

PEKING REVIEW

49

December 4, 1964

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PEKING REVIEW

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北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

December 4, 1964 Vol. VII No. 49

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Published every Friday by PEKING REVIEW
Pai Wan Chuang, Peking (37), China
Cable Address: Peking 2910
Post Office Registration No. 2-922
Printed in the People's Republic of China

THE WEEK

Among the major events of the week:

• Chairman Mao Tse-tung issued a statement on November 28 supporting the people of the Congo (Leopoldville) in their struggle against U.S. aggression.

The Chinese Government, in its November 26 statement, strongly protested against the U.S. and Belgian imperialists' armed aggression in the Congo (L).

Mass demonstrations in Peking, Shanghai, Canton and other cities condemned U.S.-Belgian imperialist aggression.

• Chairman Mao Tse-tung sent a message to the 9th Congress of the Japanese Communist Party on November 23, warmly congratulating it on its opening and pledging the firm support of the Chinese Communist Party and people for the Japanese Communist Party and people in their great and just struggles.

Greetings were also sent by Comrade Peng Chen, leader of the Chinese Communist Party delegation which was invited to attend the Congress.

• Chinese Communist Party and state leaders sent a message on November 28 to leaders of the Albanian Party of Labour and Government, greeting the 20th anniversary of the liberation of Albania.

At the anniversary reception given by Albanian Ambassador Nesti Nase, Premier Chou En-lai spoke on the international situation.

• Vice-Premier Chen Yi arrived in Djakarta on November 27 for a visit at the invitation of the Indonesian Government.

• Lu Ting-yi, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier, in his address at the opening ceremony of the national minorities' amateur art festival, called on cultural workers of all nationalities to develop a new, revolutionary, socialist art.

• Marking "Imperialism Quit Africa Day" on December 1, *Renmin Ribao* in its editorial expressed confidence that the old and new colonialists headed by the United States would finally be driven out of Africa.

• It is announced that the first session of the Third National People's Congress will open in Peking on December 20.

National Minorities' Amateur Art Festival

The capital's Nationalities Cultural Palace presented a colourful scene when the Amateur Art Festival of China's National Minorities opened there on November 26. More than 650 singers, dancers and musicians from 53 minority nationalities were there, many in their national costumes. They included peasants, herdsmen, handicraftsmen, cadres from the grass-roots level, folk minstrels and artists as well as young intellectuals now working in the countryside. The overwhelming majority were working people. Many had experienced oppression and exploitation under the old society and the bitterness of serfdom. Many wore the medals of outstanding workers. It was a living demonstration of the unity of China's nationalities and of the unprecedented growth of cultural activities among the masses.

The festival, the first of its kind since the founding of the People's Republic, is sponsored by the Ministry of Culture and the Commission for Nationalities' Affairs.

The opening ceremony was attended by Lu Ting-yi, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Shen Yen-ping, Minister of Culture; and other leading members of government departments.

Art for Socialism

Shen Yen-ping, in his opening address, defined the tasks of the festival. It would, he said, sum up the basic experience of the national minorities in developing a new socialist art and culture and in promoting cultural work among the national minorities, and particularly amateur cultural activities among the masses of the minority peoples. It would, he added, further the implementation of the Party's policies for art and literature to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and socialism and of "letting a hundred flowers blossom" and "weeding through the old to let the new emerge," to make art and literature truly revolutionary, national and popular in both form and content. He called on all participants to make a serious study of the works of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Party's policies for art and literature and for the national minorities so as to raise their level of political consciousness and do good work for the Party in spreading the new, revolutionary culture of socialism.

Lu Ting-yi, who spoke on behalf of the Party's Central Committee and the State Council, greeted the opening of the festival and extended a warm welcome to its participants. (See full text of his speech on p. 22.)

He was followed by spokesmen of the performers from Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang, Ningsia, Kwangsi and Tibet. They were former poor

peasants or herdsmen, serfs or slaves and they spoke of their happiness in taking part in the festival. Several supplemented their speeches with folk songs to express their joy in the new life after liberation and gratitude to the Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung for their loving care for the minority peoples.

Great Event

The current festival has been described as a great event in the political and cultural life of the country's national minorities and a great day in the history of their art and culture. Like the Festival of Peking Opera on Contemporary Themes in the summer and *The East Is Red*, the great pageant of the Chinese revolution presented last October, it will be another review on a national scale of the country's revolutionary cultural activities.

The festival will last for well over a month and will present more than 250 items: songs, dances, instrumental music, ballads and local operas. These items tell of the great victories in socialist revolution and construction won by the people of the various nationalities under the leadership of the Communist Party. They tell of their happy life today and of their love and support for the Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. They hail the victories of the general line for building socialism, the great leap forward and the people's communes, and the great unity of all the nationalities. Varied in style and rich in national flavour their common feature is their revolutionary spirit. Many of the items are composed by the amateur performers themselves; they have been warmly received by the people of their places of origin as works of art that inspire them with a fuller consciousness of their revolutionary tasks and greater determination to carry out those tasks.

Festival performances are now taking place every day at the Nationalities Cultural Palace and several other theatres. Popular interest is great. Stage artists and cultural workers in the capital and from the various national minority areas are

N.P.C. to Meet

The first session of the Third National People's Congress will open in Peking on December 20. The first session of the Fourth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference will meet simultaneously.

This was decided at the joint meeting of the Standing Committee of the N.P.C. and the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. on November 28.

attending as well as the general public. Recitals have already been given by artists from Inner Mongolia, Tibet and other regions.

Chen Yi Visits Indonesia

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Marshal Chen Yi left Peking on November 26 for a visit to Indonesia at the invitation of the Indonesian Government. He and his party were seen off at Peking Airport by Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Ho Lung.

Arriving in Djakarta next morning, Vice-Premier Chen Yi was warmly welcomed at the airport by Leimena, Indonesian Second Vice-Premier and Acting Foreign Minister; D.N. Aidit, Vice-Chairman of the Indonesian Provisional People's Consultative Congress and Chairman of the Indonesian Communist Party; Mohammed Ichsan, Minister and Secretary of State; Suwito, Assistant Foreign Minister; Djawoto, Indonesian Ambassador to China; and other high-ranking Indonesian officials.

On November 28, Vice-Premier Chen Yi called on President Sukarno and had a cordial and friendly talk with him. The next day the Indonesian President gave a banquet in his honour at the Presidential Palace in Bogor.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung's Statement

In Support of the Congolese (Leopoldville) People Against U.S. Aggression

Following is a translation of the statement made by Chairman Mao Tse-tung on November 28. —Ed.

THE U.S. imperialist armed aggression against the Congo (Leopoldville) is a very grave matter.

The United States has all along attempted to control the Congo. It has used the United Nations forces to perpetrate every kind of villainy there. It murdered the Congolese national hero Lumumba, and subverted the lawful Congolese Government. It imposed the puppet Tshombe on the Congolese people, and dispatched mercenary troops to suppress the Congolese national-liberation movement. And now, in collusion with Belgium and Britain, it is carrying out direct armed intervention in the Congo. In doing this, the purpose of U.S. imperialism is not only to control the Congo, but also once again enmesh the whole of Africa, particularly the newly independent African countries, in the toils of U.S. neo-colonialism. U.S. aggression has encountered heroic resistance from the Congolese people and aroused the indignation of the people of Africa and the whole world.

U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the people all over the world. It is engaged in aggression against south Viet Nam, intervening in Laos, menacing Cambodia and blustering about extending the war in Indo-China. It is trying by every means to strangle the Cuban revolution. It wants to turn West Germany and Japan into two major nuclear bases of the United States. It has ganged up with Britain in creating "Malaysia" to menace Indonesia and other countries in Southeast Asia. It is occupying south Korea and China's Taiwan Province. It dominates all Latin America. It plays the bully everywhere. U.S. imperialism has stretched its hands too far. Wherever it commits aggression it puts a new noose around its neck. It is heavily besieged by the people of the whole world.

Congolese people, you are not alone in your just struggle. All the Chinese people are with you. All people throughout the world who oppose imperialism are with you. U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries are paper tigers. The



Chairman Mao waving from Tien An Men rostrum to demonstrators protesting against U.S. and Belgian imperialist aggression in the Congo (L)

struggle of the Chinese people has proved this. The struggle of the Vietnamese people is proving it. The struggle of the Congolese people will surely prove this too. By strengthening national unity and persevering in protracted struggle, the Congolese people will certainly be victorious, and U.S. imperialism will certainly be defeated.

