

The first Chinese atom bomb blast would enable not only the Chinese people but also all the people in the developing countries to have confidence in themselves, Greene added.

"Food for Peace"—An Instrument Of Aggression

by LIANG TSUNG-CHIEH

A bill appropriating \$3,500 million to extend the so-called food-for-peace programme another two years was signed into law by the U.S. President on October 8. What is the quintessence of this programme? A careful analysis of this programme, which leads its "beneficiaries" up the garden path, reveals it as nothing but an instrument for aggression.

AS one of the U.S. foreign "aid" programmes, the so-called food aid, to which Washington has attached great importance, dates back to the early postwar years. As a form of exporting U.S. government capital, it serves to kill two birds with one stone: infiltrating Asian, African and Latin American countries and finding outlets for its huge "surplus" farm goods.*

Evolution of the Programme

Public Law 480. The legal basis of today's food "aid" programme is the "Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act," known as P.L. 480, enacted in 1954 during the Eisenhower Administration. Its first title authorized "surplus" U.S. agricultural products to be sold to foreign countries, mainly the economically "underdeveloped" countries, with payment in their currencies. Nearly one-fourth of the currency so acquired was used to pay the expenses of U.S. activities in the nation concerned—such as the operations of the local U.S. embassy, to defray all kinds of U.S. obligations in the importing nation and to develop markets for U.S. farm goods. The rest was given back as a grant to the importing country, partly as loans and partly as outright grants, subject to U.S. approval and supervision, for "economic development" and other purposes. Titles II and III of P.L. 480 authorized donations of U.S. "surplus" farm goods for emergency relief and for the "support" of economic development in the said countries. It also provided that a portion of these currencies, under the "Cooley loan" programme, be loaned to U.S. businesses abroad and to foreign private businesses which have connections with U.S. capital. Formerly such "Cooley loans" were limited to 25 per cent of the amount of local currency held by the United States under the "aid" agreement, but in a new act signed recently by President Johnson, this limitation also has been removed.

* In the United States, in the words of the late John F. Kennedy, "abundant production has filled our bins and warehouses" while there are millions of Americans "going to bed each night suffering from malnutrition." We have therefore put the word surplus in inverted commas.

"Food for Peace." P.L. 480 is a means whereby U.S. food "surpluses" are dumped on foreign markets and open the way to U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of recipient countries. The result has been strong dissatisfaction among the "beneficiaries" as well as by other exporters of farm commodities in the capitalist world.

In the circumstances, Eisenhower in 1959 gave the notorious P.L. 480 an attractive new name—the "food-for-peace programme." In doing this Eisenhower and the men around him seized upon the propagandist's delight, the word "peace," in an apparent attempt to make better use of "food aid" to further U.S. aggressive designs. Thus in 1960, Eisenhower went a step further when he personally appeared at the United Nations and called upon it to work out an international "food-for-peace programme" to cover up a project which would solely serve the interests of U.S. imperialism.

Kennedy Took Over. The late Kennedy proved even more vigorous than his predecessor in thrusting forward and giving publicity to the so-called food-for-peace programme, which resulted in enlarging the scale of U.S. "food aid." The Kennedy Administration also laid great stress on exporting "relief food" to Latin America and Africa and widened the scope of the so-called food-for-work programme, handing out American food as wages in kind to workers engaged in certain construction projects in countries receiving "aid." Taking a leaf from his own book at home where needy schoolchildren have to rely on the government for lunches, Kennedy also expanded the "overseas school lunch programme" under Title III of P.L. 480. Thus in his last agricultural message the late President disclosed that the "food-for-peace programme" had become "an increasingly important tool of American foreign policy."

Between July 1954 when Eisenhower inaugurated P.L. 480 and June 1963, U.S. exported a \$12,753 million worth of "surplus" farm products, of which five-sixths were shipped abroad under this law. Foreign currency sales accounted for about 60 per cent of these P.L. 480 exports. Moreover, agricultural commodities have been constituting an increasingly large percentage in America's economic "aid" to foreign countries. The proportion of food "aid" given under P.L. 480 in all of U.S. economic foreign "aid" increased from 19 per cent in fiscal 1955 to 26.5 per cent in fiscal 1958 and to around 31 per cent in fiscal 1962.

Development Under Johnson. Kennedy's successor, the new U.S. President Johnson, showed himself equally enthusiastic in promoting the "food-for-peace programme." In his first State of the Union Message delivered in January this year, he promised to "make increased use of our food as an instrument of peace," and make it one of his ten ways to advance towards what he called the "ultimate goals" of the United States. Like Kennedy, Johnson hailed food as "a powerful instrument of our foreign policy."

Johnson, however, emphasized that American farm produce, as a foreign policy tool, would be shipped abroad not only by foreign currency sales, loans or donations, but *by trade* as well. In other words, even that part of the food which the United States formerly exported through ordinary business channels would also be made to serve the power politics of U.S. imperialism, thus enlarging the extent of U.S. aggression abroad through food exports.

Killing the First Bird

As a result of prolonged colonialist plundering and exploitation, agricultural production in many Asian, African and Latin American countries is at present rather low; food has always been a serious problem in their national economic development. U.S. imperialism which took part in the plundering and exploitation, now comes out to take advantage of the present food problem, seeing this as "a great opportunity for the United States." Thus, in its bid to control the economic lifelines of the recipient countries and influence the shaping of their domestic and foreign policies, the export of "surplus" food has been added to political pressure, economic infiltration, armed aggression and subversion.

Harsh Conditions. As already mentioned, the recipient countries may use the loans or grants given under P.L. 480 only with U.S. government approval. Furthermore, such grants or loans (yearly interest is 4 to 6 per cent) must not be used to develop the production of local goods that might be exported to the United States where sales of the same kind of American products could be affected. Nor can they be used to increase production of any agricultural commodity in the recipient country which might enter into competition with similar American products in the local market. Moreover, these countries are required to supply the U.S. Government from time to time with information about distribution, use and stockpiling of American farm produce received as well as information concerning exports of the same kind of commodities which are produced at home.

These are of course rather harsh terms by which U.S. imperialism aims not only to hamper the development of agricultural production in the recipient countries but to find dumping fields for U.S. "surplus" farm produce and have a say in all construction projects and economic branches of the recipient countries using funds provided under P.L. 480. Even some leading U.S. officials have made no bones about these designs. In "food aid," said Paarberg who was in charge of the "food-for-

peace" programme under the Eisenhower Administration, "we must not unwisely stimulate agricultural production abroad, thereby depriving the United States of a legitimate export market."

Serving U.S. Capital Export. Waving the shibboleth of "aid," Washington wields P.L. 480 as a special weapon for capital export and thus penetrates the so-called underdeveloped nations by private U.S. capital. Thus, while restricting the use of P.L. 480 funds for agricultural development in recipient countries, the U.S. Government insists that the bulk of such funds be invested in cultural and educational undertakings, or in public utility construction projects. No wonder Kennedy, while still a senator, speaking of private investment in India, proclaimed: "There are certain types of investment in underdeveloped countries—education, health, transport, fuel, and power—which private capital cannot underwrite. Yet they are essential to the creation of a setting in which efficient and profitable private operations can grow." (*The Strategy of Peace*, Harper & Bros., N.Y., 1960, p. 154.)

