

PEKING REVIEW

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Round the World and Other Features

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

NEW PAMPHLET

Seven Letters Exchanged Between
The Central Committees of the
Communist Party of China and the
Communist Party of the
Soviet Union

*This pamphlet contains seven letters exchanged between the
two Parties from November 29, 1963 to May 7, 1964.*

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(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

May 22, 1964 Vol. VII No. 21

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THE WEEK

Among the major events of the week:

- President Ibrahim Abboud of the Sudan received a rousing welcome during his visit to China on May 16-20.
- *Renmin Ribao* in its May 18 editorial called for an immediate halt to fresh U.S. imperialist ventures in south Viet Nam.
- Scheduled flights started on the new China-Cambodia air route.
- The Hsinhua News Agency is authorized to refute slanders spread by the Laotian Ministry of National Defence.
- The Chinese press published:
 - a speech made by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the 5th Congress of the Korean Democratic Youth League, calling on all Korean youth to combat modern revisionism.
 - the political report made at the 4th National Conference of the Peruvian Communist Party. It condemns revisionists at home and abroad and points out that the leadership of the C.P.S.U. has betrayed Marxism-Leninism and revolutionary principles.
 - an article from the April issue of the Japanese journal *Zenei*, calling on all Party and progressive writers to eliminate revisionist influences in literature.
 - the April 22 editorial of the Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit* marking the 94th anniversary of Lenin's birth. It points out that Leninism and revisionism are incompatible and that Khrushchov and his followers are the biggest saboteurs of unity of the international communist movement and the socialist camp.
 - the April 22 editorial of the Korean paper *Rodong Shinmoon* commemorating the anniversary of Lenin's birth. It calls on all fraternal Parties to combat modern revisionism and oppose its splitting activities.
 - a recent speech by Hoang Tung, chief editor of the Vietnamese paper *Nhandan*, repudiating the revisionists' fallacy in regard to the national-liberation movement.
 - a statement issued on May 16 by the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party on Yoshio Shiga's anti-Party activities.

Chairman Mao Receives Guests

Chairman Mao Tse-tung on May 15 received members of an Albanian women's delegation and three Albanian film workers. They had a cordial and friendly talk.

The women's delegation was led by Vito Kapo, President of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union and Member of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour.

On May 17, Chairman Mao received members of the delegation of the Eastern Publishing House of Italy led by Dino Frangion Livio. The Italian guests have come to China to attend

the May Day celebrations and visit the country at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Hsinhua Authorized to Refute Slanders

False reports about Chinese troops entering Laos have been spread by the Laotian Ministry of National Defence in an attempt to hoodwink the people regarding the real situation there. In its May 15 military communique, it alleged that "two Chinese battalions . . . have all along been in Muong Sing" and that "two Chinese companies, coming from Nam Tha . . . are now eliminating

the patriots in Long Ya who have been resisting foreign occupation."

Concerning this, the Hsinhua News Agency is authorized to declare: "Chinese troops have never entered any place in Laos. These allegations contained in the military communique of the Laotian Ministry of National Defence are fabricated with ulterior motives. At present, the U.S. imperialists and the Savannakhet clique are stepping up their activities to sabotage the Laotian National Union Government and the Geneva agreements and have seriously aggravated the Laotian situation. Clearly, the spreading of these lies is a vicious move on the part of the U.S. imperialists and the Savannakhet clique to confuse public opinion in order to cover up their own criminal manoeuvres in Laos."

Korean Guests in Peking

Chairman Liu Shao-chi on May 13 received members of the delegation of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly led by Choi Won Taik, its Chairman, and Kang Ryang Wook, Vice-President of its Presidium. They arrived in Peking on May 11 on a friendly visit at the invitation of Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

On the evening of their arrival, Chairman Chu Teh gave a banquet in their honour. Toasting his guests, he said that their just concluded visits to Southeast Asian countries had further strengthened the friendship and unity of the Asian peoples and made valuable contributions to the cause of opposing imperialism and colonialism and defending world peace.

Referring to the outstanding role played by the Korean Workers' Party in defending the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement and in combating modern revisionism, Chairman Chu Teh said: "The people and Communist Party of China are proud of having such revolutionary comrade-in-arms as the Korean people and the Korean Workers' Party."

Chairman Choi Won Taik, in his reply, praised the close Sino-Korean

friendship forged in the long years of common revolutionary struggle. "The Korean people," he said, "regard as their true friends the Chinese people who firmly adhere to Marxism-Leninism and revolutionary principles." He described the world situation as favourable to revolutionaries, and said that imperialism and all reactionaries were doomed to fail.

The Korean delegation left for home on May 14.

China Supports People of Aden And South Yemen

The Chinese Foreign Ministry on May 13 sent a note to the Embassy of the United Arab Republic in Peking supporting the statement issued on April 25 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.A.R. in reply to the statement issued by the British Foreign Ministry on April 24.

The Chinese note expressed concern over the sending of reinforcements by Britain to Aden and South Yemen and the subjecting of the people there to bloody repressions. It described the British action as a direct provocation to the Arab people and a serious threat to peace in the Middle East and the rest of the world. The note declared: "The Chinese Government and people resolutely condemn British imperialism for its aggressive atrocity and express firm support for the people of Aden and South Yemen in their just struggle against British colonial rule and for independence and freedom. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the just stand taken by His Excellency President Nasser of the United Arab Republic who recently demanded the withdrawal of Britain from Aden and South Yemen and the dismantling of all imperialist military bases on Arab territories; they firmly support the Arab people of Palestine in their just struggle to oppose U.S. imperialism, to restore their legitimate rights and to return to their homeland."

Sino-Cambodian Air Link

China and Cambodia inaugurated scheduled flights between Canton and Phnom Penh on May 19.

In his message of greetings to Huot Sambath, Cambodian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Minister Chen Yi said that the new air route "will promote the traditional friendship and the economic and cultural interflow between the peoples of the two countries and will contribute to the common cause of enhancing friendly exchanges among the Asian-African countries and defending world peace."

Renmin Ribao on May 13 published an editorial celebrating the opening of this new air service.

China and Soviet Union Sign Protocols

A protocol on exchange of goods in 1964 between China and the Soviet Union was signed on May 13. This concluded talks held in Peking by government trade delegations of the two countries.

According to the protocol, China will supply the Soviet Union with non-ferrous metals and non-ferrous ores, frozen and canned pork, frozen mutton, egg products, apples, oranges, wool, woollen and silk fabrics, sewed goods, knitwear, industrial chemicals and other goods.

The Soviet Union will supply China with metal-cutting machine tools, tractors, IL-18 airliners, lorries, machinery and accessories, instruments, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, petroleum products, timber, industrial chemicals, soap and other goods.

The two parties also signed a protocol on the payment ahead of schedule by China of the 1960 trade arrears owed to the Soviet Union. According to the protocol, China will use its favourable 1963 balance of trade to pay, ahead of schedule, trade arrears to the Soviet Union, due for payment in 1965. A previous agreement between the two parties required the paying up of the 1960 trade arrears in the four years from 1962 to 1965. The new protocol calls for completion of the payments in 1964, one year ahead of schedule.

President Ibrahim Abboud Visits China

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL Ibrahim Abboud, President of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of the Sudan, paid a visit to China on May 16-20. He was the guest of honour of Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai. This was President Abboud's first visit and also the first visit ever paid by a leader of independent Sudan to this country. It was hailed by the capital's dailies as another event of major importance in Sino-Sudanese friendly relations following last January's visit to the Sudan by Premier Chou.

The Sudanese leader spent four memorable days in China. He met Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Chairman Chu Teh, Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese leaders and had cordial and friendly exchanges with them. He also met the people who heartily greeted him and his colleagues in a mass rally attended by more than 10,000 people in Peking which well expressed the sentiments of the Chinese people towards their African guests. Despite a busy official schedule, he found time to visit the Museum of the Chinese Revolution and the Palace Museum in the company of Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu. He also visited the picturesque Summer Palace where Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premiers Chen Yi and Lo Jui-ching and tens of thousands of weekend holiday-makers gave him a tumultuous welcome.

The successful talks President Abboud held with the Chinese leaders manifested Asian-African solidarity in the common cause of opposing imperialism. This was well described by Premier Chou En-lai at the banquet given by President Abboud on May 18 in Peking. The Premier said: "The leaders of China and the Sudan have held cordial and sincere talks on international questions of common concern and on the question of further strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries. We have reached identical views on the questions discussed and will issue a joint communique.



Chairman Mao, Chairman Liu and President Abboud at the banquet the latter gave in Peking

(See p.6.) In the face of intrigues and interference by imperialism and new and old colonialism, the Asian and African peoples will always support each other in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence."

Rousing Welcome

On his arrival on May 16, President Abboud received a rousing welcome. When the special plane carrying him landed at 18:00 hours (Peking time), Liu Shao-chi, Tung Pi-wu, Chu Teh, Chou En-lai and the other leaders went up to the plane-side to greet him. The band played the national anthems of the Sudan and China while a 21-gun salute boomed out. Accompanied by Chairman Liu and Premier Chou, President Abboud reviewed a guard of honour. Then Young Pioneers rushed up to present him and his party with bouquets while the great crowd gathered at the airport shouted: "Welcome to President Abboud!" and "Long live Sino-Sudanese friendship!"

President Abboud drove in an open car to the Guest House in the company of Chairman Liu and Premier Chou. Hundreds of thousands of Peking citizens lined both sides of the streets waving flags and bouquets, and singing and dancing to greet their guests from the banks of the River Nile. The city that evening was in festive mood, lit up by a myriad lights and decked with huge portraits of President Abboud at the main crossroads, multi-coloured banners and streamers bearing slogans of welcome in both Chinese and Arabic. When the motorcade, which slowly picked its way through the streets, reached Tien An Men Square there was a tre-

mendous burst of applause mingled with the rat-a-tat of exploding firecrackers. Groups of gaily dressed artists on the square burst into song and performed national dances for their guests. Coloured balloons were set loose, carrying skyward with them huge streamers hailing Sino-Sudanese friendship and Asian-African solidarity. Beaming with smiles, President Abboud waved to the welcomers as his car wove its way through the crowds.

State Banquet

That same evening Chairman Liu gave a state banquet in honour of President Abboud and his party in the banquet hall of the Great Hall of the People.