People of the whole world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs! People all over the world, be courageous, dare to fight, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave. Then the whole world will belong to the people. Monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed.

Chairman Mao Greet Ninth Congress Of Japanese C.P.

- The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people will firmly and steadfastly support the great and just struggles of the Communist Party of Japan and the Japanese people.
- An independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous Japan is certain to become a reality.

The Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of Japan,

Dear Comrades:

The Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of Japan which is of great historical significance has been successfully convened. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on behalf of all the members of the Communist Party of China and the 650 million Chinese people, sends warm fraternal greetings to your Party Congress, and, through your Congress, extends our most cordial and highest respects to the fraternal Communist Party of Japan and the great Japanese people who are engaged in struggles.

The Communist Party of Japan is the strong and militant vanguard of the Japanese proletariat, the faithful defender of the interests of the Japanese people and a shock brigade armed with Marxist-Leninist ideology in the international communist movement. The Communist Party of Japan creatively integrates the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete conditions of Japan, holds high the revolutionary banner of opposing U.S. imperialism and Japanese monopoly capital, and leads the revolutionary struggle of the Japanese people forward triumphantly.

In recent years, the Japanese people, under the leadership and inspiration of the Communist Party of Japan, have continuously carried out powerful and heroic struggles against U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries. The Communist Party of Japan and the Japanese people stand heroically in the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism, and have made great contributions to the peace of Asia and the world. The development of the revolutionary struggle of the Japanese people is a great inspiration to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and to the revolutionary people of the whole world.

Always loyal to Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism, the Communist Party of Japan has consistently striven to defend the

unity of the international communist movement. The Communist Party of Japan upholds the revolutionary principles of the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement, resolutely opposes revisionism, the main danger in the international communist movement, and opposes dogmatism, and has made positive contributions to safeguarding the purity of Marxism-Leninism and developing Marxist-Leninist theory.

The Communist Party of China and the Communist Party of Japan, the Chinese people and the Japanese people have forged a deep and militant friendship in their protracted common struggles against a common enemy. Our two Parties and our two peoples have always supported and inspired each other in these common struggles. The Communist Party of Japan has made outstanding contributions to the cause of strengthening the friendship and unity between the peoples of our two countries. The Communist Party of Japan and the Japanese people may rest assured that the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people will stand firmly and steadfastly by your side in support of your great and just struggles.

We firmly believe that under the leadership and inspiration of the Communist Party of Japan, the Japanese people of various strata will unite more firmly and on a wider scale and that the national-democratic united front in Japan will be further broadened and developed. The revolutionary cause of the Japanese people is certain to win new, great victories. An independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous Japan is certain to become a reality.

May the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of Japan achieve every success!

Long live the glorious, great and heroic Communist Party of Japan!

**MAO TSE-TUNG, Chairman of the
Central Committee of the Communist
Party of China.**

November 23, 1964

Chinese Leaders Congratulate Albania On Liberation Anniversary

The glorious Albanian Party of Labour, holding up high the red banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, has resolutely upheld the revolutionary principles of the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement, and persevered in the fight against imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries and in the struggle against modern revisionism. It has made significant contributions to defending the purity of Marxism-Leninism, preserving the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement, and advancing the great cause of the world revolution of the proletariat.

Tirana

Comrade Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour,

Comrade Haxhi Lleshi, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic,

Comrade Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Albanian People's Republic,

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the liberation of Albania, we, on behalf of the Chinese people, the Chinese Communist Party and the Government of the People's Republic of China, extend the warmest greetings to the fraternal Albanian people, the Albanian Party of Labour and the Government of the Albanian People's Republic.

Twenty years ago, the fraternal Albanian people, under the leadership of the glorious Albanian Communist Party, and after waging a protracted and arduous struggle, defeated the Nazi and fascist aggressors, thoroughly emancipated their fatherland and founded the People's Republic, thereby opening a resplendent page in their history.

Monolithically united round the Albanian Party of Labour led by Comrade Enver Hoxha and giving full play to their pioneering initiative and spirit of strenuous endeavour to achieve prosperity, the heroic and unyielding Albanian people have in the past 20 years weathered diverse severe tests, conquered innumerable difficulties and scored magnificent successes in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. The Chinese people enthusiastically congratulate the fraternal Albanian people on their grand victories and wish them new and still greater successes on the various fronts of socialist construction in the struggle for carrying out the splendid Third Five-Year Plan.

The Albanian People's Republic has consistently pursued a foreign policy of peace, endeavoured to safeguard and fortify the friendship and unity of the peoples of the socialist camp, staunchly combated the imperialist policies of aggression and war, and vigorously supported the revolutionary struggles of the

oppressed people and nations the world over. The Albanian People's Republic has become an important force in opposing imperialism, defending world peace and promoting human progress.

The glorious Albanian Party of Labour, holding up high the red banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, has resolutely upheld the revolutionary principles of the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement, persevered in the fight against imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries and in the struggle against modern revisionism, and made significant contributions to defending the purity of Marxism-Leninism, preserving the unity of the socialist camp and of the international communist movement, and advancing the great cause of the world revolution of the proletariat.

We are happy to note that the great friendship between the Chinese and Albanian Parties, the two states and peoples, based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, is being strengthened and is growing constantly and that the relations of amity, mutual assistance and co-operation between the two countries in the political, economic and cultural fields are daily becoming closer. This is not only in keeping with the common interests of our two peoples but is also conducive to the strengthening of the unity and might of the socialist camp. We are convinced that the fraternal friendship between the Chinese and Albanian peoples will be further reinforced and developed in the common struggle for world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism.

Long live the unbreakable, eternal friendship between the Chinese and Albanian peoples!

Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party,

Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China,

Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China,

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

November 28, 1964

China Strongly Protests Against U.S.-Belgian Imperialists' Armed Aggression in Congo (L)

- The Chinese Government calls for united action by the people of Africa and the whole world to stop this grave provocation by the U.S. and Belgian imperialists.
- China will, together with the people of other countries, take all possible measures to give firm support to the people of the Congo (Leopoldville) in their struggle.
- China is convinced that, so long as they close their ranks and persist in struggle, the Congolese people will win the great victory of national liberation.

In its November 26 statement the Chinese Government expressed great indignation and strongly protested against the armed aggression by the U.S. and Belgian imperialists in the Congo (Leopoldville). Following is a translation of the statement. — Ed.

ON November 24, the United States Government, in league with the Belgian Government, flagrantly took large-scale military action against the people of the Congo (Leopoldville) and occupied Stanleyville by force. This is a grave step of open aggression against the Congo (L) carefully engineered by the U.S. and Belgian imperialists. It is a serious provocation to the Congolese people, to the African people and to all peace-loving countries and people of the world. The Chinese Government and people express great indignation at and strong protest against the crime of aggression committed by the U.S. and Belgian imperialists and call on the people of Africa and the whole world to act in unison and take all possible measures to stop the armed aggression of the U.S. and Belgian imperialists against the Congo (L).

Not reconciled to the defeat of its scheme of assuming control over the Congo (L) through the U.N. forces, U.S. imperialism has all along been attempting to stage a comeback. The U.S. Government's claim of "exercising our clear responsibility to protect our citizens" is nothing but a pretext for unleashing armed aggression. In point of fact, immediately after the U.N. forces left, the imperialists headed by the United States imposed their puppet Tshombe on the Congolese people. During the past few months, U.S. imperialism tried hard to strangle the national-liberation struggle of the Congolese people through the hands of Tshombe. It juggled with the scheme of "national reconciliation" through the instrumentality of Tshombe. It recruited foreign mercenaries to carry out barbarous massacres of the Congolese people and dispatched aircraft and military personnel to conduct sanguinary suppression of the patriotic Congolese armed forces. But all these

acts have encountered the stiff resistance of the Congolese people as well as the firm opposition of other African countries. In a great number of African countries Tshombe's name has become a synonym of imperialist stooge. Rising from all parts of the country, the patriotic armed struggle of the Congolese people has rapidly developed into an irresistible torrent. Driven into a corner, U.S. imperialism cannot but bare its teeth and take the field itself as a last resort. All Congolese and all Africans can now see that the U.S. imperialist villains are as wicked as the Belgian and all other European colonialists who have oppressed them for centuries, that without the support of the U.S. imperialists the European colonialists cannot survive a single day and that U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of the Congolese people as well as all other African peoples.