Reading between the lines, Kennedy clearly spelled out the intertwining of U.S. big business and government. Private U.S. capital is not interested in certain types of investments, not because it *cannot* underwrite them but because they involve a great deal of money which will not bring in profits for a long time to come. Nevertheless, such undertakings will prove indispensable if large-scale infiltration by private U.S. capital into these countries is to be facilitated. This is why the United States would rather have the funds provided under government "aid" programmes, including P.L. 480,



Food-For-Peace

Cartoon by Chiang Fan

spent to create a setting in which "profitable private operations can grow."

The case of India is only one example of how the U.S. "aid" programme plays an increasingly important part in Washington's foreign expansion plans. By October 1961, about 70 per cent of P.L. 480 loans and donations had been spent with the approval of the U.S. Government in building power-generating projects. Only 6 per cent had been invested in industries making farm machinery and chemical fertilizer, which India badly needs if it is to develop its sagging agriculture.

"Follow the United States." The U.S. bid to exercise control over the recipient countries through "food aid" is naturally not confined to the economic field alone. By promising "food aid" or by threatening to withdraw it, Washington tries to influence government policy-making by recipient countries. For instance, since 1959, U.S. imperialism has been backing up the Indian Government's domestic and foreign policies with "food aid." This became heavier after April 1960 when the Nehru government intensified its anti-China activities. Such munificence was no coincidence. In November 1962 when Indian troops launched large-scale attacks on Chinese frontier guards, the U.S. Government lost no time in expressing its readiness to send an extra 70,000 tons of monthly food to India.

In the provisions of the newly amended P. L. 480, signed by President Johnson early this month, the U.S. Government openly declares that no country receiving U.S. food "aid" is allowed to use U.S. funds of any type "for purposes inimical" to U.S. foreign policies or to use its ships and aircraft to transport supplies and commodities to or from Cuba. It also made clear that currencies accumulated under Title I of P.L. 480 may be used for a nation's "internal security" and for "counter-insurgency programmes," that is, for suppression of the people.

Thus, by its food "aid" the United States is able to browbeat and undermine the recipient countries, exercising economic or political control, or both, over them. According to a *New York Times* dispatch from New Delhi on December 5, 1963, "The United States is becoming the owner of half of the money in circulation in India. . . . The funds consist of income from the sales of surplus United States commodities and from repayment of loans." The predatory nature of the "food aid" programme was also revealed by Representative John Rooney of New York: "Twenty per cent of the south Vietnamese military effort against the Communists is supported by local currency funds generated by the food-for-peace programme."

U.S. propaganda has tirelessly talked about "winning friends" abroad by doling out money and food. American politicians have constantly heaped fulsome praise on the U.S. stock-in-trade of handing out food "aid." "Perhaps most important of all," said one about American largess, is that it "reaches large numbers of individuals in the recipient countries directly." (Mennen Williams, Assistant Secretary of State for African Af-

airs). "Food can be a powerful ambassador of good will." (Douglas Dillon, former U.S. Under Secretary of State.)

U.S. authorities have also laid down the rule that all "relief food" must be marked: "A present from the U.S. people" and that American personnel should handle distribution personally. Financed by currency receipts from the sale of "surplus" farm products, devices such as the "overseas school lunch programme" and cultural exchanges are used to cajole the people in the recipient countries, especially the younger generation. "No form of overseas assistance could return greater dividends for so little cost [as the school lunch programme]," said George McGovern, then Director of the Food-for-Peace Programme, in a letter to President Kennedy in 1962. His view was naturally shared by the President who declared that it was the rising generation "on which so much of the future of these new nations depends."

The Chinese people too have experienced such U.S. "aid." In his article "Farewell, Leighton Stuart" (the U.S. ambassador to old China under K.M.T. rule), Chairman Mao Tse-tung wrote: "Money may be given, but only conditionally. What is the condition? Follow the United States. The Americans have sprinkled some relief flour in Peiping [before liberation Peking was known as Peiping], Tientsin and Shanghai to see who will stoop to pick it up. Like Chiang Tai Kung fishing,* they have cast the line for the fish who want to be caught. But he who swallows food handed out in contempt will get a bellyache." (*Selected Works*, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1961, Vol. IV, p. 437.)

Killing the Second Bird

"Food aid" is also a classic move by the U.S. Government to boost farm exports and alleviate the overproduction crisis in domestic agriculture, a phenomenon peculiar to the capitalist mode of production.

To cope with this worsening crisis, postwar U.S. Administrations, while restricting agricultural production, have adopted the policy of making government purchases of unsalable products to ensure the big farm owners huge profits. These purchases make up the so-called surplus agricultural commodities in the hands of the U.S. Government. Such purchases were valued at \$6,440 million in fiscal 1954 and \$8,600 million in fiscal 1960. Over the last few years, its figure has stood at around \$8,000 million. The annual cost for storing these "surpluses" alone is between 400 and 500 million dollars. This was described by former President Eisenhower as "a most vexing domestic problem"; P.L. 480, as he put it, was designed also for the purpose of "providing a means whereby surplus agricultural commodities . . . may be sold."

* Chiang Tai Kung lived in the Chou Dynasty. According to a legend, he once fished in the Weishui River, holding a rod without hook or bait three feet above the water, and saying, "The fish that is destined to be caught will come up."

Apart from these domestic factors, the United States is also confronted with keen competition in the hard currency world market for the sale of its farm produce because many war-torn capitalist countries in recent years have succeeded in restoring and expanding agricultural production. The measures taken by the Common Market countries to restrict the import of U.S. farm produce have affected U.S. exports through ordinary commercial channels. "Food aid" thus has become all the more necessary for the American economy.

The large-scale "food aid" programme has also saved the U.S. Government expense in storing its "surplus" farm produce. It is estimated that the export of every \$100 million worth of food "surpluses" will save it around \$7 million a year in storage costs. On this basis, the money saved by the U.S. Government between July 1954 and June 1963 in this respect alone would amount to an aggregate of more than \$4,000 million, or one-third of the total worth of its "food aid."

Nevertheless, Washington has never regarded "food aid" as simply a means for clearing out its superfluous stock, but as, in the words of S.E. Johnson of the Department of Agriculture, "a gamble well worth taking in the interest of long-term commercial market for American agriculture." "There is no question but that foreign assistance now will mean trade later," Kennedy once said. To this end, P.L. 480 has provided that a considerable portion of the local currencies resulting from the sale of "surplus" agricultural commodities can be used to promote the marketing overseas of U.S. farm produce.

Victims of "Food Aid." Events have proved that those receiving such "aid" have been victimized rather than benefited, and the more the "aid" the greater the damage to farming in the recipient countries. Again take India, which gets more U.S. "aid" than any other country. Between August 1956 and October 1963, India received U.S. "food aid" worth a total of \$2,630 million, about 52.3 per cent of the economic "aid" obtained from the United States. More than 70 per cent of this

"food aid" was handed over after 1959. These "surplus" agricultural commodities, mostly grain and cotton, were dumped in India, succeeded in dealing that country's agricultural production a serious blow. For all the U.S. "food aid," India's food crisis has been steadily worsening and is now rapidly getting out of hand.