On behalf of the Chinese people and Government, Chairman Liu extended his hearty welcome to President Abboud and the other Sudanese guests. In his speech he hailed the efforts made by the Republic of the Sudan, under the leadership of President Abboud, to safeguard its independence and sovereignty, liquidate the influence of colonialism and develop its national economy. He also spoke of the awakening of the 300 million African people and the emergence of an advanced and militant Africa as great events of the present era. "No force on earth," he said, "can change the African people's firm determination to push ahead with their national-democratic revolution." The Chinese leader reaffirmed the support of the Chinese Government and people for the African people's struggle against imperialism and new and old colonialism and to win and safeguard their national independence.

Chairman Liu said that the imperialists and their apologists had ridiculed the Asian-African countries for being poor and backward and were trying to use "economic aid" to achieve their aim of prolonging control of these countries. "But," he said, "the practice of

China, the Sudan and many other newly emerging countries in Asia and Africa has proved that, by relying on the people's strength, making full use of domestic resources and giving full play to the spirit of regeneration through self-reliance, the Asian and African countries are fully capable of building themselves into prosperous and strong states." He stressed that Asian and African countries faced the common task of opposing imperialism and new and old colonialism, winning and safeguarding national independence and defending world peace. "This," he declared, "is the political basis of Asian-African unity which has great vitality and cannot be undermined by any slander or provocation."

President Abboud, in his speech, spoke of the efforts made by the Sudan to eliminate the remnants of colonialism and to develop its national economy. Referring to Sino-Sudanese friendship, he said: "Tomorrow can only bring us closer together and not estrange us from each other." He told the gathering that the struggle for liberation from colonial rule was still going on in Africa. "Colonialism has adopted in Africa certain new forms with which we were not familiar before," he said. "The danger and influence of colonialism in these new forms are no less than before." He denounced imperialism for its racial discrimination and colonial rule and declared: "Imperialism must withdraw from Asia and Africa!"

President Abboud left Peking for Shanghai on May 19. On the eve of his departure, he gave a banquet for the Chinese leaders. Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and other leaders who attended drank toasts with President Abboud to Sino-Sudanese friendship and world peace. The President spent a day in Shanghai before he left the country, carrying with him the friendship of the Chinese people and warm memories of a memorable visit.

Document

Joint Communiqué of Chairman Liu Shao-chi And Sudanese President Abboud

Following is the full text of the joint communiqué of Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Ibrahim Abboud, President of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces of the Republic of the Sudan, issued on May 19, 1964. — Ed.

AT the invitation of Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Ferik Ibrahim Abboud, President of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of the Sudan, paid a friendly visit to China from May 16 to 20, 1964.

Accompanying President Abboud on his visit were H.E. Major-General Mohamed Talaat Farid, Minister of Education and Instruction; H.E. Major-General Hassan

Beshir Nasr, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs and Deputy Kaid of the Sudanese Armed Forces; H.E. Major-General El Magboul El Amin El Hag, Minister of Commerce, Industry and Supply; H.E. Sayed Ahmed Kheir, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mineral Resources; H.E. Sayed Fakhre Ed Din Mohamed, Sudanese Ambassador to Pakistan; Sayed Ahmed Awad El Karim Abu Sin, Member of the Central Council; Sayed Phelmon Majok, Member of the Central Council; Sayed Saad Mahmoud Musa Madibbo, Member of the Central Council; Sayed Mamoun El Mardi, Member of the Central Council.

During their stay in China, President Abboud and his party visited places of interest in Peking and Shanghai and were accorded cordial welcome and friendly hospitality by the Chinese Government and people.

During their visit, Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met President Abboud and his party and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

During the visit, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai held talks with President Abboud. Present at the talks on the Chinese side were Marshal Chen Yi, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senior General Lo Jui-ching, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Chief of General Staff of the People's Liberation Army; Yeh Chi-chuang, Minister of Foreign Trade; Tseng Yung-chuan, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Fang Yi, Director-General of the Central Bureau for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries; Tsao Ying, Vice-Chairman of the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Ku Hsiao-po, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the Sudan; Kung Da-fei, Deputy Director of the West Asian and African Department of the Foreign Ministry. Present at the talks on the Sudanese side were H.E. Major-General Mohamed Talaat Farid, Minister of Education and Instruction; H.E. Major-General Hassan Beshir Nasr, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs and Deputy Kaid of the Sudanese Armed Forces; H.E. Major-General El Magboul El Amin El Hag, Minister of Commerce, Industry and Supply; H.E. Sayed Ahmed Kheir, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mineral Resources; H.E. Sayed Fakhr Ed Din Mohamed, Sudanese Ambassador to Pakistan.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality, frankness, mutual trust and mutual understanding.

During the talks, the two parties had a full exchange of views on international questions of common interest and on the question of further strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries, and their views on questions discussed were identical.

The two parties reiterated the views and opinions expressed in the joint communique issued by them in January 1964 when Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, visited the Republic of the Sudan.

The two parties warmly hailed the new victories won by the Asian and African peoples in their common struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism. The two parties pointed out that imperialism and old and new colonialism are in their last struggle for existence, and that new colonialism is even more dangerous than the old. This is the root cause of tension and of the danger of war in the world. The two parties expressed the view that, to win and safeguard national independence and defend world peace, the struggle against imperialism and colonialism in all its forms must be continued until their final extirpation.

The two parties severely condemned the criminal activities carried out by the imperialists in collusion with Israel, which encroach on or threaten the interests of the Arab peoples, and expressed firm support for the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine to restore their legitimate rights and to demand a return to their homeland.

The two parties expressed firm support for the just struggle of the people of Aden and South Yemen against imperialism and for national independence.

The two parties strongly condemned the colonial rule and racial discrimination existing in South Africa and other parts of Africa, expressed resolute opposition to the imperialist plot of practising racial discrimination and creat-

ing another "Union of South Africa" in Zimbabwe, pledged firm support for the liberation struggles of the peoples in South Africa, Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea and elsewhere, and expressed deep conviction that they would win final victory. The two parties expressed the view that imperialism must get out of Asia and Africa.

Asian-African solidarity is in the fundamental interests of all the Asian and African peoples. The two parties expressed satisfaction with the successes achieved by the Preparatory Meeting for the Second African-Asian Conference held not long ago. They expressed the conviction that the Second African-Asian Conference will carry on and develop the Bandung spirit and further strengthen the Asian-African countries' common cause of unity against imperialism. They indicated that the two Governments were determined to work together with the other Asian and African countries for making positive contributions to the success of the Second African-Asian Conference.

The Chinese side reiterated its support for the policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment pursued by the Republic of the Sudan and for the just struggle of the Sudanese Government and people against imperialist interference in the Sudan's internal affairs in the guise of religious activities, and praised the positive role played by the Sudan in strengthening the solidarity and co-operation among the Arab, the African and the Asian-African countries.

The Chinese side expressed gratitude for the Sudanese Government's support to China's struggle for the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations and against the plot of "two Chinas." It reiterated the five principles guiding the Chinese Government in its relations with the Arab and African countries.

The Sudanese side expressed its appreciation of the Chinese Government's consistent pursuance of a foreign policy of peace and its just stand of supporting the struggles for national independence, opposing imperialism and defending world peace.

The two parties noted with satisfaction that since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the relations of friendship and co-operation between China and the Sudan have made good progress. The daily strengthening of the friendly relations between the two countries not only accords with the desires and the vital interests of both peoples, but also helps to strengthen Asian-African solidarity and safeguard world peace.

In their talks the leaders of the two countries had a full exchange of views on the ways and measures for further expanding the co-operation of the two countries in the economic, trade and cultural fields, and satisfactory results were obtained.

The two parties are convinced that Premier Chou En-lai's visit to the Sudan last January and the present visit of President Abboud to China have made important contributions towards further strengthening the friendship of the two peoples, further developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries and promoting Asian-African solidarity. They pledged that the two Governments would continue to make unremitting efforts to these ends.

President Abboud extended an invitation to Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai for a visit to the Sudan, and the Chairman and the Premier accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Stop New U.S. Imperialist Adventure In South Viet Nam

Following is a translation of "Renmin Ribao's" editorial of May 18. Subheads are ours.—Ed.

U.S. IMPERIALISM has recently been playing dangerously with fire in Southeast Asia. Simultaneously with the reactionary coup d'état it engineered in Laos, Washington has intensified its efforts to extend the aggressive war in south Viet Nam. President Johnson has blatantly expressed the hope that "he would see some other flags" in the south Vietnamese theatre of war. Following his search for accomplices at the SEATO Council Meeting, Rusk rushed to the Hague to try to drag other NATO members into the dirty war against south Viet Nam. McNamara, Taylor and other Pentagon brasshats hastily went to south Viet Nam again to make active preparations. This adventurous plan of U.S. imperialism to spread the aggressive war in south Viet Nam cannot fail to arouse the grave concern and attention of all peace-loving countries and peoples.

Prospect of Another Dien Bien Phu

Why is the Johnson Administration so impatiently taking this course of action? The reason is quite simple: U.S. imperialism is no longer able to carry on in south Viet Nam. Despite all its brutal methods of suppression and the assortment of new tricks it has played, Washington remains powerless to stop the growth of the south Vietnamese people's armed forces and prevent them from winning their liberation war. The "Staley-Taylor Plan," the "helicopter airlift tactics," and the "strategic village plan" have all collapsed. Massacre and the replacement of one stooge by another are of no use; instead U.S. colonial domination in south Viet Nam has been further shaken. This situation has alarmed the *New York Times*, mouthpiece of the U.S. ruling group, which moaned that Washington was facing the gloomy prospect of a "repetition of Dien Bien Phu."

What is to be done then? Johnson answers straight away: Washington is not prepared to "fold up and pull out" but will go on with its aggressive action in south Viet Nam. Nevertheless, Washington is aware that to continue up this blind alley involves too much risk and invites disasters rather than blessings; also it will provoke ever stronger condemnation and opposition

from the people at home and all over the world. Thus it is trying to internationalize its war of aggression in south Viet Nam so as to climb out of the political and military predicament in which it finds itself there.

Johnson Administration's Calculations

The Johnson Administration calculates that by doing so it will be able to keep up the morale of the south Vietnamese puppet group, which is sinking day by day, and prolong its precarious existence.