The U.S. and Belgian imperialists imagine that their mere appearance on the scene would suffice to put down the national-liberation struggle of the Congolese people. That is sheer wishful thinking. On the contrary, the consciousness of the Congolese people has risen still higher. They have even more clearly identified the target of their struggle and have acquired a deeper understanding of the protractedness and tortuousness of the struggle. Stanleyville has fallen, but the patriotic armed struggle of the Congolese people will become still more resolute and further develop. The Congolese people is by no means isolated in their struggle. All African people stand by them. The people of the whole world stand by them. A multitude of experience shows that U.S. imperialism is a mere paper tiger, outwardly strong but inwardly weak. We are convinced that if only they close their ranks and persist in the struggle, the Congolese people, raising aloft Lumumba's banner and enjoying the support of the people of all Africa and the rest of the world, will certainly drive the imperialists headed by the United States out of the Congo and win the great victory of national liberation.

A campaign denouncing U.S. and Belgian imperialism is now sweeping over Africa and the rest of the world. The Governments and people of Algeria, the United Arab Republic, Guinea, Mali, Ghana, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Central African Republic, Kenya, Zambia, Ethiopia and many other African countries are angrily condemning this towering crime of the U.S. and Belgian imperialists. They pointed out that it is not only a rabid provocation to the will of the people of the Congo (L), but also a monstrous affront to the dignity of all African people and that the African people must close their ranks and support the just struggle of the Congolese people. The Chinese people fervently support the fraternal African countries in their solemn stand of unity against imperialism.

The Chinese Government and people always support the just and patriotic anti-imperialist struggle of the Congolese people. The Chinese Government and people will never remain indifferent to the aggression committed by the U.S. and Belgian imperialists. The Chinese Government and people will, together with the people of Africa and the rest of the world, take all possible measures to give firm support to the people of the Congo (L) in their national-liberation struggle!

Colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the United States must get out of the Congo (L)!

The great people of the Congo (L) who dare to fight will certainly triumph!

Rape of Leopoldville Congo

U.S. Imperialism Condemned Round the World

by C.K. CHENG

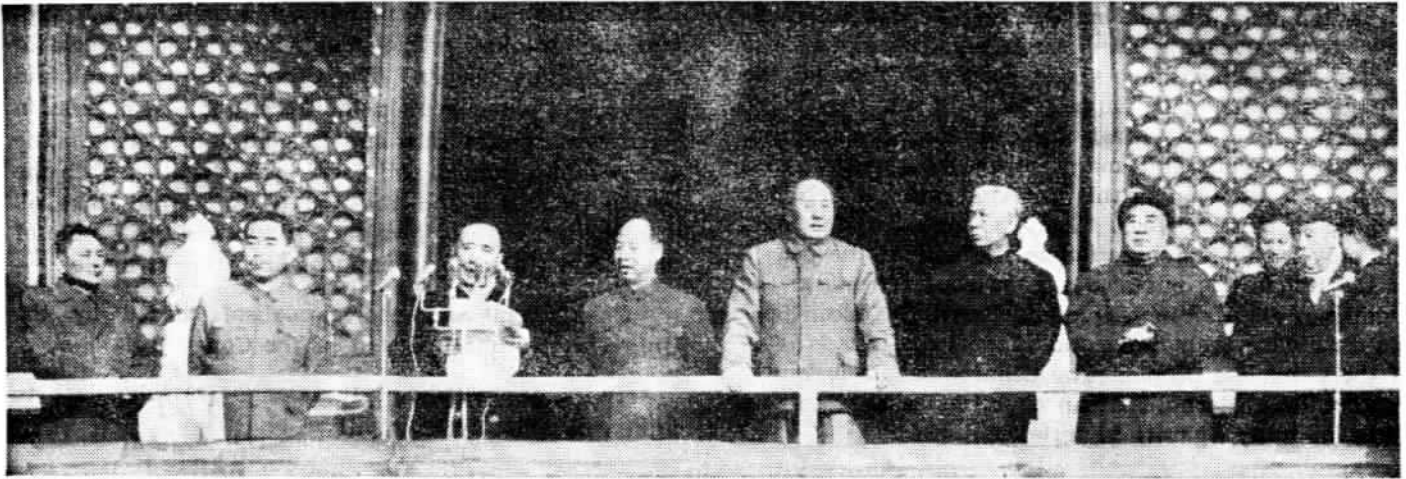
Completely unmasking itself in the Congo (Leopoldville), U.S. imperialism has gone from string-puller to chief protagonist. It cast all pretence aside and committed open and direct armed aggression against that country by attacking Stanleyville. Coming on top of its abortive plot to overthrow the Government of Tanzania barely a fortnight ago, the rape of Stanleyville adds to the evidence that, for Africans as for the people throughout the world, U.S. imperialism is Public Enemy No. 1.

IN one of the greatest mass rallies ever held in the capital, more than 700,000 turned out in Peking on Sunday morning (November 29) to denounce the U.S. and Belgian imperialists for their naked aggression against the Congo (L). Heading for Tien An Men Square, site of the rally, people had already heard

Chairman Mao Tse-tung's statement on the Leopoldville Congo situation from the early morning radio news bulletins. Even before eight o'clock the massive crowd had blocked all traffic on the main thoroughfares. By nine-thirty, as the sun broke through the clouds overhead, workers, peasants, students, government cadres, officers and men of the People's Liberation Army, mi-



General view of Peking mass rally



On the Tien An Men rostrum. L. to R.: Teng Hsiao-ping, Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo, Peng Chen, Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh and Tung Pi-wu

lities men and women, people from China's various national minorities and from all walks of life converged on the square, now a sea of red flags and placards. They roared their support for Chairman Mao's statement which voiced China's solidarity with the people of Leopoldville Congo in their fight against the U.S. aggressors and their accomplices the Belgian colonialists. The mighty concourse shouted slogans — U.S. imperialism get out of Leopoldville Congo! Down with U.S. imperialism!

Chairman Mao on Rostrum

At the stroke of ten the appearance of Chairman Mao, together with Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and other Chinese leaders including Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Teng Hsiao-ping, Tung Pi-wu and Peng Chen, on the rostrum of the red-bricked Tien An Men which overlooks the square brought forth loud cheers and stormy applause from the mass of humanity stretching out below. Members of the diplomatic corps from the socialist countries and from Africa, Asia and Latin America also took their place on the rostrum. Large numbers of foreign guests, some visiting China, some studying at universities and some working as experts, helped pack the stands alongside Tien An Men. Sunday's rally was not just a Chinese declaration of feeling; it was an international protest meeting.

Peng Chen, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Mayor of Peking, opened the rally with a short speech. He pointed out that the U.S. and Belgian imperialist armed aggression against the Congo (L) represented a serious challenge to the Congolese people, the people of Africa as a whole and people the world over. It exposed in full the aggressive nature of the Johnson Administration and the brutality and ruthlessness of the U.S. imperialists who are bent on subjugating and controlling the Congo, suppressing the national-

liberation movements in other parts of Africa and disrupting peace in the world.

Peng Chen then called on Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the China Peace Committee, to address the rally. China's noted scholar and statesman opened his speech by first saluting the heroic Congolese people, now in the heat of battle with invading Yankee and Belgian imperialists, and conveying to them the fraternal greetings of the Chinese people. Referring to the perfidy of the Americans who camouflaged their real intentions to invade Stanleyville while pretending to negotiate with representatives of the patriotic Congolese armed forces, he said that by launching a sneak attack on Stanleyville U.S. imperialism had perpetrated criminal acts more shameful and despicable than those of Hitler and Hideki Tojo of Japan. U.S. imperialism, he declared, has always used this country in the heart of Africa as a key base for aggression there.

"The African people," Kuo Mo-jo said, "can now see clearly that, compared with the old colonialists who rode roughshod over them in the past few centuries, U.S. imperialism is more cunning, sinister and vicious. It is the mortal enemy not only of the Congolese people but all Africa." It mattered little whether the White House occupant was an Eisenhower, a Kennedy or a Johnson; they were birds of a feather, hangmen out for the blood of the people of all countries, arch-criminals determined to break the peace of the world. He castigated those who, scared stiff by U.S. nuclear weaponry, spoke well of the chieftains of U.S. imperialism as being "moderate," "sensible" and so forth. He said this "is not only a gross distortion of reality, but also a crime against the cause of peace and progress."