Exports of U.S. "surplus" crops also has a damaging effect on other capitalist world producers. Over the last few years, through "food aid," the United States has step by step edged Argentina out of its main wheat market in South America. Other South American countries' wheat imports from Argentina dropped from 61 per cent in fiscal 1954 to 35 per cent in fiscal 1961, while in the same period imports from the United States went up from 8.9 per cent to 58.8 per cent. In 1950 Argentina supplied Brazil with 99.7 per cent of its wheat imports and the United States supplied only 0.3 per cent. In fiscal 1961, however, the U.S. share had risen to 61.1 per cent (90 per cent of which entered Brazil as "food aid") while Argentina's share had descended to 38.8 per cent.

Dumping "surplus crops" by the United States also has caused tumbling wheat prices in world markets. For example, Argentine wheat for export skidded from \$92.70 a ton in fiscal 1953 to \$58.40 in fiscal 1960. It was estimated in 1961 that declining prices for its farm products had caused a 30 per cent loss of income for Argentina in a decade.

Argentina, of course is not the sole victim. Even developed capitalist countries which export agricultural commodities, such as Canada, Australia, France, Italy and Holland, in recent years also have suffered the adverse effects of U.S. "food aid."

The realities of international life have proved the "food-for-peace programme" to be an imperialist instrument of plunder and aggression. Like all other U.S. "aid" programmes, it is becoming increasingly discredited in the eyes of the world which now realizes that everything doled out by Washington has a string attached.

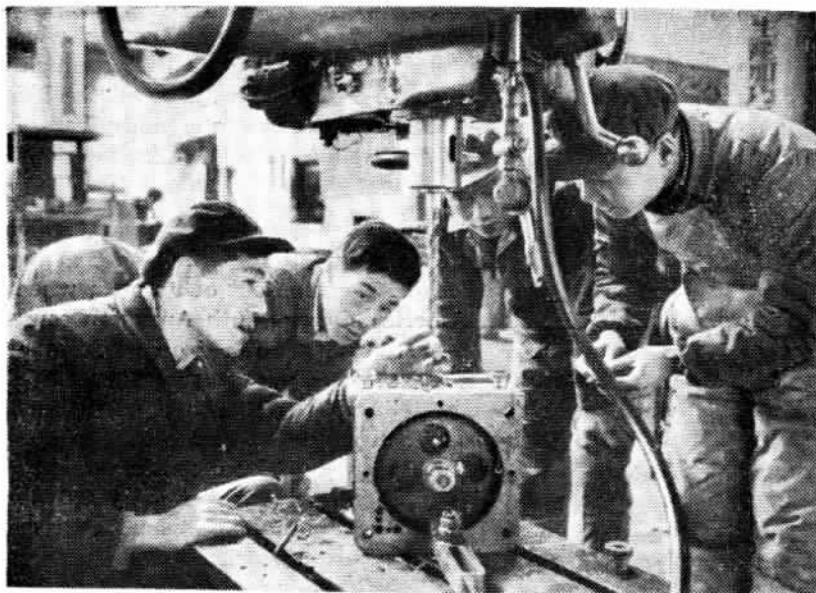
A Worker-Engineer

Ni Chih-fu and His Drill

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

AT the 1964 Peking Symposium held last August, a scientific paper read by a former child labourer was most favourably received. The young scientist concerned was Ni Chih-fu, now a mechanical engineer at a Peking machine-tool plant. His paper dealt with a drill which he developed and which is now widely used by Chinese machinists. It has shown admirable qualities compared to other drills of its kind in cutting efficiency, durability and safety in operation.

Ni Chih-fu was a fifteen-year-old factory apprentice at the time of liberation. His father had died before he was a year old. The combined wages of his mother, a cotton mill hand, his elder brother and sister, both child labourers, were not enough to keep the family properly fed and clothed. So young Chih-fu had only three years of schooling. Most of the time he had to scavenge around in the suburbs and pick wild herbs and greens to augment the family diet. At the



Ni Chih-fu (left) demonstrates his drill to fellow workers

age of 11, he went to work for a foreign oil company in Shanghai. When the foreman found him staring curiously at the machine tools which he was seeing for the first time he got a beating. His job was to sweep the floors. He worked as an apprentice in two other factories before liberation. But he never had a real chance to learn a technical skill. Hours were long and pay small.

With that background it was no wonder that young Ni Chih-fu was an activist in the new post-liberation society. Fighting in the 1952 movement against law-breaking capitalists, he showed up the ways the bosses evaded taxes and how they went in for other shady deals. Keen at work and politically alert, he was sent by his trade union to a technical school, which he finished with flying colours.

In the Peking machine-tool plant where he was assigned to work, he was given a brand new radial drill, and veteran workers came to the workshop to help him and other apprentices master their skills. Within a year he was doing fairly skilled jobs.

It was at this time in 1953 that the movement for technical innovations was beginning to sweep the country. Every day reports of new successes went the rounds of the nation's workshops. Lathe turners especially were introducing effective new methods and appliances and inspired by the general atmosphere Ni Chih-fu began to cast around for ways of improving his own work.

That autumn he was given a batch of special steel plates to drill holes in. He used ordinary fluted twist drills on them but the only effect was to wear out the drills. There was no better result with the ordinary flat drill or other special drills either. The job was urgent; time and material had been lost to no avail. With the Party secretary of the workshop backing him

up, Ni studied the worn-out drills and sought a way out. The idea dawned on him that the solution might be to change the geometrical shape of the drill to enhance its cutting force and reduce its axial force. He finally decided to grind the drill in such a way that its cutting edge was divided into three sections, thus reducing the overall length of the chisel edge, with three cutting points, the centre one being the highest. This drill worked, biting through the special steel and remaining intact.

Ni at that time was just a second-grade worker (there are eight grades). He went on improving his drill for a year longer. Working with a number of skilled machinists in his plant, he perfected its shape and the method of grinding it. It was named the Ni Chih-fu drill and was adopted as a regular part of his plant's equipment.

The People's Government awarded him 1,000 yuan for this invention. When the cheque was handed to him, he said, "I didn't work for money," and asked to have it returned. But this was impossible as it was awarded under government regulations. He then offered to contribute the money to the trade union welfare fund, but this wasn't possible either. The trade union got its welfare fund from the plant administration and did not accept private contributions.

Nationwide Popularization

In 1958, it was decided that the Ni Chih-fu drill should be popularized throughout the country. This was the year that the Communist Party put forward its general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. This marked the start of a great economic upsurge and as part of the drive behind it Ni and other outstanding workers from Peking toured Chungking, Taiyuan and other industrial cities to spread their knowledge of advanced techniques.