The Johnson Administration thinks that internationalization will implicate other countries in its crime of violating the Geneva agreements, thus helping avert growing condemnation by world public opinion.

The Johnson Administration also figures that this will help to allay domestic dissatisfaction and ward off criticism from all quarters during the presidential election campaign.

These calculations fully reveal that U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of world peace. It will be recalled that Eisenhower and Kennedy in their election campaigns used the promise of "peace" to fool the people and wangle votes, and now Johnson openly puts up internationalization of the war in south Viet Nam as a stake in his campaign. In the face of this stark reality, however, certain bootlickers still insist on prettifying Johnson and say that he intends to "continue in foreign affairs the policy of the peaceful settlements of international problems," "calling a halt to the cold war." This is nothing but an effort to deliberately whitewash U.S. imperialism, and to put a rosary around the neck of a tiger.

These calculations of the Johnson Administration also expose the weakness of U.S. imperialism. In spite of the large amount of manpower and arms and money it has poured into south Viet Nam, it still cannot win the war. That is why it is compelled to drag others in and let them pull its chestnuts out of the fire. Far from being a sign of strength it is a tangible expression of helplessness and a death-bed rattle.

But the Johnson Administration obviously miscalculates. The U.S. imperialist plot to extend the war in

south Viet Nam cannot save its aggressive policy from defeat. The United States spread the war in Korea but the result was a crushing defeat. Will there be a different denouement in south Viet Nam? On top of this, today's situation is not the same as in the days of the Korean war. The revolutionary force of the people of different countries has been strengthened while the power of U.S. imperialism has been further weakened. From their struggle in the last few years the people of south Viet Nam have been tempered into an invincible force. If the United States is intent on carrying out its adventurous plan it will inevitably suffer an even worse defeat.

Washington Isolated

Moreover, even its allies no longer act at Washington's beck and call as they did at that time. In launching aggression against Korea, the United States managed, by waving the United Nations' flag, to inveigle more than a dozen countries into paying dearly. Now, however, the SEATO military bloc is in a state of disintegration while NATO is beset by unending quarrels and numerous contradictions. In short, the U.S. position as "the leading ally" has been shaken all along the line. In such circumstances, it is becoming increasingly difficult for U.S. imperialism to force its allies to become sacrifices at its altar.

It is clear that although Rusk rushed hither and thither the U.S. adventurous plan has been cold shouldered by many nations in the SEATO and NATO blocs. At the recent Manila meeting many countries either hesitated or were indifferent to the U.S. demand for their participation in the war of aggression in south Viet Nam. Some even put up open resistance. Rusk's cries for trotting out the U.S. plan at the recent Hague meeting met with no response and the final communique did not contain a single word about south Viet Nam. The Johnson Administration's original intention was to test international reaction at both meetings. But the moment it came into the open the plan fared badly. This fully demonstrates the extent of U.S. imperialism's isolation.

That many members of the SEATO and NATO blocs are unwilling to serve U.S. imperialism's aggression in south Viet Nam is completely understandable. Customary U.S. imperialist practice has been to treat allies as pawns on the chessboard of its global strategy. As the U.S. overlord sees it, all these countries should undertake to "protect" American interests and make sacrifices. Of course, this cannot be tolerated by those countries which have resolved to take an independent path. One example is the French Government's position on this question. French statesmen see the U.S. military adventure in south Viet Nam as having no way out and doomed to utter defeat. Naturally, France can find no reason to keep U.S. imperialism company in the grave of a defeated aggressive war

in south Viet Nam. Clearly, the French Government has adopted a relatively realistic attitude in refusing to participate in the new U.S. adventure in Southeast Asia. Pakistan has taken a similar attitude in this respect.

Of course, the reactionary authorities of some countries are willing to beat the drums for the U.S. dangerous plan in an attempt to fish in troubled waters. A case in point is Thailand which shows great fervour and interest over U.S. adventurism. In reality, however, Thailand has nothing much to rely on. We would like to advise the Thai authorities: You will gain nothing by following on the heels of the United States in committing aggression in Indo-China; on the contrary, you will only burn yourselves and court disaster.

U.S. Scheme to Use Chiang Bandit Forces

What people must be vigilant about is that U.S. imperialism, frustrated in its scheme to muster recruits among its allies, has resorted to trying to draw the forces of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit clique into south Viet Nam as cannon fodder. Thus, the puppet group of south Viet Nam has repeatedly sent its military chieftains to Taiwan for secret discussions. Everybody knows that, supported by U.S. imperialism, the Chiang Kai-shek gang entrenched on Taiwan has been incessantly conducting military harassing activities against China's mainland. This clique has always admitted that this is a continuation of the Chinese civil war. Instigated by the United States, it is itching for action, clamouring that it will attack the mainland from south Viet Nam. Does the United States intend to extend the Chinese civil war to south Viet Nam by dragging the Chiang Kai-shek clique into the whirlpool of aggressive war there? The U.S. Government should understand what consequences will arise from leading the forces of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit clique into south Viet Nam.

Because U.S. imperialism is stepping up its activities to expand the war of aggression in south Viet Nam and has engineered a rebellion in Laos, the present situation in Indo-China is extremely grave. All countries and people who have an interest in peace in Indo-China and Southeast Asia and in safeguarding the Geneva agreements need to make common efforts to halt this new U.S. adventure. If the United States is bent on going its own way and continues to worsen the situation in the area, then, it is necessary that the Geneva conference should be reconvened to discuss the adoption of concrete measures to stop U.S. aggression and preserve peace in Indo-China. As a signatory to the Geneva agreements, China, of course, cannot remain indifferent to the serious steps taken by the United States to wreck the Geneva agreements and deliberately undermine peace in the Indo-China area. The Chinese Government and people are watching the development of the situation closely.

Who Were the Plotters?

by COMMENTATOR

Following is a translation of the commentary published by "Renmin Ribao" on May 13 under the title "Who Plotted the Assassination of Prime Minister Jigme Dorji of Bhutan?" Subheads are ours. — Ed.

ON May 4, a spokesman of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry exposed the Indian Government's activities in exploiting the assassination of Prime Minister Jigme Dorji of Bhutan to spread malicious rumours and slanders against China in an attempt to undermine her friendly relations with Bhutan. These anti-China tactics have thus been shown up most clearly for what they are, yet the Indian Government continues to concoct increasingly fantastic rumours. On May 6, a spokesman of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs announced the discovery of a "pirate radio station" in Bhutan. On the same day, the *Times of India* embroidered this by alleging that "Chinese agents in Bhutan are reported to be operating some pirate radio transmitters." With slyly hidden motives, the paper also asserted that it was "extraordinary" that China waited three weeks before denying the reports given out by the Indian Government. With the Indian reactionaries engaging in such wild acts of provocation against China, further exposure of their true colours has become necessary.

We wish to tell the Indian reactionaries frankly: A wait of three weeks before we refuted your rumours is quite reasonable. As an old saying in China goes, "The bugaboo will vanish if you keep calm." In waiting for three weeks, we were waiting for you to expose yourselves. Now you have done as expected. The whole world can see your true features.

Big Lie Boomerangs

The Bhutanese Prime Minister was assassinated and died on April 5 in Phuntsoling near the Indian border. On April 15, a spokesman of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs suddenly and groundlessly declared that the assassin "is known to have had some connection with the Chinese." To prove this "connection," "usually informed sources" in New Delhi disclosed to the Western news agencies that Jambey Dukpa, the alleged assassin, "who was once in the Indian army, had been a prisoner in Chinese hands for some time" in the Sino-Indian border clash. On April 17, the *Times of India* alleged: "It has now been clearly established that the alleged assassin of Mr. Jigme Dorji, Prime Minister of Bhutan, was in Chinese hands as a prisoner of war for four or five months before he was repatriated in March or April 1963."

The pity is that this big lie survived only for three days. On April 18, the *Statesman* of India reported: "The Assam Rifles Headquarters here [Shillong] could not confirm reports received from Delhi that the alleged assassin of Mr. Jigme Dorji had been one of the Assam Riflemen taken prisoner by the Chinese in fighting near Bomdila in the autumn of 1962. An inspection of the list of the Assam Riflemen taken prisoner by the Chinese failed to reveal anyone by the name of Jambey Dukpa." Thus the only "basis" for the Indian Government's slander of China evaporated. To extricate itself from this awkward predicament, the Indian Government after a long embarrassed silence was forced to swallow the bitter pill and admit that it had been spreading lies. On May 4, the very day a spokesman of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry exposed the Indian Government's lies, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Indian Minister Without Portfolio, told the Lok Sabha that "it is difficult to say exactly what part the Chinese played in the assassination" and that "there was no special attempt [on the part of China] at subversion." Mrs. Lakshmi Menon, Indian Minister of External Affairs, also admitted that the assassin of Bhutan's Prime Minister never served in the Assam Rifles.

Now that the Indian Government has belied its own slander about China's "connection" with the murder, the inevitable question arises: Who then plotted the assassination?

To this question no answer has ever been given by the Indian Government which regards Bhutan as its protectorate. However, as another saying goes: "Murder will out." It is clear to all now that the plotters are none other than those who have been trying hard to control Bhutan.

Shadow of the Indian Government

In the past few years, there has been a growing tendency in Bhutan to win independence and freedom from Indian control. Prime Minister Jigme Dorji made great efforts towards this end. He rejected India's "aid" and hoped that Bhutan would receive aid directly from other countries. In the summer of 1960 he declared in Calcutta: "We do not consider ourselves to be a protectorate of India. We have got our own ruler and we consider ourselves independent."

In October 1962, while launching massive attacks on the Sino-Indian border, India asked, under the pretext of strengthening the "defence" of Bhutan, that Indian troops be allowed to enter that country. This request was turned down by Prime Minister Jigme

Dorji who further declared that Bhutan had no fear of any danger from the Chinese side. On many occasions he refuted India's fabrications about a Chinese threat to Bhutan. Commenting on the assassination of Bhutan's Prime Minister, the London *Times* wrote: "Bhutan has very loose ties [with India] and there are those who would like to see them severed." Bhutan's efforts to win independence are greatly hated by the Indian Government. As the *Times* pointed out, "Their [India's] problem is how to keep Bhutan under their wing." It is common knowledge that the Indian Government would stop at nothing to tighten its grip on Bhutan.