U.S. imperialism is only daydreaming, Kuo Mo-jo stressed, if it believes that it can put down the Congolese people's revolutionary struggle by fire and sword. Massacre can only add fuel to the flames of

the anti-U.S. struggle waged by the Congolese people who have become more awakened and grown stancher and stronger from the lessons learnt in Lumumba's murder, the subversion of the Gizenga government, the undermining of their national independence by U.N. forces and in the present act of naked aggression.

Kuo Mo-jo was followed by Zakaria El-Adly Imam, the U.A.R. Ambassador. The diplomat said the vicious military intervention in the Congo's internal affairs constituted a grave menace to the African countries neighbouring the Congo. In the name of the U.A.R. he appealed to freedom-loving countries of the world to stand by the free and fighting Congolese people.

Alphonse Bayonne, Ambassador of Brazzaville Congo and a member of the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Congo (B), spoke next. He condemned the U.S. and Belgian imperialists as bloodthirsty bandits and described the flagrant and shameless attack on Stanleyville as a new challenge to the whole African people. "It demonstrates once again," the Congolese (B) Ambassador said, "that U.S. imperialism is the No. 1 enemy of the African people as well as the No. 1 enemy of the Asian and Latin American people." He laid bare the various tactics used by U.S. imperialism to enslave the African people—anti-communism, economic infiltration, corruption, subversion, the U.N. flag, as well as brute force. "The African people are daily becoming familiar with the true features of the imperialists. Far from being intimidated by the aircraft, tanks, cannons and machine-guns of the U.S. imperialists, the Congolese (L) people are carrying on their struggle heroically," the Ambassador added. He concluded his speech by shouting the slogan "Down with imperialism headed by the United States!"

Mohamed Khouri, the Algerian Charge d'Affaires, was the third speaker among the foreign guests. Addressing the meeting in the name of his country, he thanked the Chinese people and Government "for once again expressing, so spontaneously and courageously, their solidarity with fighting Africa and their genuine determination to side always with the people still suffering under imperialist oppression and with those who, for the sake of freedom, prefer death in the maquis to living in slavery." Mohamed Khouri said that there were many victims but the aggressors were always the same. The dropping of Belgian paratroops by U.S. aircraft was directed not only against Stanleyville, or the Congo, but against all Africa. "We want to tell the imperialists, and all those who are behind the sinister Tshombe," added the Algerian diplomat, "that transporting aircraft, tanks, dollars and paratroops

cannot bring them success in the Congo. Stanleyville has fallen but the patriots remain."

Africa Belongs to the Africans

Ndalla, executive secretary of the youth organization of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Congo (B), said the Congolese people will triumph in the end because the whole of Africa, fighting Africa, is with the Congo and justice and peace-loving people everywhere support the Congolese struggle. Africa, he said, belongs to the people of Africa, to the sons and daughters of the African continent who fight courageously against imperialism and are ready to pit revolutionary violence against counter-revolutionary violence.

Demonstrations through the streets of Peking followed the rally and more people, off-shift workers and housewives and children among them, joined the marching columns. The Sunday rally was the forerunner of two more days of mammoth protest demonstrations in Peking and throughout the nation. In the capital alone, more than two million took part. Among the highlights were skits, in authentic garb, in the streets depicting Congolese resistance to the foreign invaders. The people of China made known that their African brothers in their hour of trial could be certain of firm support.

In Africa itself the American-Belgian invasion of November 24 aroused the continent to a man. Within hours of the landing of the Belgian paratroops via U.S. aircraft, African governments denounced the move as not only armed aggression against the Congo (L) but also a grave challenge to all African countries.

Algerian President Ben Bella dismissed the ballyhoo about "rescuing white hostages" as "hypocritical statements." He said "protection of white residents had been used as a pretext for the aggression and for bringing in Belgian paratroops and U.S. arms to sup-



Peking's foreign students join the demonstration

Background to Stanleyville Invasion

ON November 24 Stanleyville, the third largest Congolese (L) city under the control of the patriotic armed forces, fell to a U.S.-Belgian combined operation. At dawn Belgian paratroopers landed at Stanleyville airport in 12 U.S. C-130 transports, occupied the airport and subjected the city to an orgy of killing.

U.S. President Johnson assumed direct command of the operation. At a dinner that night in Johnson City, Texas, he said he took "full responsibility" for the American action. His press secretary, George Reedy, told reporters that the American move in the Congo was carried out with "the full support and authority of the President of the United States as Commander-in-Chief."

This aggression against Leopoldville Congo, worked out to the last detail in Washington and Brussels, had the support of the British Government. The Belgian red berets were first transported to Britain's Ascension Island in the South Atlantic whence they were airlifted to Kamina in Katanga Province and then to Stanleyville.

The pretext given for the invasion was "humanitarianism." It was alleged that "foreign hostages" were held by

the patriotic armed forces, and the landing was to safeguard their evacuation. Among the so-called hostages was an American spy, Paul Carlson, who had been caught and sentenced to death in Stanleyville. The Americans initiated negotiations with representatives of the patriotic armed forces in Nairobi, Kenya. Even while the talks were going on, it became increasingly clear that these "negotiations" were only a ruse, a smokescreen to cover up an impending armed invasion. During this time U.S. minion Tshombe, acting on the instructions of his masters, was attacking Stanleyville with several hundred white mercenaries and thousands of puppet troops from Kindu in Kivu Province with the help of American air cover. Ponthierville, some 80 miles south of Stanleyville, was bombed by American aircraft on November 22. And in the small hours of November 24 came the invasion.

All had been carefully planned. According to the *New York Herald Tribune*, the United States, Belgium and Britain had held secret talks on the dispatch of Belgian paratroops to attack the Congolese patriotic forces and reached agreement at the beginning of November. *Jeune Afrique*, the Tunisian journal, reported on November 22 that in a letter to the heads of some African countries, Tshombe wrote: "I will crush this rebellion before the end of the year . . . I am confident because our allies will never leave us in the lurch and are ready to wage a war against our enemy when necessary . . . I received this assurance from the White House."

After the fall of Stanleyville, Congolese freedom fighters carried on the struggle, active as snipers in the city itself and hitting hard at the enemy in the jungles nearby. They kept the invaders on the run, and despite enemy occupation the torch of freedom burnt bright. The white mercenaries and Tshombe's puppet troops who tailed behind the U.S. and Belgian forces into Stanleyville lived in constant fear of their lives. According to a Western news agency dispatch, an American aircraft carrying supplies for the white mercenaries and the puppet troops was prevented from landing at Stanleyville airport because of heavy gunfire from the patriotic forces. Faced with the stiff resistance of the Congolese patriotic fighters and worldwide censure, Washington and Brussels were reported to have ordered the withdrawal of their invading troops. At a press conference on November 28, President Johnson tried to defend the universally condemned armed intervention in the Congo (L) by saying that the United States "had no alternative." For Africans facts speak louder than words.

—C.K.C.



port Tshombe. In fact, the operations began before negotiations were concluded." Ben Bella went on to say that "the attitude of the Belgian and American Governments coincides with the logic we have denounced all along. Any African government which clearly expresses its desire to free itself from foreign coercion is faced with imperialist opposition and manoeuvres. It is enough only to mention the plot just denounced by President Nyerere, and hatched against the Govern-

ment of Tanzania by the same powers intervening in the Congo today."

At a mass rally of 50,000 the following evening in Martyrs Square in Algiers, President Ben Bella again lashed out at the U.S. and Belgian aggressors, and nailed the invasion down as a "criminal attack on Africa." After describing how the situation has become more serious with the instalment of puppet

Tshombe in Leopoldville by U.S. imperialism, the Algerian leader said: "The whole Congo today has become a Katanga, the Katanga of Africa which menaces Tanzania, menaces Brazzaville Congo, menaces Zambia, menaces Uganda, menaces Angola, menaces all legitimate regimes. . . ." He pointed out that the occupation of Stanleyville did not mean that the matter will rest there for U.S. imperialism and its friends. The patriots, he said, "will profit by this experience and, if necessary, learn from it to correct their ways of struggle and adopt more appropriate ways. They will do what we did here. They will leave Stanleyville and enter the jungles."

Stressing the importance of supporting the Congolese people in their battle against the imperialist powers, President Ben Bella declared that the struggle in Africa today, like any in the world, is not an isolated one. "If we do nothing about it," he warned, "today the Congo would fall, and tomorrow Brazzaville Congo, the day after tomorrow Burundi and Tanzania and after that Zambia and afterwards why not Conakry, Bamako, Cairo and why not Algiers?" He emphasized, "The fight for freedom is a common one. There is no isolated fight." He pledged arms and volunteers to support the Congolese people.