Before he set out, Ni recalls, the Communist Party secretary of his factory gave him a piece of advice: "Pass on your knowledge unreservedly and learn from others modestly." It stood him in good stead. One day, when scheduled to demonstrate his drill at a radio parts factory, he found that most drilling jobs there were concerned with brass rather than steel. Was his drill suited to brass work? The question worried him and he nearly decided to cancel the demonstration. Then he remembered the Party secretary's advice. He consulted the veteran machinists in the plant who had rich experience with brass work and as a result produced a new version of the drill to suit the work they were doing. The demonstration was a complete success.

On another occasion, while giving a demonstration in Shanghai, he picked up from a young worker a method for improving the chip-forming quality of the drill. In this way it was further improved.

Ni became a Communist Party member in 1958. He has always kept in mind the Party's admonishment: guard against conceit and be aware at all times of one's shortcomings as well as strong points. As a result of such modest learning from others and constant efforts at improvement, the Ni Chih-fu drill is now a versatile, efficient tool. It comes in different sizes and versions whose chisel edges and other characteristics are exactly calculated to give maximum efficiency in drilling various metals such as medium or low carbon steel, brass, or cast iron. It can drill a large hole at one pass whereas with an ordinary drill it would be necessary to pre-drill a small-diameter hole. It is more efficient too in drilling deep holes because its cutting edge produces chips that are more easily extruded than with ordinary drills and also allows the coolant to produce its maximum effect. Greater accuracy too produces a better quality of drilled surface. The Ni Chih-fu drill thus combines superior cutting qualities with speed and accuracy. Reduced friction reduces wear on the drill and lengthens its life. Compared with ordinary drills of its kind, it is from two to five times more efficient.

For his excellent work Ni Chih-fu was promoted to mechanical engineer in 1961. To gain a systematic

grounding in theory so that he could analyse his work and improve it further, he attended the factory's spare-time college. He studied higher mathematics, theoretical mechanics, the principles of metal-cutting and other subjects. This was more difficult than it sounds for he had hardly any formal education to start with. He had a rich fund of practical experience, however, and made up for what he lacked in book knowledge by diligent study and by sheer hard work and determination inspired by an ardent desire to serve the cause of socialism.

With the theoretical knowledge he acquired he began work on his paper about his drill. Researchers and technicians in many places lent a hand in the experiments involved and Yu Chi-hsun, a lecturer at the Peking Mechanical Engineering Institute, helped Ni with his draft. The result was the paper that won acclaim from scientists from four continents.

Ni Chih-fu, besides his scientific work, is a Deputy of the Peking Municipal People's Congress and a member of the board of the China Society of Mechanical Engineering. On both of these bodies he is well equipped by experience and knowledge to play an active and fruitful role.

Pen Probes

Monster Business

ALL over the U.S. children are being plagued by the "cult of ugliness," capitalism's latest cultural contribution. In films and television, magazines and "comic" books, on sweat shirts and gramophone records, and even in soap sales, businessmen are spewing forth a witch's brew of frightful and weird creatures to play with.

Manufacturers of these grisly delights boast that there is a monster for every child: models, games, dolls, cards, rings, costumes and masks—all replicas of hideous-visaged and bestial characters from American films and horror literature. The would-be makers of ugly little Americans, looking forward to the onrushing Christmas shopping season and sales of toys, are moving in with new goods. One company, which has a \$1,500,000 a year market, has announced a line of monsters-on-wheels; another has come up with make-your-own-monster hobby kits.

The monster business is no small affair. Some of the largest companies in the U.S. have moved in. Eastman Kodak awarded honours in its 1963 Teenage Movie Contest to films such as *The Vampire* and *The Castle of Frankenstein*. One of the biggest soap outfits is using Frankenstein and the Wolf Man to push sales of a product that "scares you clean."

In American business circles those who make big profits in this gruesome trade are held up as bright businessmen. Monster films on television and in cinemas are coining money. While someone's daddy lets loose poisonous chemicals in south Viet Nam, someone's kiddie, when asked what scene she liked best in a recent film replies: "Where they tear out a human heart," as was the case of a nine-year-old girl. Meanwhile, the bimonthly *Famous Monsters*, with a circulation of nearly a million, holds its own horror-movie contest and a group of youngsters joins in and turns out a feature called *I Was a Teenage Mummy*.

Capitalist culture, which is a big business in the U.S., aims at infecting the people with cynicism and contempt for humans, even among the young. Its latest contribution, turning children into "make-believe" monsters, is a look into the mind of the entire system at home and abroad—the real monster ruling the U.S.—which spawns the "American way of life" and seeks to bring up a new generation of Ugly Americans while continuing to set off monstrous acts by adults all over the world.



Table Tennis

Peking International Tournament

FIFTEEN thousand spectators who packed Peking's Workers' Gymnasium on the evening of October 21 cheered the winners, runners-up and all the competitors as the floodlights went on and the band struck up for the prize-giving ceremony which crowned four days of keen competition at the 1964 Peking International Table Tennis Invitation Tournament.

Promising Crop of Players

All who saw the tournament were impressed by the rapid progress table tennis has made in Asia in recent years. A large number of youngsters gave a good account of themselves against some of the world's leading players. Korea's 19-year-old Jung Yang Woong, playing in his first international competition, defeated Japan's reigning champion Ken Konaka in the second round of the men's singles event. In the women's singles, China's 19-year-old Cheng Min-chih defeated Masako Seki, the women's singles title holder of Japan. Japan's Naoko Fukazu, another 19-year-old, scored hard-won but spectacular victories over China's top-ranking players — Liang Li-chen, Cheng Min-chih and Han Yu-chen — to win the women's singles crown. Many other young players showed great promise. These included Cam-

bodia's Yang Chhor Nam, Japan's Chi Kawahara and Nobuhiko Hasegawa, and Viet Nam's Nguyen Thi Mai. For their outstanding play, special prizes were awarded to Cambodia's Yang Chhor Nam, Ceylon's Nimo Ramchand and Srini Lucas, Indonesia's Andi Ratna Kamaruddin and Sugeng Utomo, Korea's O Jung Ja, Nepal's Yages Prasad Lohani and Ishwari Rana, and Viet Nam's Nguyen Ngoc Phan and Nguyen Thi Mai.

There was a great diversity in styles of play. What struck the fans most was perhaps the fact that not a few players using the tennis grip favoured an all-out attacking game—a trend that is winning ever greater attention—while those who relied mainly on a steady defence used a greater variety of spins in their returns. Their successes at the tournament against world-ranking players augurs well for the further development of the game.

Finals Night

The huge circular gymnasium was filled to capacity on the evening of the finals. Apart from the men's singles which was a match between two Chinese players, the other four events were finals between Chinese and Japanese players. In the

men's singles China's Hsu Yin-sheng, who had beaten the world champion Chuang Tse-tung in the semi-finals, defeated world runner-up Li Fu-jung 21:14, 21:16, 12:21 and 24:22 in one of the most thrilling matches of the tournament. In duels of guile, smash and counter-smash, Hsu, who is No. 5 in world ranking, put on a dazzling display of all-round artistry with fast hits, drop shots, and angled drives while Li Fu-jung, a more powerful hitter, concentrated on hard smashes.