A report from New Delhi, carried in the *Washington Post* of April 7, said: "The scene of the killing, the town of Phuntsoling . . . near the Indian border, points to the possibility that political rivals in the Bhutanese Congress Party planned the assassination." As to the Bhutanese Congress Party, the U.S. magazine *Asian Survey* wrote that it "operates from across the border in Assam. Indeed, the party appears to place hopes for the democratization of the political structure in Bhutan on the influence of the Government of India." This reveals the shadow of the Indian Government lurking behind the assassin.

A Smokescreen

The assassination of Bhutan's Prime Minister was followed immediately by the Indian Government taking

measures to strengthen its control of that country. The slanderous rumours spread against China were used as a smokescreen to cover up these dirty acts. On April 16, the day after a spokesman of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs spread these rumours, Chavan, Indian Defence Minister, and Chaudhuri, Indian Army Chief-of-Staff, went to the Indian Army Headquarters in Siliguri near Bhutan "to confer with local commanders about the latest situation in Bhutan." On April 17, as disclosed in a West German DPA dispatch, the Indian Government "has alerted" Indian troops on the Bhutanese border so that they could be airdropped into Bhutan when necessary. The AFP reported on April 21 that the Indian Government was considering sending another batch of long-term political workers to Bhutan. These intensified efforts by the Indian Government to continue its control of Bhutan sheds light on the despicable role it played in the criminal act of murdering Bhutan's Prime Minister.

However, the Indian Government's scheme to perpetuate its control over Bhutan will fail just as have all its lies and slanders against China. Those who sow the wind will reap the whirlwind. The murder of Prime Minister Jigme Dorji will make the people of Bhutan still more resolved to struggle and win their independence. It can be said with certainty that unless the Indian Government puts a stop to its big-nation chauvinism and expansionism, it will reap bitter fruit indeed.

New Stage in China's Mass Movement In Industry

by KU MU

IN building the national economy one of the basic policies followed by the Chinese Communist Party and People's Government is widespread mobilization of the masses to increase production while practising economy.

It was Karl Marx who wrote: "Of all the instruments of production, the greatest productive power is the revolutionary class itself."¹ In the eyes of the Chinese Communist Party the people are the real makers of history; their creative power and initiative are mighty factors in carrying the revolution and national construction to victory. As Comrade Mao Tse-tung has put it: ". . . no enemy can crush us but we can crush any enemy and overcome any difficulty so long as we rely on the people, firmly believe in their inexhaustible creative power and consequently trust them and

become identified with them."² The Chinese Communist Party insists on the mass line both in construction and in revolution; it insists that all tasks must be carried out by mass action. That mass line is the basic line followed by the Chinese Communist Party in leading the revolution and construction in China and it is a line of proved efficacy.

By following the policy of developing revolutionary mass movements the Chinese Communist Party won great victories in the struggle for a people's China — for the victory of the new-democratic revolution — and in the struggle for the socialist transformation of the country that followed.

Today, the Chinese people are working to industrialize their country and build it into a strong socialist state with a modern agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology. This is a herculean task and it cannot be fulfilled by the efforts of only a

¹Karl Marx, *The Poverty of Philosophy*, Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, p.196.

²Mao Tse-tung, *On Coalition Government*, 2nd Ed., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1960, p.108.

few people. That is why, in the period of socialist construction, the Chinese Communist Party sets great store on bringing the socialist initiative of the mass of workers and staff into full play and on building the country in a spirit of industry and thrift and self-reliance.

A New Form of Emulation

The movement to increase production and practise economy in industry is one of long standing. Now it has entered a new and higher stage. In the past year and more, tens of thousands of factory directors, technical and managerial personnel as well as rank-and-file workers have temporarily left their places of work for the country's more developed industrial centres—Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Shenyang and other cities—to learn from outstanding enterprises, workers, technical innovators and administrative personnel and to exchange experience and technical know-how. Carried out in a well guided and organized manner, this is a new way of drawing the broadest sections of the masses into the movement to increase production and practise economy and keep it moving full steam ahead. This new stage of the movement goes forward under the slogan “to compare with, learn from, catch up with the advanced and help those lagging behind” (in Chinese this is shortened to four words *bi, xue, gan, bang*—“compare, learn, catch up and help”—*Ed.*). In this way the revolutionary spirit of workers and staff is kindled and enterprises and individuals are encouraged to learn from one another, raise their technical level and improve management. The campaign is organized around the tasks of increasing output, improving quality and widening the range of products, raising labour productivity, cutting costs and speeding up the accumulation of capital.

The movement “to compare, learn, catch up and help” started in 1958 or even earlier. It began first in an embryonic form but developed steadily. In the past few years it has become better organized and more comprehensive in its scope. Last year its experience was summed up and the whole movement was raised to a higher level. Now it has grown into a broad movement embracing the great majority of enterprises and workers in the country and has in fact become a universal form for the mass movement in industry. It employs a wide variety of methods to achieve its aims and is playing a great and vital role in improving the nation's production techniques.

The Key: Compare, and Spot the Gap

The key link in this movement is to compare oneself and one's activities with others to ascertain exactly where one lags behind the more advanced. Units and individuals compare levels of output, quality, efficiency, production costs, and methods of management and political and ideological work with the more advanced enterprises and individuals in their fields. This inevitably reveals where the gap between one's own performance and the best lies; that removes all grounds for complacency and keeps things going for-

ward. This, in practice, is the only way to set reasonable goals and map out practical plans to catch up with the more advanced.

The government departments in charge of industry aid these efforts in many ways. They publish relevant material and technical data for the reference of the enterprises concerned in their drive for perfection. They hold contests and exhibitions where technical information and experience are exchanged.

The enterprises themselves follow new technical developments with the keenest interest. Many of them send out representatives to make on-the-spot surveys and exchange data with other concerns. To mobilize the masses to work their hardest to close a gap and outstrip the pace-setters some factories use wall-newspapers or exhibitions. These draw the attention of staff and workers to the key areas where they are falling behind others. Others use that popular publicity device—the *dazibao*. These are poster size or larger sheets written in big calligraphic characters that are hung on walls or lines.

Main Methods Employed

The two major methods of learning advanced techniques are to send people out to learn from other enterprises, and to invite people from other enterprises in to teach. In the past year and more alone, enterprises all over the country have sent around 30,000 people to learn more efficient methods from their counterparts in Shanghai, China's oldest and biggest industrial centre. The usual practice is for an enterprise to send out study teams composed of managerial and technical personnel as well as rank-and-file workers. Working in such “three-in-one” groups, these teams are in a position to learn complete technical processes and allied administrative methods. All of them learn on the job: rank and file learn the new production techniques from their counterparts by actually working with them at the bench or on the machines; factory directors and technical personnel go over all the processes one by one, carefully compare others' methods with their own, discover the differences and the key areas where they are falling behind, and map out ways to improve their own work. Such teams have taken home with them tens of thousands of more efficient industrial methods.

Many enterprises in a reverse process invite experts and highly skilled workers in their field over to instruct their men and help solve their technical or administrative problems. On receiving such a request for help an enterprise will send its best available people to pass on technical know-how without reserve and see to it that their counterparts really master their techniques. In this process instructors work and live alongside their pupils. In this way they pass on not only a knowledge of their advanced techniques but also the example of their good working style. The visitors also learn from their hosts, turning the contact into a two-way traffic beneficial to both.

Another effective method used is for people from different enterprises to co-operate in technical study

groups. This type of activity was initiated by three model workers and technical innovators in Shenyang, the big engineering centre in northeast China. At first only a few people were involved; they exchanged experience and in their spare time worked together to solve the technical problems which they encountered in their respective plants. But soon they were joined by others until a large number of workers, engineers, researchers, experts and professors were involved. They then sponsored lectures on technical matters, gave demonstrations, exchanged know-how, collectively cracked some of the hardest technical nuts and developed new techniques. Today, 200,000 industrial workers and staff members are taking part in such activities in Liaoning Province alone.

National and local forums and on-the-spot conferences have also been convened by various industries to popularize key experience or solve specific problems. Quality contests and exhibitions have been held, training classes opened, and technical journals published. By thus pooling the experience of all the experts in a certain field, production problems are swiftly solved and advanced experience successfully popularized.

The industrial bureaux of the local governments in some cities organize the big modern-equipped enterprises to help the smaller factories increase their all-round efficiency in management and technology. This is one of the ways in which the leading organs are strengthening their leadership in industry to properly adapt centralized guidance to the mass movement so that it is solidly based for vigorous development.

Importance of Political and Ideological Work

In this movement it is not only necessary to replace obsolete production methods by up-to-date ones. Progressive ideas must also prevail over backward ones. To make the movement universal, top priority must be given to political and ideological education. The workers and staff must be aroused to a keener awareness of the tasks involved; all kinds of ideological obstacles must be overcome; and the initiative of the masses must be brought into full play.

Socialist education of workers and staff has therefore been stepped up and they have been encouraged to study Comrade Mao Tse-tung's works. As part of this education, the best experience is summed up, exemplary work is acclaimed and outstanding workers are publicly commended. By these means outstanding examples are publicized and fine standards are set up for others to emulate.

The Chinese Communist Party and Government naturally honour model workers and all who make outstanding contributions to the revolution and construction. They are publicly commended and receive material rewards as well. The State Council recently promulgated two sets of regulations which establish cash rewards for inventors and those who have introduced significant technical improvements. As China's economy has forged ahead, large numbers of promising young workers, technical and administrative personnel

and scientists have been promoted to responsible jobs giving their talents greater scope. All these measures have brought the initiative of the mass of workers and staff into fuller play.

While the revolutionary spirit and drive of the workers and staff is thus given its head, efforts are also being made to develop and expand scientific experimentation, and to improve management so as to combine that revolutionary drive with a scientific spirit. Before newly developed techniques are popularized they are tested, appraised and their economic value confirmed. When a factory introduces a new method, it strives to adapt it to its own specific conditions.

As the mass movement gets into stride it generates great enthusiasm. The administration has to take care that workers and staff do not overwork themselves. Measures are taken to improve their living conditions and labour protection facilities so as to ensure safety in production. This guarantees sustained and healthy development of the movement.

Raising the Level of Social Production

The growth of the movement "to compare, learn, catch up and help" has been of great importance both politically and economically. It has brought about vast changes in the outlook of the masses and greatly raised the level of production techniques.