Washington Denounced

From one end of the continent to the other condemnation was powerful and immediate. The U.A.R., the Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia, Guinea, Ghana, the Central African Republic, Dahomey, Tanzania, Zambia, Mauritania and other countries denounced Washington and Brussels for their malodorous crime against the people of Leopoldville Congo. President Modibo Keita of Mali, moreover, exposed the atrocities committed against the peaceful inhabitants of Stanleyville by the invading forces and the white mercenaries hired by Tshombe with American money. "Hundreds of innocent people, women and children, who have nothing to do with the nationalist movement are being massacred," he said.

Humanitarianism, which was Washington's alibi for invading Stanleyville, was nothing but a cloak for cannibalism.

The Malian President also dwelt on the futile attempts by U.S. imperialism to convert the Congo (L) into an American colony. "People may continue to give dollars to Tshombe to recruit more mercenaries and send more planes and cannons," he said, "but these planes, cannons and mercenaries from South Africa and Southern Rhodesia will meet with utter defeat together with their supporters. This battle not only concerns the Congolese people. It is a battle of all African peoples for their independence and dignity, the dignity of all black people."

African political parties and public bodies and the editorial columns of the press added their protests. In many capitals the people went into the streets to protest against the United States and its partners in crime. In Cairo, Congolese and other African students dem-

onstrated before the U.S. Embassy. They attacked the Embassy and pulled down the Stars and Stripes while shouting slogans against U.S. imperialism. In Khartoum, capital of the Sudan, the demonstrators first went to the U.S. Embassy and then to the Belgian Embassy to voice their denunciation. In Kampala, capital of Uganda, angry young people demonstrated in front of the U.S. Embassy and handed a letter of protest to the Embassy to express their indignation over the violation of the Congo's sovereignty. In Nairobi, capital of Kenya, thousands of people gathered before the American and Belgian Embassies to denounce those Governments' armed attack on Stanleyville. The demonstrators gave vent to their anger by burning one U.S. embassy car and destroying another. In Dar-es-Salaam, capital of Tanzania, hundreds angrily demonstrated in front of the U.S. Embassy not only against the armed aggression in the Congo but also against the recently exposed U.S. plot to overthrow their Government.

Yes, down with Yankee imperialism! That is the voice now echoing round the world. In the Middle East, near to the scene, Arab opinion in Iraq and Syria, to mention two countries, condemned the United States and its partners in no uncertain terms. An official spokesman in Baghdad stated that the Iraqi Government categorically censured the landing of Belgian troops in the Congo (L) and demanded the withdrawal of all invading foreign troops. *Al Baath* in Syria wrote editorially that the imperialists' occupation of Stanleyville and their attack on the Congolese people was additional proof to the people of the world that the nature of imperialism would never change. The world's people should therefore strengthen and not slacken their struggle, it added.

The brutal attack on Stanleyville has outraged Afro-Asian solidarity in Asia, where many countries which had once been subjected to colonial rule by the imperialists feel a close affinity with African countries. The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, itself a victim of U.S. aggression even at this moment, denounced Washington for trying to turn the Congo into another south Viet Nam. Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who was visiting the U.A.R. at the time of the attack, condemned imperialist aggression against the Congolese people and pledged Korea's firm support for their just struggle. Prince Kantol, the Cambodian Prime Minister, Dr. Subandrio, First Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Indonesia, Z.A. Bhutto, Foreign Minister of Pakistan, speaking for their countries, declared that they oppose foreign intervention in the Congo.

In Latin America, another world storm-centre where Yankee imperialism runs amok, the Cuban Revolutionary Government, reflecting the sentiments not only of Cubans but millions of other Latin Americans, issued a statement over the signature of President Dorticos and Premier Castro denouncing the United States and Belgium for using NATO troops and aircraft in the Congo. "In Viet Nam, Laos, the Congo and other

countries, hundreds of thousands of inhabitants including women and children have died and many others will surely lose their lives through colonialist wars launched against them by the United States." The statement added that those who instigated the attack on Stanleyville under a humanitarian pretext and threw the country into chaos and civil war were the same ones who planned the murder of Patrice Lumumba, the great Congolese patriot. Concluding, the statement said that it is necessary to firmly stop the criminal hand of U.S. imperialist oppression, and prevent the realization of the U.S. policy of aggression and intervention in Asian, African and Latin American countries.

In Europe, Belgium, U.S. accomplice in the Congo crime, was hauled over the coals by the Belgians themselves. Although arrests were made and pressure used by the Belgian Government to discourage display of support for the Congolese people, progressive organizations staged a demonstration two days after the Stanleyville invasion. The General Union of Congolese Students in Belgium denounced the paratroops' attack and declared that the U.S. Government should assume a grave responsibility for the hecatomb of the Congolese population. The Belgian Communist Party which took a strong stand on the U.S.-Belgian armed invasion of the Congo condemned the attack of the U.S. and Belgian imperialists on Stanleyville. In a communique issued on November 24 it said that "the U.S. imperialists are able to wage a war in the Congo similar to that in south Viet Nam at the expense of the sons of the Belgian working class because of the betrayal of Paul-Henri Spaak."

Britain's famed philosopher Bertrand Russell remonstrated the United States and its partners for their

brutal military intervention in Leopoldville Congo. He also criticized Western press reports for ignoring "the fact that an army of white mercenaries recruited from adventurers and sadists has been murdering women and children indiscriminately and burning villages without cause." Lord Russell warned: "Unless the open interference of the Western powers stops, the Congo will become . . . a danger to world peace and a slaughter house for innocent people."

In Italy, African students in Rome picketed the U.S. Embassy before a mass rally took place at Brancaccio Theatre in that city. Similar protest meetings were held in Venice, Florence and other university cities. A good number of students were attacked by the police on leaving the theatre in the Italian capital.

Police also took action against demonstrators in Moscow. Two thousand African, Asian and Latin American students in the Soviet capital on November 28 met with police obstruction. The angry demonstrators first marched on the U.S. Embassy. They smashed the windows with stones and bottles, splashed the walls with slogans and caricatures and burnt one car. Then mounted police arrived on the scene to reinforce the hundred or so regulars who had been trying to disperse and drive the students away. The demonstrators refused to budge and continued shouting slogans.

In face of worldwide condemnation and resistance by the patriotic armed forces in and around Stanleyville, the U.S. and Belgian aggressors have retreated from that city. But this is only a gesture, for armed intervention against the Congolese people is still continuing. The Congolese freedom fighters, confident of the justice of their cause and inspired by the mighty support of the world's people, are carrying on their struggle heroically and courageously.

Chief Criminal in Aggression Against Congo (L) Is the Johnson Administration !

Following is a slightly abridged translation of the November 28 "Renmin Ribao" editorial "Condemn the Johnson Administration—The Chief Criminal in Aggression Against the Congo (L)." Subheads are ours.—Ed.

THE U.S. imperialists, in collusion with the Belgian colonialists, are brandishing their butcher's knives in the heart of Africa, the Congo (Leopoldville). The homeland of Lumumba is again being brutally trampled underfoot!

U.S. imperialism's chieftain, Lyndon Johnson, has admitted "full responsibility" for this crime of aggression

against the Congo (L). The same day the aggression was launched, at a dinner in Mount Pleasant, U.S.A., the butcher Johnson, with a cynical smirk smugly boasted how he had stayed up all night to personally plan and direct the mass murder. Like the tyrant Leopold II, Johnson regards the slaughter of the people of the Congo (L) as recreation and adds to his "meritorious" record deeds done in blood to the people of the Congo (L)! Indeed, without the support of the U.S. Government, the Belgian colonialists would not have dared to embark on this bloody adventure. The Stanleyville bloodbath must not be put down to the account of anyone else. All

Under Secretary of State Harriman to Belgium to conspire over armed intervention in the Congo (L). After that, the Johnson Administration openly sent U.S. paratroops, planes and tanks there in direct military intervention. U.S. planes repeatedly bombed and strafed the Congolese (L) patriotic forces indiscriminately, while U.S. aggressive troops have also joined in battle against them. U.S. transport planes, for their part, have been busy transporting white mercenaries and Tshombe puppet troops to suppress the Congolese (L) people. Meanwhile, the Johnson Administration planned the so-called "national conciliation" movement in the Congo (L). This, in fact, amounts to nothing more than a contrivance to sap the fighting will of the Congolese (L) people and cover up the criminal evidence of U.S. imperialist aggression. Now Johnson has gone further in colluding with Belgian imperialism and has openly launched a surprise attack against the patriotic forces in Stanleyville. Are these acts by the Johnson Administration in the Congo (L) not a series of bloody records by an imperialist aggressor?