In the gruelling five-game match in the women's singles, Naoko Fukazu of Japan beat Han Yu-chen of China 13:21, 15:21, 21:17, 21:19, 21:17. Coming from behind with two games lost, Fukazu played her usual game but matched her strong, attacking opponent stroke for stroke with a tactical game of split-second decisions. She succeeded in drawing level with her opponent at two games each, fighting for every single point, and went on to clinch the match.

The well-co-ordinated play of China's Chuang Tse-tung and Hsu Yin-sheng, who were runners-up in this event at the 27th World Championships, gained them victory over Japan's Koji Kimura and Ken Konaka 21:19, 24:22 and 21:16 in the finals of the men's doubles. Fu Chi-fang, coach of the Chinese team, praised this as one of the best matches of the tournament. Said Fu: "Although the Chinese pair won, the game was nevertheless close. Both sides did their best." Japanese coach Ichiro Ogimura singled out Hsu Yin-sheng as the best player of the four. "He was calm and concentrated in judging how to play against Konaka. He returned Kimura's services to Konaka's backhand but Konaka was erratic in nine out of ten shots. Chuang Tse-tung and Kimura, as usual, were in top form," this former world champion said.

In a close, exciting match the Japanese women's doubles pair, Masako Seki and Noriko Yamanaka, defeated China's Han Yu-chen and Liang Li-chen 21:15, 24:26, 19:21, 21:19, 21:18. The critical last game was a seesaw battle and the score



Kimiyo Matsuzaki (coach of the Japanese women's team) giving tips to Chinese girl players



Chuang Tse-tung of China (right) exchanging experience with G.R. Joshi of Nepal (centre) and S. Gunaratne of Ceylon (left)

from the start was so close that the issue was in doubt till the last few shots.

The finals of the mixed doubles saw Japan's Koji Kimura and Masako Seki defeat Li Fu-jung and Han Yu-chen of China 13:21, 21:12, 21:16, 21:16 to end the tournament.

What the Experts Say

The leaders of the various teams all commented favourably on the standard of play and spoke well of the efficient way the tournament was run. Kiyotaro Hasegawa, leader of the Japanese team, was impressed by the high level of play and the improvements achieved by individual players. "Beyond expectations" was his verdict on the improvement shown by the Korean players. He noted that the Cambodian players also did exceptionally well. He drew attention to the remarkable performance of the young players and said that although it would be some time before such leading veterans as Chuang Tse-tung, Li Fu-jung and Hsu Yin-sheng of China, and Koji Kimura and Ken Konaka of Japan were excelled in important meetings in the foreseeable future, a new crop of talented young players was fast approaching their level.

Willy Warokka, leader of the Indonesian team, was of the opinion that the level of play at the Peking tournament was higher than the

Asian performances both at the Prague World Championships and the First GANEFO. Not only did the Chinese and Japanese players give a display of high-class table tennis, he said, but the Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Ceylonese and Nepalese players showed vast improvement.

Friendship and Co-operation

Unreserved sharing of experience by all participants keyed the spirit of friendship and co-operation at the four-day tournament. Taking part were 66 players from eight countries—Cambodia, Ceylon, Indonesia, Japan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Nepal, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and China. Even minutes before going into actual competition, players were often still practising together and exchanging tips on their game with their opponents. "We have no secrets to keep from others; we want to give and take" was a typical reaction from coaches and players. There was keen study of techniques. This led to the organization of a forum on training methods for all coaches on October 23, while the players met once again for a joint training session. The reigning world women's singles champion Kimiyo Matsuzaki, who is visiting China this time as coach of the Japanese women's team, gave a special coaching session to young Chinese girls.

Ichiro Ogimura praised this forum on coaching technique as "a good idea for raising the standard of table tennis in Asia and for promoting friendship." "I have never seen or heard of such an international forum in any other country before this tournament," he said. Willy Warokka, President of the All-Indonesia Table Tennis Association, commented: "I have led the Indonesian team to several major international tournaments but I must say the friendly and co-operative atmosphere at the Peking tournament is outstanding. It is typical of the spirit of unity and co-operation among the people of the new emerg-

ing forces." Other team leaders expressed similar satisfaction.

The Peking tournament showed that keen and exhilarating play went hand in hand with this spirit of friendship and co-operation. Vice-Premier Ho Lung toasted this spirit at the banquet he gave to all the participating teams: "This tournament gave full play to the spirit of solidarity and friendship, mutual help and learning from each other. This is extremely valuable. The people of Asia, the new emerging forces and the whole world should unite and be friendly, help and learn from each other not only in physical culture and sports but also in other fields. This will benefit the cause of world peace and human progress."

China v. Japan

After the international tournament, Chinese and Japanese players played three friendly matches in Peking.

In the first match on Oct. 24, China won the men's team event 5:1 and Japan the women's team event 3:0. That evening China fielded Chuang Tse-tung, Li Fu-jung and Chang Hsieh-lin against Japan's Koji Kimura, Ken Konaka and Takao Nohira.

Japanese women players Naoko Fukazu, Masako Seki and Noriko Yamanaka played brilliantly in their clean sweep over China's Han Yu-chen, Lin Hui-ching and Liang Lichen.

The players met again on Oct. 25, this time in six singles matches for men and six for women. The Japanese men came out on top, winning five and losing one, while the women's matches ended in a draw with three victories and three defeats for each side.

In the third encounter on Oct. 27, the Chinese men's team of Hsu Yin-sheng, Wang Chia-sheng and Chou Lan-sun defeated the Japanese side of Koji Kimura, Ken Konaka and Hiroshi Kawase 5:0 in the team contest.

However, the women's game was very close and the Japanese team won an exciting victory when Naoko Fukazu and Masako Seki bested their Chinese opponents Li Ho-nan and Ti Chiang-hua by 3:2.

ACROSS THE LAND

Turning the Country Green

AFFORESTATION in the past decade and a half has been carried out on an unprecedented scale. Annual spring and autumn mass tree-planting drives have steadily increased the nation's timber reserves, helped soil conservation and brought on added protection against winds and sandstorms. The speeded up planting pace is reflected by the first eight months of 1964 when the total area afforested in China was 50 per cent greater than in all 1963.

One of the biggest tree belts covers almost 2 million *mu* across 54 counties in the western part of northeast China and eastern Inner Mongolia. In north China, young forests have grown up on land totalling over 6 million *mu* near the ancient Great Wall. The Yulin region, in north Shensi Province, has won nationwide acclaim as a desert-tamer. Forced to move south three times in 130 years, the city of Yulin succeeded in pushing back the Mao-wusu Desert and turned huge tracts of sandy wasteland into fertile fields and grasslands. More than 1,000 kilometres away, two-thirds of the beaches on the south China coast of Kwangtung Province — 1,400 kilometres — have been provided with a dense growth of trees.

In China's mountainous areas in particular, people's communes have planted fruit and trees yielding oil and starch which helps diversify the economy and increase income. South China has also been the scene of widespread planting of economically valuable trees for tung and tea oil.