As Comrade Liu Shao-chi pointed out: "Production is always in a state of development and change with new techniques constantly replacing old ones. In every period and every branch of production, therefore, there are always a number of workers who are relatively more advanced, who use more efficient techniques and set up higher production norms. Later on an increasing number of workers, having learnt their techniques, reach their norms. Finally the production level of the few advanced elements becomes that of society as a whole—social production is raised to a higher level. Significant discoveries will cause big changes in production technique and bring about a great upsurge in production."³ This has been borne out by a host of facts. For example, Shanghai always led the country in a number of branches of light industry, but in the past year or so quite a few enterprises in other cities have caught up. The Nanking Cannery is outstripping Shanghai's famous Ma Ling Canned Foods Factory. The bedsheets turned out recently by two plants in Nanking and Sian respectively compare favourably with the famed "Hero" brand sheets made by Shanghai's Pacific Mill. The more advanced enterprises, on their part, are taking steps to go ahead and maintain their lead. In short, with the emulation campaign developing vigorously, everyone is aiming high. The industrial picture in China today shows new techniques constantly being developed and popularized so that wave on wave the majority of enterprises and individuals are constantly attaining the levels reached by the more

³ Speech at the 1956 National Conference of Outstanding Workers.

advanced enterprises and individuals. In this way industrial technique is being improved continuously and the productive forces are developed in the spirit of the general line with "greater, faster, better and more economical results." The movement "to compare, learn, catch up and help" has proved itself to be a most effective way of developing mass action in industry.

New Outlook

This movement has brought about profound changes in the outlook of workers and staff and in relations between people. There are now innumerable instances of people who show a socialist devotion to the collective, to their factory, are keen on production and zealous in protecting state property, people who help and support one another, unreservedly sharing their knowledge with others and are ever ready to leave the easier jobs to others while tackling the more difficult ones themselves. The Aimin Confectionery Works in Shanghai is a case in point. For 20 years before liberation it jealously guarded the recipe for its famous cream caramels. The key syrup was prepared by the owner himself with the help of a few trusted employees in a secluded shop some distance away from the factory. In this movement, its workers enthusiastically taught their secret to everyone who wished to learn.

This is the sort of revolutionary enthusiasm and communist collective spirit that is developed in the movement. It can therefore be described with justice as a deep-going movement for revolutionizing ideas as well as a mass movement to increase production, initiate technical innovations and advance the technical revolution. The sustained development and deepening of this movement will therefore materially contribute to fulfilling the great task of China's socialist industrialization and bring the country out of its economic backwardness in the shortest possible time.

Social Basis and Party Leadership

What is the institutional basis of this movement? Why has it developed into a powerful mass movement?

The emergence of such a movement is possible only under socialism; it is quite unimaginable in a society based on private property. Under capitalism, the means of production are in the hands of the exploiters who organize production solely for profit while the working people are brutally exploited and oppressed. When these relations of production prevail, there can be no question of the workers displaying initiative in production or bringing their creative talents into full play. Cut-throat competition is the rule of conduct among rival financial groups, corporations or individual capitalists, and learning from each other and mutual help are out of the question.

In a socialist society, on the other hand, all means of production belong to the people and an end has been put to class oppression and exploitation. The people are masters in their own house and their personal interests are at one with the interest of the state. All inventions in production technique are the property of

society as a whole. Based on their devotion to socialism and a keen desire to end China's economic and cultural backwardness, the mass of workers and staff work selflessly for the socialist cause. A common aim unites all socialist enterprises. In a word, socialism provides the institutional basis for the working people to bring all their initiative and creative energy into play and for the new-type relationship between men and between enterprises of mutual aid and emulation.

Nevertheless, it must be pointed out that a vigorous mass movement cannot advance spontaneously even under the most progressive social system. Without the leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the line, principles and policies of the Chinese Communist Party, the current mass movement in industry is unthinkable. The movement "to compare, learn, catch up and help" is the fruit of applying in the mass movement for production the law of unity of opposites. The movement constantly brings to light the contradictions between the advanced and the backward and the gaps between them. In this way the contrasts are clearly set forth so that people can take measures to resolve the contradictions, close the gaps and improve production. This is simply the application of Marxist dialectics in economic construction, a method consistently advocated by the Chinese Communist Party.

The revolutionary drive, scientific spirit and noble style of work displayed by workers and staff in this movement also stem from the Party's general line for building socialism, its policies of building the country with industry and thrift and in a spirit of self-reliance.

The mass movement "to compare, learn, catch up and help" has played a big role in propelling industrial production forward. Output of many major items in 1963 was much greater than in the preceding year. 1963 was also a year in which the quality of industrial products made the greatest advance since liberation.

Guided by the policy of self-reliance, a large number of new products were successfully trial manufactured and regular production begun.

As a result of her industrial growth, and especially the successful manufacture of new products, China is supplying an increasing portion of the equipment, raw and other materials and fuel she needs. She is independently building and equipping modern iron and steel works, coal mines, power plants, fertilizer factories, tractor works and machine-building plants.

The situation in industry continues to be excellent. Having summed up their experience in the movement to increase production and practise economy, workers and staff continue the movement to compare with, learn from and catch up with the advanced and help those lagging behind. With soaring revolutionary spirit, they are going all out to win new and bigger victories. At the beginning of this year, the majority of enterprises set out to catch up with the most advanced units in the country while the latter set out to catch up with world levels. Led by the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, they are marching forward with full confidence towards these goals.

A Glimpse of the Emulation Movement In Industry

1964 is for the Chinese people a year of emulation—in industry, farming, and every other field of endeavour. The preceding article analyses the emulation movement in industry. The following episodes give a glimpse of the movement now sweeping the country's industrial enterprises.

Sewing Machine Works Compete

Yah Chong, First, Hwei Kung and Yuandong (Far East) are four sewing machine manufacturing plants in Shanghai. Yah Chong's "Butterfly" and First's "Flying Man" are famous models; one or the other was usually the winner of quality contests in the industry. But early last year the Yah Chong and First plants got a series of surprises. The Yuandong plant which was just as usually an also-ran, shook off its inferiority complex. It sent a team to study Yah Chong production methods on the spot, got tips from the other plants as well, improved its equipment and technological processes and came from behind to capture first place at the first quarter contest.

This upset victory came as an inspiration to the Hwei Kung workers whose achievement was often fair but not outstanding. Hwei Kung administrators made a searching self-criticism of their complacency at a general works' meeting and published relevant data on production costs, performance, and so on brought to light in the contest. This material showing the gap between themselves and the pace-setting plants was studied by everyone at the works. Ten key problems were isolated and attention was then concentrated on finding a solution to them. At the second quarter contest the top place passed to Hwei Kung.

The fact that two relatively backward factories had surpassed them came as a bit of a shock to the Yah Chong and First plants. The latter carefully checked all 400-odd quality norms of a sewing machine and made an overall revision of its technological procedures. It came up from third to second place in the third quarter. Yah Chong also made a strenuous effort to pull ahead. But Hwei Kung maintained its lead.

With the four plants vying with one another, their technical level as a whole rose rapidly. At the first quarter quality contest, only one of the four got 81 points out of a possible 100; the three others were rated below 80. In the third quarter, Hwei Kung got 93 points and none received less than 85.

The race is still on. Altogether 1,000 people have circulated among the four plants learning from one another. It is hard to predict which one of them will be the next winner, but one thing is certain: China's

socialist society as a whole gains as all four strive to increase and improve production.

Going Out of Their Way to Help

One Sunday morning the director, deputy director and an engineer of Shanghai's Consolidated Electric Bulb Factory called on a visiting team from the Tsinan Bulb Factory at their hotel. The latter had come all the way from Shantung to learn Consolidated's technical know-how. To their surprise the Shanghai executives found several veteran workers from their factory already with the Shantung visitors. Taking advantage of their day off they had come to exchange experience with the out-of-towners.

The visitors from Shantung were deeply moved, for they knew they were not the only seekers after Consolidated's knowledge; study teams representing 20 factories from all over the country were converging on Consolidated for technical information. The Consolidated men must be terribly busy. But here they were, calling on the visitors to offer advice.

It was no easy task helping so many all at once. But Consolidated did a fine job. Interviewing the visitors one by one, they listed the problems awaiting



Wusih workers exchange know-how in local palace of culture



Shanghai national model worker Ting Feng-pao (right) coaches mill hand from Sinkiang

solution, grouped them under 22 heads and organized systematic lectures on them. On the subject of how to prolong the service life of bulbs—a subject of common interest to all visitors—for example, Consolidated engineers dealt with no less than 20 factors that shorten the life of a bulb. This covered virtually all the problems faced in this field by the visitors and all came away satisfied.

Feng Chin, a skilled veteran with 40 years of experience in building glass melting furnaces, lectured on how to build an efficient, fuel-saving furnace. But his blueprints were so complicated that many learners found them hard to follow. One of them suggested that it would be fine if they could be shown the insides of a real furnace.

The idea appealed to Feng. But the only furnace not in use was being overhauled and the job was nearing completion. To take it apart again would mean extra work and loss of time. After consulting his shop foreman, Feng Chin pledged to make good what time might be lost and took the furnace apart for the visitors' inspection. Then he made good his pledge—working in his spare time, he helped rebuild the furnace on schedule.

Between Two Cities

Shanghai and Tientsin, two of China's major industrial centres, are more than 1,000 kilometres apart. But many factories in the two cities have cemented ties of friendship and mutual help.

When the China Dyestuff Factory in Shanghai started production of a new product, malachite green, it sent a study group to the Tientsin Chemical Dyestuff Factory which had been manufacturing the dye for eight years. The Tientsin factory made all its formulae and blueprints available to the Shanghai com-

rades, including a folder containing the latest data rushed out in time before the group's departure. This material was the result of years of work and had been tested in hundreds of experiments. It helped the Shanghai factory iron out its problems.

In the past year, the two factories have exchanged visits on many occasions and helped one another improve production. As one result, Tientsin's method of making malachite green has been perfected and that dye made in Shanghai today is comparable to the famous Tientsin product in purity, lustre, and every other way.

Similar relations have been established between two rubber factories in Tientsin and Shanghai. When comparing notes earlier this year, the Tientsin factory found that its counterpart in Shanghai used a better method of making the welt of rubber footwear. On request it immediately received the formula and also samples from Shanghai.