Protest Sweeping Africa

The criminal U.S. and Belgian imperialist aggression in the Congo (L) has aroused the anger of the entire continent of Africa and the whole world. U.S. imperialism is like a rat crossing a street, being stared and pointed at and hotly pursued by everyone. The people of Africa, in particular, will never tolerate U.S. imperialism rampaging across their awakened and militant continent, trampling on and slaughtering their brothers at will. The people of the African countries deeply un-

derstand that the savage aggression against the Congo (L) by U.S. imperialism is a serious step in its aggression in Africa. The frenzied attack against the Congolese (L) people by U.S. imperialism is also a frenzied attack against the national-liberation movement in the whole of Africa. A mighty roar is sweeping Africa. A torrent against intervention and aggression by the U.S. and Belgian imperialists is rising across the whole continent, from countries in the north and west to countries in the east. President Ben Bella was right when he said that Stanleyville had fallen but Africa still existed. The struggle of the Congo (L) for national liberation has the support of the entire African continent and the people of the whole world. The days when the imperialists could do as they pleased in slaughtering the oppressed nations are gone for good.

Together with all the countries and peoples of the world who love peace and uphold justice, the Chinese Government and people severely condemn the Johnson Administration for its brutalities in the Congo (L).

No matter how ferocious the Johnson Administration may be in its armed intervention, the Congolese (L) people's revolutionary struggle can never be crushed. The flames of the national-liberation struggle have spread throughout the Congo (L). The call to arms of an awakened people has sounded on the banks of the torrential Congo River. Now the heroic Congolese (L) people are dauntlessly resisting the U.S. and Belgian aggressors. We are convinced that final victory in the struggle for national liberation will go to them, and U.S. imperialism and all other aggressive forces will be driven from their country lock, stock and barrel!

C.P.C. Delegation's Message of Greetings To Ninth Congress of Japanese C.P.

On November 23, Comrade Peng Chen, Member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and leader of the C.P.C. delegation which was invited to the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of Japan, sent a telegram to the C.P.J. Central Committee. The telegram says: "The Sato government of Japan has unreasonably denied entry into Japan to the delegation of the Communist Party of China which has been invited to attend the Ninth Congress of your Party. We therefore find it impossible to arrive in Japan before the opening of your Congress and to participate in its opening ceremony to convey our greetings. Herewith I send you first the message of greetings from the Central Committee of our Party and the message of greetings from our delegation to your Congress."

The two messages, according to a Tokyo report, were read at the Plenary Session of the C.P.J. Congress on November 25 and were greeted with warm applause.

A translation of the C.P.C. Central Committee's message of greetings appears on p. 6. Following is a translation of the C.P.C. delegation's message.—Ed.

Dear Comrades,

The delegation of the Communist Party of China has been entrusted by the Central Committee of our Party to extend to your Party Congress the warm comradely congratulations of all members of the Chinese Communist Party and the 650 million Chinese people, and to express, through your Congress, their heartfelt

fraternal greetings to all the Communists and the people of Japan.

Since its birth in 1922, the Communist Party of Japan has travelled a glorious path of struggle. For 42 years, the Communist Party of Japan has always stood in the forefront of the revolutionary struggle of the Japanese people against imperialism and the reactionaries. Both before and during World War II, the Communist Party of Japan persisted in a heroic struggle against fascism under the most difficult and perilous conditions. Since the end of the war, together with the masses of the people, the Communist Party of Japan has been waging vigorous and powerful struggles against U.S. imperialism and Japanese monopoly capital. The Communist Party of Japan has grown and gained strength in the flames of revolutionary struggles. It enjoys high prestige among the broad masses of the people, and is worthy of the name of the strong and militant vanguard of the proletariat.

Proceeding from the realities of its own country and constantly summing up the experiences gained in struggle, the Communist Party of Japan creatively integrates the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Japanese revolution. The programme worked out by the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of Japan clearly puts forward the great historical task of the Japanese people, the task of fighting against the rule of U.S. imperialism and Japanese monopoly capital, and for an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous new Japan. This programme opens the way for the victory of the revolutionary cause of the Japanese people. We are convinced that by summing up the experiences of the tremendous successes of the last few years, the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of Japan will certainly make new contributions and will lead the revolutionary struggle of the Japanese people to a new upsurge and new victories.

In recent years, under the leadership and inspiration of the Communist Party of Japan, the Japanese people have waged one powerful mass struggle after another to oppose the Japanese-U.S. "Security Treaty," to demand the removal of U.S. military bases and the return of Okinawa and Ogasawara, to oppose the "Japan-south Korea talks" and the U.S.-plotted north-east Asia military alliance, to oppose the entry and stationing in Japan of U.S. nuclear submarines and nuclear-capable aircraft, and to oppose the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war in Asia, and have scored one victory after another. The broad masses of the Japanese people, who have suffered from the nuclear catastrophe brought about by U.S. imperialism, deeply understand the correct way to oppose the U.S. imperialist policy of nuclear threat and blackmail. Together with the broad masses of the Japanese people, the Communist Party of Japan has exposed the tripartite partial nuclear test ban treaty as a big fraud to fool the people of the world, and has been waging a resolute struggle for the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons. The Japanese people are also waging

persistent struggles against Japanese monopoly capital, against the revival of militarism and imperialism, against the revising of the Constitution, and for democratic rights and a better life for the people. In the course of these struggles, the Communist Party of Japan is building and developing a worker-peasant based national-democratic united front composed of all patriotic and democratic forces in Japan. The clarity of aim, broad mass character, long duration and flexibility of form which characterize the struggles of the Japanese people—these have seldom been seen in the contemporary revolutionary movement of the people of the capitalist countries. The heroic struggles of the Japanese people have dealt heavy blows to U.S. imperialist schemes of aggression and war in Asia, and have made an important contribution to the preservation of peace in Asia and the world. The Japanese people have set a brilliant example by their indomitable struggles against U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries and have won the respect and admiration of the revolutionary people of the whole world.

Japan is a great nation. It absolutely will not allow U.S. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long. We are convinced that the Japanese people will certainly be able to drive the U.S. imperialists from their soil and that an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous new Japan will surely emerge.

At present, there is an excellent situation in the world. The strength of the socialist countries is growing. The revolutionary storm of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America is raging and pounding on the foundations of imperialist rule. The proletariat and other working people in Western Europe and North America are experiencing a new awakening. The imperialist camp headed by the United States is falling apart. And U.S. imperialism itself is fast declining in all aspects. This shows that the whole imperialist system is approaching its doom, and that the days of U.S. imperialism are numbered.

U.S. imperialism stretches its aggressive tentacles to every corner of the world and throws together the reactionary forces of various countries around itself, thereby making itself the chief enemy of the people of the whole world. Now it finds itself besieged by them. We firmly believe that if the people of the countries in the socialist camp unite, the people of the countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America unite, the people of all continents of the world unite, all peace-loving countries and all countries subjected to U.S. aggression, control, interference and bullying unite, and if they form the broadest possible united front and carry on persistent struggles, the U.S. imperialist schemes of aggression and war can be defeated, world peace safeguarded and world progress attained.

In the contemporary world, to oppose or not to oppose U.S. imperialism and its lackeys is the demarcation line between revolution and non-revolution, and also the demarcation line between Marxism-Leninism

and revisionism. Modern revisionism as represented by Khrushchov is a product catering to the needs of imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism. Khrushchov's revisionism has betrayed Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, the path of the October Revolution, the interests of the Soviet people and the revolutionary people of all countries; it also sabotages the socialist camp and the international communist movement, vainly attempting to reverse the forward-going wheels of the revolution of the people of the world. Now Khrushchov has fallen. This is a great victory for Marxism-Leninism and for the revolutionary people of the whole world.

In the last few years, the revolutionary theories of Marxism-Leninism have been greatly developed through the great debate on a world scale between Marxist-Leninists and modern revisionists. Marxism-Leninism is being disseminated throughout the world on a scale unprecedented in history. The ranks of Marxist-Leninists are growing bigger and stronger and their militancy has risen. In the struggle to remove the revisionist garbage, the revolutionary movements of the people of the various countries are dealing ever more powerful blows against U.S. imperialism and its henchmen.