Timber areas which had been depleted by felling have been replanted. The lumber industry in the nation's timber centre in the northeast and Inner Mongolia, instead of working solely by manual labour as was the case before liberation, uses tractors, trucks, chainsaws and other machinery manufactured in China for felling, collecting and transporting. In the Greater Khingan Mountains

the forests resound with the noise and clatter of machinery, a far cry from the days when it was referred to as "China's quiet backyard."

The people's communes are the mainstay of afforestation in China. They run 30,000 forestry farms. Some 200,000 members, relying on collective efforts, are engaged mainly in planting and caring for trees. There are also 3,000 big state forestry farms, sixfold the 1957 figure. Seventy per cent of them cover at least 10,000 *mu* each. These farms employ more than 200,000 staff and workers.

National Minority Notes

THE 38 million national minority people in China comprise about six per cent of the population but the area inhabited by them covers half the country's 9,600,000 sq. km. They exercise regional autonomy in many areas. The five largest of these are the autonomous regions of Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang Uighur, Kwangsi Chuang, Ningsia Hui and Tibet, the last named being still in the preparatory stage. Smaller communities live in 29 autonomous *chou* and 65 autonomous counties.

Formerly mainly dependent on animal husbandry, subsistence farming and hunting, the minority people were politically repressed, economically exploited and culturally backward. Today they have all made great economic and cultural advances. Reflecting the different stages of their socialist revolution, they are organized in mutual-aid teams, co-operatives or people's communes.

Farm tools, interest-free loans and other forms of state aid have helped to boost their agricultural production. TIBET this year has had its sixth consecutive good harvest following the smashing of serfdom in 1959. In the six years grain output has risen 50 per cent and the number of livestock 40 per cent. SINKIANG has gathered in another good wheat

harvest, 18 per cent higher than in 1963. In livestock raising this year's increase of 7 million animals is a record. INNER MONGOLIA more than doubled its 1949 agricultural output, and its herds went up by 10 million in the stock-breeding year ending last June.

Relatively complete industrial systems have already been established in Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang and Kwangsi where industrial production accounts for over one-half of the value of all production. Compared with 1958, electricity produced in the national minority areas last year has increased 3.5-fold, steel 4.5-fold, cotton yarn nearly 3-fold and chemical fertilizer 21-fold.

Most counties and many of the townships in autonomous areas are now reached by motor roads. All the major national minority areas have schools and colleges. For the first time books and periodicals have been published for many minorities in their own languages.

As a result of improved medical care, population decline in the minority areas has been arrested and numbers are steadily increasing. The Mongolian population of Inner Mongolia for instance has gone up by 62 per cent since liberation.

More Farm Machinery and Implements

THE pace of rural transformation in China is being accelerated by the supply of more farm machinery and semi-mechanized implements.

The nation's more than 100,000 farm tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. units) is now six times that of 1957, the year before the formation of the people's communes. More than 70 per cent of the counties in China are equipped with tractors and other farm machinery by 1,500 agricultural machinery stations which are run by the government or people's communes. Most of these stations are in important grain and cotton producing areas.

During 1964 the stations not only extended their services but reported higher working efficiency and reduced operating costs. Meanwhile,

they have helped the communes extend their farming area by levelling farmland, digging ditches, and carrying out irrigation and drainage work.

Farm specialists and workers have designed and made new types of farm machines to meet the requirements of local production. Examples are those specially adapted to the ridged fields of northeast China, the wet paddyfields in the south, and work on the north China plain.

While producing mechanized machinery, China is stressing the importance of semi-mechanized implements for the farms (roughly speaking, this refers to machines and implements with improved working mechanisms but which still have to be operated mainly by man or animal power). The policy of simultaneous development of complete and semi-mechanization, with the main emphasis on the latter will be carried out over a considerably long period. This is because the transition from old-fashioned farm tools to modern farm machinery means a very long process of development. Without the semi-mechanization of farm implements, it is impossible to realize full mechanization of the means of agricultural production.

So far the nation's industrial departments have designed and turned out more than 100 varieties of such implements which have been proved successful. Thirty million of them are being used at present in the

countryside. These cover almost every kind of farm work including irrigation construction, ploughing and cultivating, pumping, pest control, threshing, farm produce processing and rural transport.

Two Former Poor Peasants

THIS brief account of a Party secretary's friendship for a one-time poor peasant reflects the Party line of always firmly relying on those classed at the time of the land reform as poor and lower-middle peasants, the mainstay of the revolution in the countryside yesterday and the most enthusiastic supporters of the people's communes today.

Jao Hsing-li, a former poor peasant himself, is the Party secretary of the Wangcheng People's Commune in Hupeh Province, and Wan Teng-an, the poorest in the village before land reform, is a member of the commune's October Production Brigade.

After land reform, the Party led the peasants in organizing mutual-aid teams and co-operatives. The peasants knew they must pool their efforts if their lot were to be improved. Jao helped set up the county's first agricultural producers' co-op. When Wan with many mouths to feed and his children too young to work applied, some members demurred, afraid Wan might be a liability. But

Jao, aware of Wan's difficult straits, pleaded and argued until he was admitted. Jao's persuasion paid off. Wan proved himself one of the staunchest supporters of the collective, working unsparingly for the co-op.

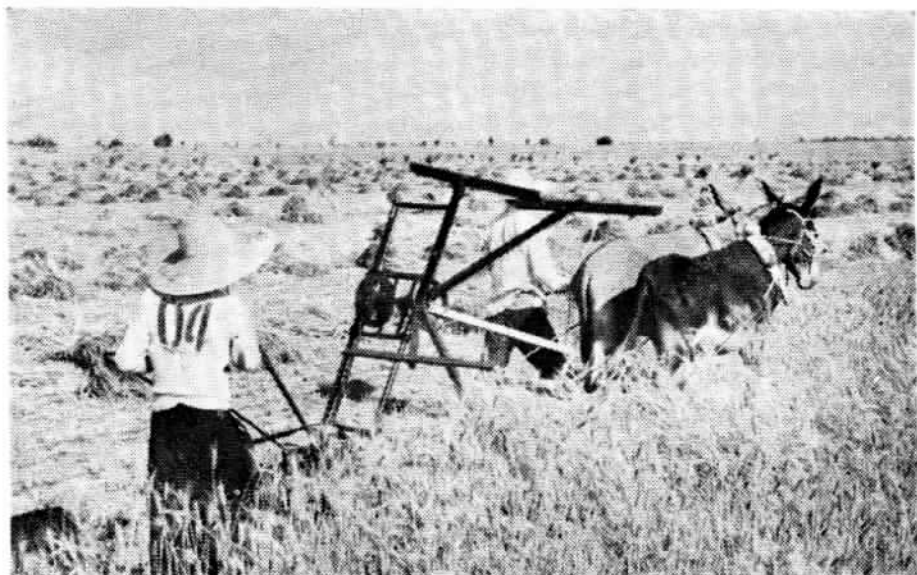
Several years later when the commune was set up, Wan's devotion was unflagging. No matter what his duties, he carried them out so wholeheartedly that he was appointed to a position of utmost responsibility — in charge of the brigade's property.