Such co-operation is taken for granted nowadays in socialist China. But, as a veteran Tientsin worker has indicated, it was quite unthinkable in the old society when formulae were jealously guarded trade secrets. He recalled how a fellow worker named Hsueh Fu-chiang was badly beaten and sacked for unwittingly leaking out a formula to a worker from another factory.

Storm Over the "Pacific"

The Pacific Mill in Shanghai is famous for its "Hero" brand bedsheets. Their popularity has never waned for the past 20 years. But last June "Pacific" was no longer peaceful; a veritable storm blew over it: at an exhibition of cotton goods, its "Hero" was outshone by not one, but two other bedsheets made in Nanking and Sian respectively.

Up to that time, Pacific had revelled in panegyrics to its goods. One story had it that a young couple postponed their wedding because they couldn't get "Hero" bedsheets. There were criticisms and complaints, to be sure, but they were drowned out by praise. The Pacific men began to rest on their laurels.

The June exhibition jolted them out of their complacency. In the past the Sian mill was a protege of Pacific and many times sent people to learn from it; the Nanking mill took advantage of its geographical proximity to make study trips even oftener. Pacific in turn now began to learn from others in real earnest and improved its methods. Three months later, its sheets were catching up with those from Nanking and Sian. Of late, learners from Peking, Shenyang, Taiyuan and other cities have been flocking to Pacific once again. But the storm is not yet over. A keen competition is still going on among the three mills in Shanghai, Nanking and Sian.

Fourth National Conference of Peruvian C.P. Denounces Revisionism

Following are extracts from the political report of the Fourth National Conference of the Peruvian Communist Party held on January 18-19 by the Marxist-Leninist members of the Party's Central Committee and representatives of the majority of its regional committees. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

THE report, first of all, said that no representatives of the opportunists in the Party or revisionists who wormed their way into it attended the conference.

East Wind Prevails Over West Wind

The first part of the report points out that the international situation is favourable to the peoples of the world fighting for national liberation.

"The strength of the socialist countries combined with that of the people fighting for national liberation and world peace and that of the working class in the capitalist countries greatly surpasses the strength of imperialism and its lackeys. As Comrade Mao Tse-tung has put it metaphorically: 'The East wind prevails over the West wind.'"

"However," the report says, "no revisionist theses should be deduced from the statement that the balance of forces is favourable to the socialist camp and the progressive forces. First of all, vigilance must be alerted against the following erroneous formulations:

"1. All problems of the world are reduced to contradictions between the socialist and capitalist camps;

"2. Contradictions between the socialist camp and the capitalist camp are not contradictions between states of proletarian dictatorship and states of bourgeois dictatorship; these contradictions can be solved through simple 'peaceful competition';

"3. Contradictions between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the capitalist world, between the oppressed nations and imperialism, among the imperialist countries themselves, and lastly among different monopoly groups are not substantial and are insignificant.

"These erroneous formulations are put forward directly or indirectly by the modern revisionists. Contrary to these formulations, we Marxist-Leninists deem that the contradiction between the socialist and imperialist camps is a contradiction between two fundamentally different social systems. This contradiction is clearly acute and profound, but it is not the only contradiction in the contemporary world."

"To reduce all contradictions of the contemporary world to the contradiction between the two camps is wrong theoretically; this mistake will inevitably lead people to a wrong political stand."

Asia, Africa and Latin America — Focus Of World Contradictions

The national-democratic movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America is mounting, the report says, but "the claws of neo-colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism are seriously menacing the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America." Therefore, "the contradiction between the U.S. imperialist policy of enslavement and the struggle of the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America is the focus of contradictions in the postwar years. The contradictions of the contemporary world are concentrated in Asia, Africa and Latin America where imperialist domination is weakest. As Chinese comrades put it, these areas are 'the storm centres of world revolution dealing direct blows at imperialism.'"

After citing the theories of Lenin and Stalin on the struggle of the people of the colonies, the report says: "All Marxist-Leninists of the world uphold these theses of Lenin and Stalin. Therefore, we maintain that the national-liberation movement is not a movement for 'piling up corpses' as the revisionists put it, nor is it a spark which may set off a new world war so that it must be put out. The urgent task put before the whole international communist movement by the national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America is to support them energetically, because their struggles are of truly decisive importance to the cause of the working class of the whole world."

Imperialism — Source of Modern War

On the question of war and peace, the report says that "in the eyes of Marxist-Leninists, imperialism is the source of modern wars. The imperialists may pursue a fraudulent peace policy at a certain time, but this is no more than a supplement to its policy of war."

"At present," the report says, "all Communists of the world are discussing the question of war and peace, and the revisionists are attempting once again to impose on others their erroneous and treacherous thinking on this question. Like the renegade Kautsky, the modern revisionists have spread the following lies:

"1. They prettify imperialism in an effort to make people believe that the source of war is not imperialism but the bellicosity of People's China;

"2. They help the imperialists cover up the danger of a new world war and paralyze the fighting will of the people;

"3. They spread the idea that the whole of mankind will be eliminated in a new war so as to scare the people of the world, especially their own people;

"4. They disagree with the formulation of Lenin on the distinction between just and unjust wars;

"5. They propagate the theory that weapons decide everything, and so deny all possibility of success of the people's armed struggle;

"6. Like Kautsky and Bernstein, the revisionists spread the fallacy that world peace can be secured through the reduction of armaments."

The revisionist line on the question of war and peace, the report points out, can only lead to a third world war. "It is common knowledge that the revisionists refuse to expose the danger of a third world war for which U.S. imperialism is carefully preparing. Ostensibly arguing that imperialism cannot be overthrown by empty talk, the revisionists are masking the war preparations of U.S. imperialism—the executioner and jailer of the world's people and the most ferocious enemy of mankind.

The report states that "peace cannot be got by begging. Since the danger of war comes from U.S. imperialism, the only way to ensure peace is resolutely and persistently to struggle against the aggressors."

It declares that "in accordance with this line of struggle for world peace, we hold that the tripartite treaty on the ban of nuclear tests signed in Moscow is a result of the abandonment of the genuine struggle for world peace by the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. It is a treaty that creates a false appearance of peace to benumb the people of the world. This treaty legalizes underground nuclear tests, thus helping U.S. imperialism to secure nuclear supremacy. This is actually conducive to strengthening the aggressive forces of the imperialist camp."

Revisionists Distort Leninist Policy of Peaceful Coexistence

The report also exposes the revisionists' efforts to resort to "peaceful coexistence" as a panacea for all ills. "The revisionists distort the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence, exalt peaceful coexistence as an all-powerful magic wand and attribute to its credit all the achievements won by the people of various countries in the struggle."

Referring to the differences between the Marxist-Leninists and the revisionists on the question of peaceful coexistence, the report says that "it is the struggle of the people of various countries, the consolidation of the socialist camp and the inherent contradictions in the capitalist camp that have made peaceful coexistence possible, and not vice versa. Putting the cart before the horse, the revisionists allege that it is because of

peaceful coexistence that the people of various countries can wage a struggle smoothly, that the (socialist) camp is being strengthened and that imperialism is being weakened.

"Peaceful coexistence refers to relations between countries with different social systems and should not be interpreted arbitrarily. Peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems is one thing. No country which lives in peace with other countries should encroach on the latter. But class struggle, the struggle for national liberation and the transformation of a capitalist society into a socialist society are another thing. These are sharp and fierce struggles aimed at changing social systems. Peaceful coexistence cannot play the role of the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries, nor can it become the foundation of such struggles."

Political Situation in Peru

The second part of the report deals with the domestic political situation in Peru and the tasks of the Party.

Analysing the class characteristics of the Belaunde regime, the report points out that the government's "dual, wavering and timid character reflects the true picture of the class it represents."

The Popular Action Party in power represents the interests of the national bourgeoisie, the report says. "The national bourgeoisie wants to carry out simple reforms while the working people are seeking radical changes. Hence the dual character of the national bourgeoisie: on the one hand, it is a progressive force opposing, though timidly, the oligarchic groups and imperialism; on the other hand, it is a conservative force for it fears the people and opposes their struggle. All the timidity and wavering of the Belaunde regime stem from the nature of the class it represents."

The report says, "the party of the working class should act on the principle of both unity and struggle in relations with the bourgeoisie. Unity should be observed in so far as all its positive and progressive aspects are concerned while an outspoken struggle should be waged against its surrender and betrayal." "With the sharpening of domestic class struggle," it points out, "this stand of the national bourgeoisie is turning to the Right." "As a genuine revolutionary political party of the working class, we should prepare rapidly and well against any eventuality."

Peru's Anti-Imperialist, National-Democratic, Agrarian Revolution

Analysing Peruvian society and characterizing it as a semi-feudal, dependent society, the report says, "the first stage of the revolution in our country is an anti-imperialist, national-democratic, agrarian revolution or, as Mao Tse-tung said, a bourgeois democratic revolution of a new type.

"In the anti-imperialist agrarian revolution, the proletariat should give leadership through its political vanguard, the Communist Party. Standing together with the proletariat should be poor peasants (natural allies), middle peasants, urban petty bourgeoisie (professional people, students, handicraftsmen, petty traders, progressive intellectuals and so on) as well as the national bourgeoisie at a certain time and under definite conditions. This is to say, the party of the working class should, through an operationally flexible, bold and firm policy, form a broad anti-imperialist, anti-feudal united front with all the forces that can be united. It is particularly important and of decisive significance to pursue a correct united front policy in the struggle against imperialism and feudalism."

The report lays stress on the important role of the peasants at the present stage of the struggle. "Ours is a country in which the peasants form the majority, and most of our population live in the countryside. The people are poor and exploited. Ours is an anti-imperialist agrarian revolution. It is quite obvious that the revolution must be extended from the countryside to the cities. The Party therefore must concentrate its main energy on work in the countryside."

"Proceeding from the viewpoint of class struggle," the report says, "we must say that a serious Marxist-Leninist revolutionary party should be prepared to seize state power, take into account all possibilities and never forget the lessons of history. To date, there has been no ruling reactionary class which has ever handed over the state apparatus to the revolutionary forces voluntarily and peaceably without a struggle and fighting tooth and nail in defence of their position. It is, therefore, absurd to make the so-called 'peaceful road' a new principle of world strategy of the communist movement. In fact, all those who speculate in the 'peaceful road' are prompted by their personal wishes in contravention of the laws of class struggle which are independent of our will."