The Communist Party of Japan has grown and gained strength through repeated struggles to oppose opportunism and to weed out renegades. Several years ago, the Communist Party of Japan expelled a group of revisionist renegades including Shojiro Kasuga, Tomochika Naito and others. Recently, it again resolutely expelled a group of revisionist renegades including Yoshio Shiga, Ichizo Suzuki and others who collaborated with foreign forces. Through these struggles, the Communist Party of Japan has further purified and consolidated its ranks and strengthened its unity. Renegades Shiga, Suzuki and others lived on Khrushchov's support and they thought that their prop was almighty. Now that their prop Khrushchov has fallen, it can be asserted that no matter how many Khrushchovite revisionists may support them, and no matter what kind of seemingly almighty prop they may have, nothing can save these renegades who have betrayed the interests of the proletariat and the people of Japan from complete bankruptcy. And anyone who steps into Khrushchov's shoes and supports these renegades can only end as Khrushchov ended.

The Communist Party of Japan stands in the forefront of the struggle against modern revisionism. It has always upheld the revolutionary principles of the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement, and has made positive contributions in the struggle against revisionism, the main danger in the international communist movement, and against dogmatism, and in safeguarding the purity of Marxism-Leninism and developing Marxist-Leninist theory. The Communist Party of Japan has made great and important efforts to defend the unity of the international communist movement by opposing the so-called 26-Party drafting committee meeting which Khrushchov ordered to be called on

December 15, 1964, a meeting which is illegal in all respects and is aimed at splitting the international communist movement.

The revolutionary people of the whole world demand that the unity of the international communist movement be safeguarded and strengthened on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We firmly believe that victories will be gained one after another in the struggle to safeguard and strengthen such unity and to oppose revisionism and splittism.

The glorious Communist Party of Japan is a heroic Marxist-Leninist shock brigade in the international communist movement. It has made outstanding contributions to the revolutionary cause of the international proletariat. The Communist Party of China is very proud of having the Communist Party of Japan as its close comrade-in-arms.

In the protracted struggles against imperialism, the Communist Party of China and the Communist Party of Japan have always supported and co-operated with each other and a profound militant friendship has been formed between them. Even in the very early days, Sen Katayama, a founder of the Communist Party of Japan, already pinned great hopes on the Chinese people, and made a Marxist-Leninist scientific prediction about the perspective of the Chinese revolution. In 1919, he said: "The coming revolution in China will, as in the case of its neighbour Russia, develop towards the establishment of a socialist-communist republic. Revolution will win victory in China earlier than in developed capitalist Japan." We shall never forget that in the years when Japanese militarism was conducting the criminal aggressive war against China, the Japanese Communists fought together with the Chinese Communists and gave powerful support to the Chinese people. Since that war, in order to defend the national interests of the Japanese people, strengthen friendly relations between our two peoples, put an end to outside interference, and resume diplomatic relations between China and Japan, the Communist Party of Japan and the Japanese people have struggled persistently against the plots of U.S. imperialism and the reactionary forces to obstruct and undermine Sino-Japanese relations. Thanks to the active promotion of the Communist Party of Japan and the Japanese people, there has been some development in economic and cultural exchange and friendly mutual visits between our two countries. The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people express their deep gratitude for this.

The fraternal unity between the Communist Party of China and the Communist Party of Japan is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and has stood the test of time. The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people will continue to give firm support to the just struggle of the Communist Party of Japan and the Japanese people. Comrades! Let us join hands more firmly and struggle together for new victories in the cause of world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism!

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

Following is a slightly abridged translation of Premier Chou En-lai's speech made at the reception given on November 28 by Albanian Ambassador Nesti Nase in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the liberation of Albania. Boldface emphases are ours.—Ed.

TWENTY years ago on this very day, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Albania, the Albanian people with a glorious revolutionary tradition drove out the fascist aggressors, won the great victory of liberating their motherland and established a state in which the working people become the masters. **For the past twenty years, the Albanian people, under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, united as one, have carried out an arduous struggle and scored brilliant achievements in their socialist revolution and socialist construction. Albania has now changed from a poor and backward country into an agricultural-industrial socialist country. The Albanian people resolutely oppose imperialism headed by the United States and the reactionaries in various countries; they resolutely oppose modern revisionism and have made positive contributions in safeguarding the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, supporting the revolutionary struggle of all the oppressed people and nations and in defending peace in Europe and the world.** The Chinese people are overjoyed at and inspired by the tremendous successes achieved by the Albanian people after their liberation and wish the fraternal Albanian people new and still greater victories on all fronts in the years to come.

Comrades and friends! The current international situation is increasingly favourable to the people of the world and not to imperialism and the reactionaries in various countries. After repeated and serious tests of strength, great victories have been won both by the people of the world in their struggle against the U.S.-led imperialists and their lackeys and by the Marxist-Leninists throughout the world in their struggle against modern revisionism. The national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America are now developing vigorously, the ranks of Marxist-Leninists are steadily expanding and the revolutionary consciousness of the people of the world is unprecedentedly high. **Through the tests of strength in the past few years, the people of the world have understood more and more deeply that U.S. imperialism is their common enemy. In striving for peaceful coexistence, one must not surrender to imperialism. Opposition to imperialist ag-**

gression does not mean calling for a world war. On the contrary, in order to win and safeguard national independence and defend world peace, it is necessary to carry on an unremitting struggle against the policies of aggression and war of imperialism headed by the United States.

The policies of aggression and war of U.S. imperialism, whether under John F. Kennedy or under Lyndon B. Johnson, will not change. As a matter of fact, it was John F. Kennedy who launched the first armed invasion of Cuba, started the so-called special warfare in south Viet Nam and had Patrice Lumumba murdered in the Congo (Leopoldville). The Johnson Administration has been following the same Kennedy policy. The only difference lies in the fact that confronted with an increasingly unfavourable situation, U.S. imperialism has embarked on an even more deceptive and adventurous policy.

Here I must first mention the overt armed aggression which the U.S. Government, in league with the Belgian Government, unleashed against the Congolese (L) people a few days ago. Since the independence of the Congo (L), the ominous shadow of U.S. imperialism has never left that country. Be it the U.N. forces, Adoula or Tshombe, it has always been the United States who pulls the strings. But this time the United States has finally taken the field itself. **The aggression committed by the U.S. and Belgian imperialists in the Congo (L) is indeed a very bad thing because it will cause enormous difficulties and sacrifices to the Congolese (L) people. But the people of the Congo (L) and all Africa will thereby become more awakened and realize more clearly that U.S. imperialism is their most ferocious enemy. The Chinese people have learnt from their own experience that U.S. imperialism is a paper tiger. We are convinced that if only they strengthen their national unity and persevere in a protracted struggle, the Congolese (L) people, with the support of the people of Africa and the world, will certainly be able to drive U.S. imperialism out of their country. The Chinese people will for ever stand by the Congolese (L) people and other African peoples in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and for winning and safeguarding national independence.**

The Johnson Administration has followed a hostile policy towards Cuba just as Kennedy had. Johnson has been clamouring for a tight blockade of Cuba. This is only a trial balloon, of course. Whether this threat by the Johnson Administration can be put into effect depends on what resistance it may meet. We are firmly

convinced that the Cuban people who have successfully resisted the two-pronged pressure of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys will be able to stand any test.

While energetically pressing on with its "multilateral nuclear force" plan designed to arm the West German revanchists with nuclear weapons, the Johnson Administration has sent a nuclear submarine to Japan. This is apparently aimed at turning both West Germany and Japan into major nuclear bases in the nuclear strategic system of the United States. **The Sato government of Japan welcomes with applause the docking of U.S. nuclear submarines, whereas it has adopted a most unfriendly attitude regarding normal friendly exchanges between the peoples of China and Japan. This line of action of U.S. imperialism and the Sato government, which goes against the interests of the Japanese people and the common interests of the peoples of China and Japan, is meeting and will continue to meet the strong opposition of the Japanese people, the Chinese people and all peace-loving people of the world.**

Of all the bungles caused by Kennedy, none is more thorny than the "special warfare" in southern Viet Nam, where the U.S. aggressors have met firm resistance from the south Vietnamese people and have now found themselves in an inextricable predicament. In a flagrant manner, U.S. imperialism has been carrying on armed intervention in Laos. Lately, the peace-loving Kingdom of Cambodia has become an object of U.S. armed aggression. What merits special attention is the fact that **the Johnson Administration continues to raid the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam from the air and the sea in an attempt to expand the war in Indo-China. Here, on behalf of the Chinese Government, I now reaffirm that the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the People's Republic of China are brotherly neighbours closely related like the lips and the teeth, the Chinese people and the Indo-Chinese peoples are closely related kinsmen, and that the Chinese peo-**

ple will never sit idly by when aggression is committed against their brotherly neighbour; nor will they allow U.S. imperialism to ride roughshod in Indo-China.