To Jao it was evident that the most zealous and hard-working members for the collective were people like Wan, whose well-being had risen with the growing prosperity of the collective. He relied on them, took counsel from them, and paid particular attention to their needs.

When Jao had to go to the city, Wuhan, for a meeting he thought of the Wan family's eldest boy who had been crippled by burns. The lad had not been able to stand up for more than 15 years because the skin had healed up badly, fusing the lower half of the leg to the thigh. Although the family had prospered with the commune and could afford special medical treatment, the brigade loaned the Wans some money in case the cost was not covered. It was a long trip, by cart, bus, boat and on foot. Where they had to walk, Jao carried the crippled lad on his back. The operation was a success, and when the young man walked into his house there was general rejoicing.

For Wan the curing of his crippled son left him with an indelible impression; in his mind, he relived the long years when he could do nothing for the boy's ailment, brought on by the legacy left him from his poor peasant poverty before liberation.

One March night, when Jao was racing through a torrential rain, which suddenly hit the village, to check the brigade granary, he found Wan, stripped to the waist, running to and fro plugging leaks with his cotton-padded jacket and other garments. . . .



Shansi peasants use horse-drawn harvester to bring in wheat crop

ROUND THE WORLD

Cambodia Warns U.S.

Blow For Blow

In a joint statement issued on October 27 by the legislative and executive branch of the government, Cambodia strongly condemned the repeated, unprovoked attacks made by the U.S.-south Vietnamese forces against Cambodia. It stated that a grave danger was threatening the survival of the Khmer nation and demanded that these acts of war cease at once. It also warned the aggressors that, taxed to the limit of their patience, the people of Cambodia would return blow for blow without hesitation and break off diplomatic relations with the United States.

Government communiques released in Phnom Penh the day before had revealed that the United States and its puppet forces in south Viet Nam had been attacking Cambodia over the previous few days in flagrant violation of its sovereignty.

On October 24 and 25 three groups of U.S.-south Vietnamese aircraft raided the check-post at Dak Dam in Mondolkiri Province and wrecked a primary school. The Cambodian anti-aircraft units opened fire and hit two of the planes. One U.S. Dakota fell on Cambodian territory and the other on the south Viet Nam side.

At about 15:00 hours on October 25 the U.S. forces in south Viet Nam and their hirelings carried out an operation to rescue the wrecked Dakota. Three helicopters protected by nine Dakotas, four Skyraiders and two F-101's intruded into Cambodia's airspace, strafed the area where the Dakota had crashed and recovered the wrecked plane.

The U.S. and south Vietnamese air pirates also attacked other points during these two days, Banteai Chakrey village at about 16:00 hours on October 24 and Anlong Kres village at 9:00 hours on October 25.

An October 26 government communique pointed out that these repeated attacks on Cambodian territory signify that Cambodia's neighbours and their allies have sought

to provoke a general conflict in Southeast Asia. The joint statement of October 27 warned the United States and the Saigon regime that strong action would be taken to meet aggression should there be further violations of Cambodia's territory, airspace and waters.

Wind of Change

Zambia Independent

After its neighbour Malawi, Northern Rhodesia is the second country in Africa to win independence this year. On October 24 this landlocked country in the central-south highlands became the Republic of Zambia. The flag of one more independent nation was raised on the emergent continent. So ends British colonial rule for 3.4 million African people.

Kenneth Kaunda, leader of the United National Independence Party (UNIP), assumed office as President amid national rejoicing. Reuben Kamanga, second in command of the UNIP, is Vice-President. The cabinet announced by President Kaunda includes Simon Kapwepwe, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mainza Chona, Minister of Home Affairs, Arthur Wina, Minister of Finance, and Justin Chimba, Minister of Labour and Mines. The first President of independent Zambia declared that non-alignment would be the foundation of the country's foreign policy.

Zambia which takes its name from the Zambezi River which flows through the country is known as "the land of copper." It fell on evil days at the turn of the century when

the imperialist countries were scrambling for colonies in Africa. In 1895 it was seized by Cecil Rhodes' British South Africa Company and later renamed Northern Rhodesia after this British colonialist. Zambia's wealth was sucked and syphoned into the City. In 1924 Whitehall took over the administration from the British South Africa Company but the latter's plunder continued as before. The best and most fertile areas, 65 per cent of the total, were set apart as "Crown" or "trust" land for white settlers, while the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants, the Africans, were herded into what were called "native reserves" set up in the remaining 35 per cent.

Attracted by the huge profits squeezed out of the fabulous copper mines, Wall Street money-grabbers were soon on the scene, and American capital joined forces with British. Thus the country fell victim to rapacious American as well as British adventurers. Anglo-American infiltration brought white settler-estates and racial discrimination and segregation of the worst kind. The Africans were not only made to sweat and slave for the white pot-bellies, they were denied minimum rights in the land of their birth.

Oppression begets resistance. Throughout the 70 years of British rule the people of Zambia waged a sustained struggle to free their country from the colonial yoke. A great blow for freedom was struck in 1955 when 40,000 workers at the copper mines downed tools and stayed on strike for three long months. The wind of change, signalling the end of alien rule, was blowing strongly after the First Afro-Asian Conference at Bandung. The burgeoning sentiments of nationalism found expression in organized mass struggles, with the use of violence as the principal means to fight the oppressor. In August 1961 an armed struggle was initiated in the northern part of the country by the copper-mine workers, and this soon spread far and wide, even to the fringes of Lusaka, the capital. Guerrilla warfare broke out at the same time in the rural areas. With the people up in arms the British Government was forced in November 1963 to make



concessions and agree to giving Northern Rhodesia self-government. Talks on the question of independence took place in London last May and finally Whitehall had to accept the inevitable.

Zambia has come into its own again as an independent nation. But the tentacles of the economic octopus of the British South Africa Company have still to be chopped off. As a measure to help the country stand on its own feet, President Kaunda, a week before independence, concluded an agreement with the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar to build a railway linking Lusaka with Dar-es-Salaam. The projected line will provide the inland country with an eastern outlet to the sea.

Southern Rhodesia

Fraudulent Referendum

While Northern Rhodesia has hauled down the Union Jack to become independent, the country to its south bearing a similar colonial name remains in the grip of fascist white rule. To halt the inexorable march of progress, the white settlers' government in Southern Rhodesia is trying a new trick. It has announced a "referendum on independence" to be held on November 5.

The move, designed to perpetuate colonial rule, has been taken with the blessings of the British authorities in London. There has been some talk in Whitehall of curbing the Ian Smith regime, but this is just talk because the British Establishment is making only a pretence of observing legal niceties. Ian Smith has known all the time that he could make the declaration of "unilateral independence" without meeting any real opposition from London. The ballyhoo about "rebellion against the sovereign" is merely eyewash to deceive the world.

It is a travesty even of bourgeois democracy to call what the Smith regime is trying to impose on the people on November 5 a "referendum." For this so-called polling of opinion is limited to the white electorate and a sprinkling of Africans in its service. Some four million African people who represent well over 90 per cent of the population have been disfranchised under the

Southern Rhodesian constitution. And their leaders, Joshua Nkomo, Ndabaningi Sithole and others are, moreover, held incommunicado by the white rulers who are bent on breaking the spirit of the surging national-independence movement.