The Situation of the Party

The third part of the report deals with the situation of the Party.

It points out first of all that "our Party is experiencing one of the sharpest crises in its history. If we want to overcome this crisis, we must find out its causes."

The report relates the struggles between Marxist-Leninists and revisionists in the Peruvian Communist Party since its founding. It reveals how Jorge del Prado, Juan Barrio and other revisionists wormed their way into the leadership of the Party and conducted sectarian and divisive activities.

The report also exposes the embezzlement of Party funds by the revisionist group and their corruption and degeneration. They attacked, purged and took other

illegal actions against the Marxist-Leninists in order to cover up their own misconduct, says the report.

In these circumstances, the report continues, the revolutionary group in the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party and the Leftists in the Party have been rallying together swiftly and have started to set up parallel organizations wherever possible.

The report denounces the Barrio-Acosta-del Prado anti-Party group for having openly taken the revisionist stand, joining in the hue and cry of all other revisionists and renegades in the world. They parrot all the rigmarole put out by the revisionists on peaceful coexistence, war and peace, disarmament, the national-liberation movement and other questions. They have done everything in their power to keep Party members in the dark about the documents of the fraternal Chinese Party while financing the publication of a host of revisionist documents.

C.P.S.U. Leaders Betray Marxism-Leninism And Revolutionary Principles

The report says: "We have endeavoured to make known certain documents of the fraternal Chinese Party, and this has greatly helped Party members in clarifying a question which has been raised one-sidedly in a distorted manner. As a result, today we are quite clear about the question of differences within the international communist movement and are able to form our opinion on it with competence. We can say with good grounds that the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are now at one with Tito's revisionist views. They have thereby forsaken the Marxist-Leninist line for the peace struggle, peaceful coexistence and disarmament, as well as the Leninist concept of the character of the national-liberation movement. They are making efforts to reach an understanding with the imperialists in disregard of all revolutionary principles. At the same time, they have caused serious damage to the unity of the socialist camp. Revisionism, therefore, has become a grave danger in the international communist movement. Marxist-Leninists all over the world should defend the purity of their ideology and valiantly expose the shoddy goods of revisionism."

The report continues: "At present, there exist in the Party two lines, two stands and two ideologies—Marxism-Leninism and revisionism. There can be no compromise between these two lines."

The report says that the differences in the international communist movement are differences of principle and of political line which affect the political lines of all Communist Parties whether in power or not.

No Compromise With Revisionists

Modern revisionism, it says, has completely revised Marxism-Leninism. They "have thrown the laws of

class struggle into the wastepaper basket, departed from the concept of proletarian dictatorship, put forward the preposterous proposition of the possibility of building socialism without a proletarian dictatorship and the thesis about the possibility of the existence of a state which does not represent any class. By their theses which can be boiled down to 'three peacefuls' ('peaceful coexistence,' 'peaceful competition' and 'peaceful transition') and 'two wholes' ('state of the whole people' and 'party of the whole people'), they

have deserted from the revolutionary stand of Marxism-Leninism. That is why we say that there should be no compromise with the revisionists if one wants to remain loyal to Marxism-Leninism."

The report stresses that in view of the present situation of the Party, it is urgently necessary to establish a working-class party of a new type.

It concludes with the slogan: "Long live the glorious, invincible banner of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tse-tung!"

Statement by Presidium of Japanese C.P. Central Committee on Yoshio Shiga's Anti-Party Activities

On May 17, "Akahata," organ of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party, published a statement issued on the previous day by the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Party under the heading, "On Comrade Yoshio Shiga's Anti-Party Activities." Following is the full text of the statement. — Ed.

1. When the House of Representatives at its plenary session on May 15 took an open vote on the motion submitted by the Hayato Ikeda government of the Liberal Democratic Party for the ratification of the U.S.-U.K.-U.S.S.R. partial nuclear test ban treaty, Representative Yoshio Shiga of our Party voted for the motion in violation of the resolution of the Seventh Plenum of the Central Committee and the decisions taken by the Presidium of the Central Committee and by the Diet group of the Party in accordance with the resolution. That is not all. Without consulting the Party organization, he himself called a press conference at which he distributed printed matter prepared in advance and made public his own arbitrary views which run counter to the Party's decisions and the line followed by the Central Committee.

Comrade Yoshio Shiga's action defies the principle of democratic centralism of our Party and sabotages Party unity. It is obviously an act of trampling on the Party Constitution and disregards the most elementary discipline which a member of the Party must observe. This, it should be pointed out, is utterly incorrect, and particularly so in the case of someone with many years of membership behind him and as one of the top leading cadres. In his published document, Yoshio Shiga said: "I hereby sincerely speak my mind to the citizens who returned me to the Diet and to all comrades in the Party, in the hope that you will understand and support me." He added: "I, therefore, will do all I can to bring the present Japanese Communist Party to the correct Marxist-Leninist position," and so on. He has put his views in opposition to the decisions of the

Party and to the practice of the entire Party membership carried out in accordance with these decisions. He has made public statements by using the rostrum of the Diet and even bourgeois propaganda media. This shows that he has acted with the intention of imposing his own views on the whole Party and the entire people. Further, at the Seventh Plenum of the Central Committee, Comrade Yoshio Shiga clung to his own views in spite of comradely criticisms given by an overwhelming majority of Members of the Central Committee. But when the resolution was adopted, he indicated that he would naturally obey the resolution. Since then, he had not stated his own views on the partial nuclear test ban treaty. After the treaty was submitted to the Diet, he acted suddenly without once consulting the Party organization or informing it that he intended to take his present position. It must be pointed out that evidently he intended to take advantage of the complicated situation confronting the Diet and took this action deliberately. This is borne out by the printed matter and his statement in his own defence made at the meeting of the Presidium. He said at the meeting that he had "made preparations for a long time" with a view to acting in this "special and extraordinary manner" which he had chosen. A Diet member belonging to the Party must fight for the people in accordance with the line and policy of the Party. He was elected by the whole Party and the people and cannot act as he pleases in violation of the decisions and policy of the Party. From this point of view, it must be said that Comrade Yoshio Shiga's present actions betray the trust of the whole Party and his constituents.

2. The Central Committee of the Party called an enlarged emergency meeting of its Presidium on the grave actions taken by Comrade Yoshio Shiga at eight p.m. on May 15. It called on him to attend the meeting

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ROUND THE WORLD

U.S. Plea at NATO

Allies Turn a Deaf Ear

What did NATO achieve at its ministerial council meeting at the Hague last week? Hardly anything. The foreign ministers, said AP, succeeded only in defining their differences. It was not joking, for apart from agreeing to appoint Manlio Brosio, the present Italian Ambassador in Paris, as the new secretary-general, not a single country was willing to make explicit commitments on the issues that confronted the conference.

Among the situations into which the United States wanted to drag the allies for its own purposes, there were two on which it needed support badly. In both cases it came up against a wall of resistance. It failed to lure its allies into the war of aggression against the people of south Viet Nam, and it also failed to get them to join in its attempts to strangle Cuba economically. Despite the strong plea for support made by Secretary of State Rusk his words fell on deaf ears. The communique issued made no mention either of south Viet Nam or Cuba. A wishy-washy document of eleven sections, it uses a lot of words to say nothing.

The United States had entertained hopes of the Bonn government coming to its aid in south Viet Nam. On the eve of the Hague meeting Defence Secretary McNamara met the West German leaders before flying to Saigon. According to news reports from Bonn, his aim was to get a specific, public pledge of support. As McNamara failed in Bonn so did Rusk in the Hague. While the ministerial council was in session, the West German Foreign Office saw fit to issue a statement, saying it was "very unhappy" about speculation that West Germany might send troops to south Viet Nam.

The U.S. proposals for a trade embargo against Cuba were also rebuffed. Britain, France and other allies showed that they were not

prepared to cut their commercial ties with the island republic just to please the United States. For Rusk's benefit, Couve de Murville pointed out that each member country had its own interests and responsibilities, whether it was a question about Cuba, Viet Nam, Malaya or Aden.

In the three-day session the verbal duels between the member countries exposed the cracks now widening in NATO. The most notable was that between Couve de Murville and Paul-Henri Spaak, the Belgian Foreign Minister, who fought Washington's battles. The dissension revealed was so sharp that AP commented that the meeting "showed more signs of disunity among the member countries than any in the organization's 15-year history." For the founder of this military bloc the disappointments at the Hague meeting, following the reverses in Paris last December, represent another stage in a rake's progress.

U.S. v. Cuba

Another Giron Beach?

There are many signs to show that Yankee imperialism is itching for another go at revolutionary Cuba.

On the diplomatic front, Rusk's unheeded harangue to his NATO associates against trade with Cuba is one. This, together with the total U.S. ban on exports to Cuba, including foodstuffs and medicines until now exempted, indicates the present frame of mind of the Johnson Administration. Another sign is the breaking off of relations with Cuba by the Castelo Branco regime of Brazil. The diplomatic rupture was part of Washington's scheme to isolate Cuba in Latin America. It had long been predicted in the U.S. capital and this reveals it as one of the reasons why the Johnson Administration triggered the military coup against President Goulart.

Finally, there is the latest C.I.A. piratical assault on Cuba, this time the shelling by the notorious U.S.-based "Rex" of a sugar mill on the

coast of Oriente Province. In this raid 70,000 sacks of sugar were destroyed and a woman and an eight-year-old girl were wounded. Viewed in the context of continued U.S. spy flights and the recent discovery of a big underwater cache of C.I.A. arms and explosives in Pinar del Rio, this attack shows that Washington is again out for trouble.

All these new moves took place in mid-May. That they were wire-pulled and co-ordinated from Washington has been freely admitted by the U.S. press. On May 8, five days before the sneak attack, AP reported from Washington that "increasing signs appeared that anti-communist Cubans plan commando type raids and other attacks on Castro Cuba at any time within the next twelve days. . . . Exile groups here and in Florida buzzed with excitement. There was talk that something could happen at any moment." And the *New York Herald Tribune* noted on May 11 that "Cubans with military background are suddenly gone, leaving no trace in the city (Miami)" and that "in the last three weeks impressively large sums of money have suddenly begun circulating among exile leaders and groups in Cuba's underground."

The question arises, are these harassing activities the prelude to another invasion of Cuba? If they are, Johnson will find the fruits of his Giron Beach more bitter than those tasted by his predecessor Kennedy three years ago.

South Yemen

Torch of Struggle Aflame

What is happening in south Yemen, which comprises Aden and the Aden "protectorates" in the southwestern part of the Arabian peninsula, is a reminder that British colonialism will stop at nothing to maintain its outposts. The latest outrages, following the wanton March 28 air attack on the town of Horeib, are more indiscriminate aerial bombing and strafing in the Radfan region. In their desperate efforts to cling on to the land from which they siphon super oil profits to the City, the British colonialists are airlifting

another battalion of tommies to Aden as the armed struggle which the people of south Yemen have launched against them flames anew.

Radfan, a mountainous area which is ideal for guerrilla warfare, is under the firm control of the nationalist fighters despite repeated British assaults. *Al Akhbar*, a Yemeni paper, reported on May 12 that a day earlier 46 British paratroopers were killed as they were being dropped and that the British suffered heavy casualties in their attempts to rush reinforcements.

Britain's naked aggression against the Yemenis has aroused condemnation throughout the Middle East and in many parts of the world. The U.N. Decolonization Committee, acting on a draft resolution submitted by eight member states, including Cambodia, Mali, Tanganyika, Syria, Iraq and Tunisia, has reproached Britain for its military operations in south Arabia and urged it to stop such operations against the people of Aden. In the roll-call the United States, which is interested in keeping its own toehold in the Middle East, voted with Britain against the resolution.

Simultaneously with its military movements, Whitchall, vainly hoping to insure against a military defeat,

is cooking up a political plot to give "independence" to the "South Arabian Federation," which is its own creation, and to link it with the strategic base of Aden. The plan for this was outlined by Colonial Secretary Sandys in the House of Commons following his return from a visit to Aden. But such manoeuvres can get the Colonel Blimps nowhere in face of the rising nationalism of the Arab people in the Middle East.

Africa

The Need for Iron Brooms

"Portuguese" Africa illustrates the truth that revolutionary armed struggle is of primary importance for the liberation of the oppressed nations.

In Angola, where the Portuguese colonialists, using jets and napalm supplied by the United States and its NATO partners, massacred more than 50,000 Angolans and made 500,000 more homeless, the people finally took up arms. In three years they have liberated about one-sixth of their country's territory.

In "Portuguese" Guinea, less than two years after they staged an armed uprising, the guerrillas led by the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands now control over one-third of the total area.

In Mozambique, where the Portuguese colonialists have launched one terrorist campaign after another against what they call the "disturbed areas" and conscripted the Africans for forced labour, no patriot prattles of peaceful transition. Leo Milas, an official of the Mozambique Liberation Front, recently declared, "We are left with no alternative but to win independence through armed revolution." And Paul Jose Gumane, leader of the Mozambique National Democratic Union, said, "What the African people of Mozambique have tried to win in vain by peaceful means will be attained by armed force. This is the only language that Salazar and his ministers can understand." Guerrillas have followed up these words with a surprise attack on a Portuguese army outpost near the Nyasaland border and have announced that this is the start of an armed struggle.

Years ago Comrade Mao Tse-tung noted that "everything reactionary is the same; if you don't hit it, it won't fall. This is also like sweeping the floor; as a rule, where the broom does not reach, the dust will not vanish of itself." In Africa, as in Asia and Latin America, more and more people are picking up the iron brooms and sweeping out the dust of colonialism and neo-colonialism.

(Continued from p. 20.)

and first to explain what had transpired and his true intentions. He was fully assured of his right to speak and all present patiently listened to his views. He, on the other hand, voiced completely subjective and arbitrary views on the decisions and guiding ideas of the Seventh Plenum of the Central Committee, the Presidium and other Party organizations. He said that if he thought the Party decisions were running counter to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, he could freely state his own views inside and outside the Party, in whatever form and whatever his views might be, and that this did not violate Party discipline in the least. Therefore, he said, the actions he had just taken did not at all violate Party discipline. He explicitly agreed to participate in the discussion at the Presidium's meeting the next day, but then failed to turn up, again violating Party discipline.

The course of events described above suffices to show that Comrade Yoshio Shiga's activity is obviously against the Party, violates Party discipline and is harmful to the interests of the Party and the people.

Proposing ratification of the partial nuclear test ban treaty, which the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries try to use as a gesture for "peace" to deceive the people, is intended to play an important role, serving as a part in the U.S. and Japanese ruling class' policy of war and reaction. The resolution carried by the Seventh Plenum of the Central Committee on the situation in Asia and in Japan and on the nature of that treaty is correct. This is being borne out with ever increasing clarity.

All Party members must further strengthen their determination to abide by the Party programme and the decisions taken by the Central Committee, and in particular to carry out firmly the resolution of the Seventh Plenum of the Central Committee. They must rally solidly round the Central Committee of the Party which upholds Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, combat opportunism and revisionism which have become the main danger in the present people's movement, and fight the two enemies—U.S. imperialism and Japanese monopoly capital—to the finish.

SPORTS

Brazilian Footballers' Visit

The Brazilian Madureira football team's visit to China is the highlight of the nation's football fixtures this month. Madureira is the first professional Latin American team to tour China and soccer fans who have eagerly looked forward to seeing them play were not disappointed. They have opposing Chinese teams on their toes and have delighted spectators with their brilliant ball control, dribbling and intricate short passes.

The Brazilians opened their tour on May 10 in Canton with a 5:3 victory over the Canton city team. Arriving in Peking for their second and third matches, they played the Chinese People's Liberation Army's "August First" team on May 14 and on May 16 met the Peking eleven.

The match against "August First" started at a very fast pace but 90 minutes of exciting play ended in a scoreless draw. Both teams used similar tactics and the 4-2-4 formation until the Brazilians switched over to the 4-3-3 formation in the second half to counter the repeated attacks of the Chinese army players.

Soccer was the talk of the town and on the evening of May 16, despite a persistent drizzle, 30,000 people turned up at the Peking

Workers' Stadium to see the visitors play the Peking team. Though rain had made the ground slippery and the ball difficult to control, both teams showed remarkable speed and accuracy in play. From start to finish the game was fast and packed with thrills. The issue was in doubt right up to the final whistle. Spectators warmly applauded both sides for fine play and good sportsmanship.

The first goal came after 37 minutes of play. Brazil's left-winger Jose Gilson Rodrigues netted the ball during a tussle before the goal-mouth. A few seconds later, Peking's Chao Ching-ho equalized with a rising shot from 18 yards out that caught the Brazilian goalie Jones Lopes out of position. Half time found the score tied at 1-all. The winning goal was scored by Jorge Farah Ibrahim who slammed the ball home from a goal-mouth melee 24 minutes after the interval. From then on there were many near misses as the Peking team tried hard to equalize. The game ended 2:1 in favour of the visitors.

Leaving Peking, the visitors went to Shanghai for their fourth and fifth matches against the teams of Shanghai and Tientsin.

SHORT NOTES

Guinean Artistes. Language and varying cultures pose no barriers when there is mutual sympathy. This

Vice-Premier Chen Yi Receives Brazilian Footballers

Vice-Premier Chen Yi watched the football match between the visiting Brazilian team and the "August First" eleven on May 14. At the end of the game he went on the field to greet the players of both teams.

The following evening, May 15, the Brazilian footballers were guests of honour at a banquet given by the All-China Athletic Federation.

was shown when the 30-member Second Guinean National Ballet Troupe headed by Sako Mohamed gave three performances in Peking in mid-May. Chinese audiences understood perfectly well the speech of the throbbing drums, the vitality and optimism of the dances and the thoughts and emotions expressed in the folk songs. In China for a month's tour, the Guineans can be assured of the same warm response elsewhere as they have had in Peking.

Vietnamese Army Performers. The 160-member Song and Dance Ensemble of the Viet Nam People's Army's General Political Department, led by Lt.-Col. Pham Hong Cu, gave a first performance of the 3-act ballet *The Flames of Nghitinh* before 5,000 spectators in Canton on May 18. Applause resounded through the big Sun Yat-sen Auditorium when the act ended. People of Peking and other cities are eagerly awaiting the visit of these cultural envoys of the Vietnamese people.

Seeds of Friendship. Close to a hundred different species of tropical plants of West Africa are growing lustily at the Botanical Gardens in Hsishuangpanna, Yunnan Province. Their seeds were presented to New China by their native countries. They include young tallow trees from Guinea, sugar-yielding "Desert Palms" and Miraculous Berry plants from Ghana, and Baobab or Monkey-Bread trees from the deserts of Mali. Most of these plants never before grew on Chinese soil.



During the match between the Madureira team and the Peking XI

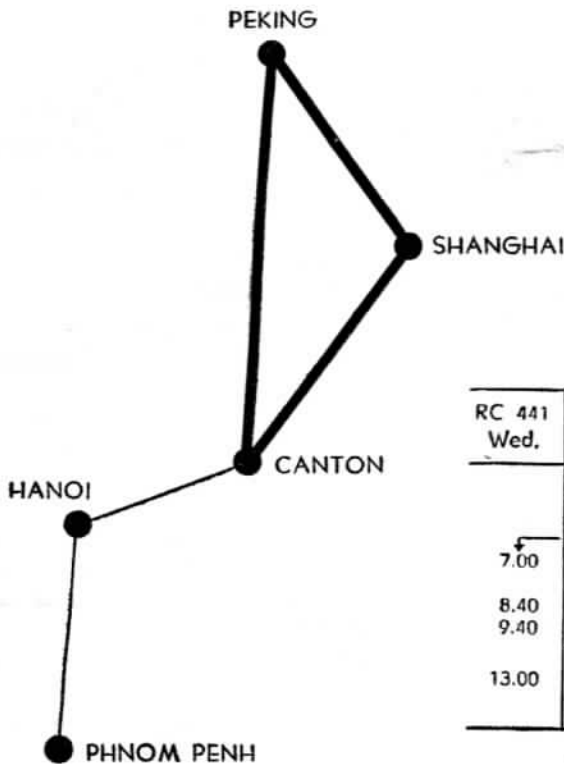


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