The two main nationalist parties, the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and the banned Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), have set their face against the "referendum." They have declared that if there is to be a franchise it must be on the basis of one man one vote, as called for by the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.) at its meeting in Cairo earlier in the year. The leaders of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, Kenya, Uganda and Zambia who happened to be meeting at Dar-es-Salaam a fortnight ago also rejected the "referendum" idea. They appealed to the new Labour Government to honour the pledge given at the July British Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference that Southern Rhodesia, like all other former dependent territories, would proceed speedily to independence.

South America

De Gaulle's Tour

General de Gaulle has concluded his 20,000-mile tour of ten countries in South America. It was a sequel to his visit to Mexico in March and the longest trip abroad by the French head of state since he went to the Elysée in 1958. Before President de Gaulle set out on his long-heralded journey into the "backyard of the United States," the American monopoly press showed unusual solicitude for his health. Pious arguments against the "gruelling" tour and "exacting" timetable were advanced.

The United States which has never looked upon Latin America as anything but its own "backyard" had indeed cause for concern. France has proved a difficult and awkward ally. Now it is exerting its influence in a sphere which the U.S. jealously regards as its own. Official quarters and the press in France did nothing to allay fears. They spelled out the objective of the tour before the general's departure. Alain Peyrefitte, Minister for Information, said that it

would emphasize France's awareness of the importance of the emergence of Latin America on the world scene and its role as "a balancing factor." *Combat*, the Paris daily, made it plainer still. "De Gaulle's March visit to Mexico was a probe whereas the present tour is an offensive." The *New York Times* wrote apprehensively on the eve of the President's first stop in Venezuela that "General de Gaulle is going to stir things up in South America."

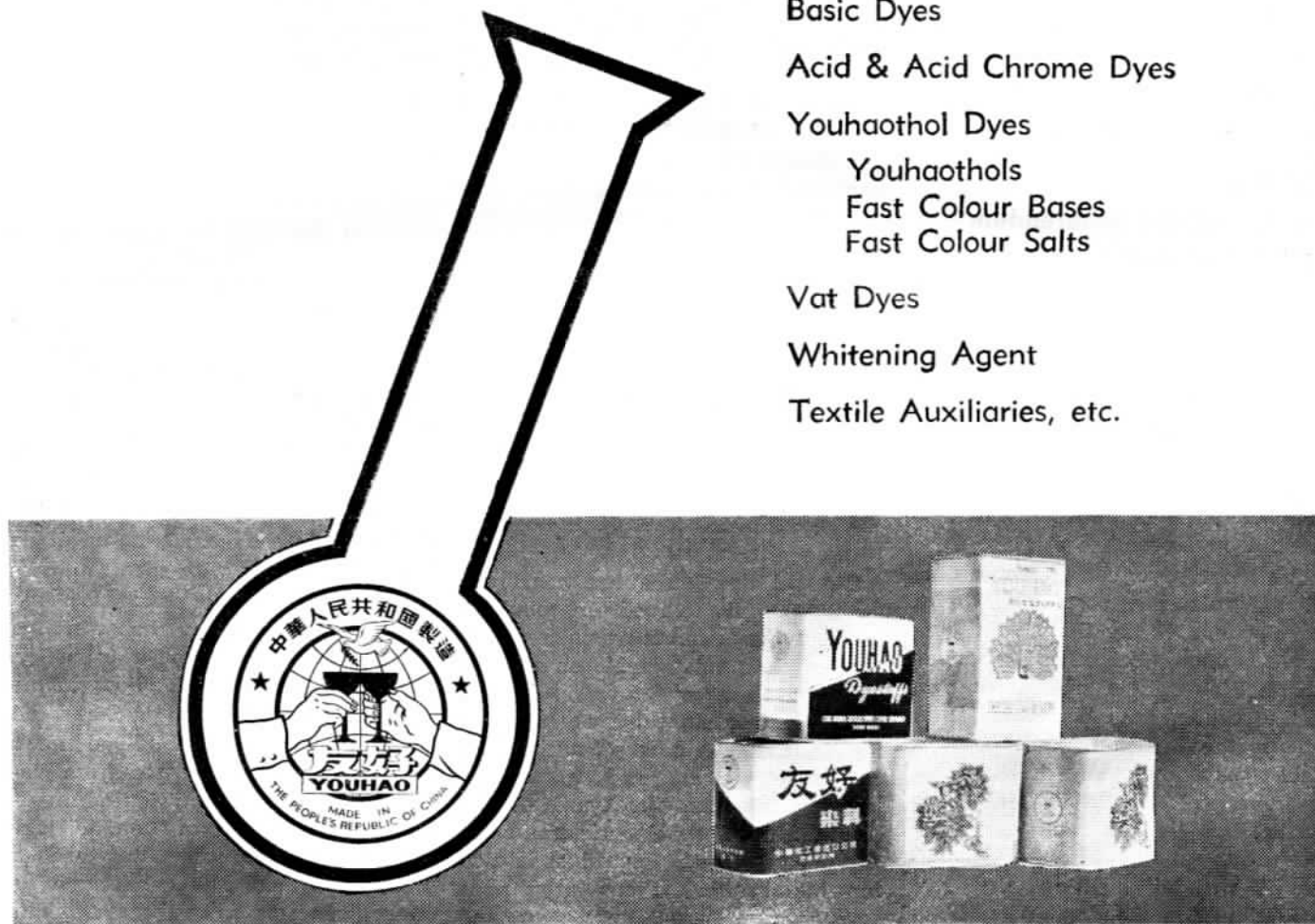
Predictably, de Gaulle told the Venezuelan Congress that no country should be allowed "to subjugate any country from outside" or "to establish its own systems of political and economic administration abroad." In his swing through the continent he spoke consistently in this vein. *Time*, the American weekly magazine, said that "never once did de Gaulle mention the U.S. by name, but his meaning was clear."

In his public speeches and in the communiqués he signed with various heads of governments as well, de Gaulle dwelt on the "Latin tradition" shared in common by France and Latin America. He played up their "close ties," "consanguineous relations," "common ideals," and "same civilization." He also took up the question of prices for agricultural and mineral products with such countries as Chile, Argentina and Uruguay, which are victims of the swindling U.S. buy-cheap-and-sell-dear policy.

De Gaulle's tour took 26 days. During this period the United States did not sit on its hands. One news report said that "emissaries from Washington went to each South American capital ahead of him to take counter action." But half way through French Foreign Minister Couve de Murville, who was in the President's entourage, was already able to claim two achievements: first, France had returned to Latin America and, secondly, its attraction to Latin America had increased. The American press, reflecting Washington's official sentiments, did not like de Gaulle's efforts to "wean South America from the United States" at all. The *New York Times* talked of a "permanently unsettling" effect and feared that the visit might "involve a lessening of Latin American dependence on the 'colossus of the north.'"

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