Dear comrades and friends! The current world problems are both complicated and simple. They are complicated because they involve a series of fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism. They are simple because the question involved is merely whether or not to take real action to oppose U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries. Marxism-Leninism is no dogma but a guide to action. Facts speak louder than words. We hold that **unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement should manifest itself in action against U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries, not in empty words. Action against U.S. imperialism and all reactionaries is the touchstone of revolution.**

Comrades and friends! The two Parties, the two Governments and the two peoples of China and Albania have all along been joining in efforts to strengthen the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement, to oppose modern revisionism and to defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism. They have been consistently supporting each other in building socialism, opposing imperialism and defending world peace. Our unity and friendship are based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and are being constantly consolidated and developed in our common struggle. Such a unity and friendship can therefore weather severe tests and are unbreakable. **The Chinese people will for ever stand together with the heroic Albanian people, with the fraternal peoples of the socialist camp and all revolutionary peoples of the world, and carry forward the common struggle for world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism. Our common cause is sure to triumph. The revolutionary struggle of the people of the world is sure to triumph.**

China Celebrates 20th Anniversary Of Albania's Liberation

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

JUST as Albania had warmly greeted the 15th Chinese National Day two months earlier, so did China enthusiastically celebrated the 20th anniversary of the liberation of Albania which fell on November 29.

On the eve of the anniversary, the Chinese Communist Party and state leaders Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh and Chou En-lai sent a joint message of greetings to the Albanian Party and state leaders (see page 7).

A Chinese Party and government delegation headed by Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier, attended the celebrations in Tirana.

On November 27, a rally of more than 10,000 people was held in the Great Hall of the People in Peking to honour the occasion. Among the Chinese leaders present were Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Teng Hsiao-ping and Tung Pi-wu.

Twenty Years of Brilliant Successes. In his speech at the rally, Lu Ting-yi, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier, said: "The 20 years since the liberation of Albania are years in which the Albanian people under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha have achieved brilliant successes in all fields of endeavour and Albania has undergone a fundamental change."

The Albanian people, Lu Ting-yi recalled, had not been frightened by their difficulties. Under the leadership of the Party of Labour they had suppressed the resistance of the domestic exploiting classes and thwarted the subversive schemes of the revisionist Tito clique in Yugoslavia and the military provocations of the Greek monarchic fascists. Having successfully withstood the blockade and pressures imposed by imperialism and Khrushchov revisionism, they were now victoriously building and defending their socialist motherland. "The Albanian people," he declared, "have been tempered in the flames of struggle and have advanced in the teeth of difficulties. Such a people are for all time invincible."

Albania's successes, Lu Ting-yi went on, had convincingly proved the ever victorious and great vitality of Marxism-Leninism and the incomparable superiority of the socialist system. At the same time, the struggle and victories of the Albanian people had borne out the truth that a socialist country, be it big or small, originally rich or poor, can work miracles beyond the imagination of imperialism, modern revisionism and all reactionaries, and march on from victory to victory provided it has the leadership of a staunch, Marxist-Leninist party and its whole people are united and fighting with one heart.

Praising Sino-Albanian friendship, Lu Ting-yi said: "China and Albania stand at the eastern and western outposts of the socialist camp respectively. Though the two countries are separated by long distances of sea and land, their common struggle and cause have forged a great friendship between our two peoples who share weal and woe and are inseparably bound together. They support each other in their revolutionary struggles, give mutual assistance in their construction and co-ordinate their actions in the struggle against imperialism headed by the United States, the reactionaries of all countries and modern revisionism. The all-round development of the relations of friendship, mutual assistance and co-operation between our two countries quickens the common upsurge of their economies."

He expressed the gratitude of the Chinese Party, Government and people to Albania. "The Albanian people have given all possible support to the Chinese people in their socialist construction, in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism, and for the liberation of Taiwan and the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations."

Lu Ting-yi continued: "We are convinced that, educated respectively by the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung and by the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the peoples of our two countries will always unite closely and fight together no matter what happens."

Albanian Ambassador Nesti Nase spoke of the achievements of the Albanian people, saying, "Albania, the most backward country in Europe 20 years ago, is now an agricultural-industrial country with an advanced agriculture and a developed industry."

"The Albanian Party of Labour which is loyal to the immortal teachings of Marxism-Leninism fights today, as in the past, to defend its purity," he continued. "It resolutely condemns the modern revisionists for their acts of betrayal and division—for their docile subservience to imperialism in a vain attempt to undermine the socialist camp and the international communist movement, paralyse the vigilance of the people, weaken their revolutionary will and prolong the life of imperialism."

Friendship Based on Marxism-Leninism. Speaking highly of Sino-Albanian friendship, the Ambassador stressed: "The views of the peoples of our two countries have never been more closely identical than they are now, nor have our peoples ever been more closely united." Fostered by the Marxist-Leninist parties of the two countries, this friendship was based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, he added.

On November 28, the Ambassador and Mme. Nase gave a reception. Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai, Chu Teh and Teng Hsiao-ping were among those who attended. Ambassador Nesti Nase and Premier Chou En-lai spoke amidst warm applause. (For Premier Chou's speech see page. 19.)

There were many other anniversary activities in the capital. Tientsin, Shanghai, Wuhan, Canton, Kunming and other major cities also celebrated the day with public meetings.

In its November 29 editorial, *Renmin Ribao* said: "Today when we celebrate the glorious festival of the Albanian people the international situation is most favourable for our common cause. U.S. imperialism is now under heavy siege laid by the revolutionary people of the whole world and the imperialist camp is disintegrating. The chief representative of modern revisionism, Khrushchov, has fallen and the revisionists, too, are badly split. The revolutionary struggles of the peoples against imperialism and for world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism are forging full steam ahead. The forces of Marxism-Leninism are growing stronger every day. Let us unite more closely and press forward at full speed to win still greater victories in our common cause."

Cultural Revolution of China's National Minorities

by LU TING-YI

Following is a translation of the speech delivered on November 26 at the opening ceremony of the Amateur Art Festival of the National Minorities by Lu Ting-yi, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council. Boldface emphases are ours. — Ed.

THE Amateur Art Festival of the National Minorities opens today. **The representatives of more than 50 minority peoples will take part in the performances. This is the first such festival held since liberation. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council, I congratulate you on the opening of this festival and warmly welcome you comrades from the various nationalities, both those who are amateur performers and those who promote and organize the spare-time cultural activities of the masses.**

Gathered here together with amateur cultural and art workers of over 50 nationalities from the frontier regions and the hinterland of our country, we cannot but recall the past and think of the future.

In the past, our country was a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society. Imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism weighed down on us like three great mountains. In those days, the labouring people of the Han nationality led a life of misery and lived no better than beasts of burden. Even harder was the lot of the labouring people of the minority nationalities.

In order to achieve their aggressive aims against China, the imperialists tried to seize from our country its northeast, Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang, Tibet and Taiwan, using traitors among the minority peoples as their puppets. They pursued a cold-blooded policy of extermination against our minority peoples. For example, there were originally 3,000 Hechehs in Heilungkiang Province. More than a decade of Japanese imperialist rule reduced their number to something over 300. Were it not for the liberation of the country they could hardly have been saved from extinction.

The Chiang Kai-shek gang simply refused to recognize China's national minorities. It openly declared that nationalities other than the Han differed from the latter only in belonging to different "clans" or "religions." The Chiang gang and the landlord class and bureaucrat-bourgeoisie of Han nationality pursued a Han-chauvinist policy of national oppression towards the national minorities. Under their reactionary rule, the national minorities were deprived of all rights; they dared not even claim that they were national minorities.

Savage class oppression also prevailed within the communities of the minority peoples. For example, the Yis in the Liangshan mountains in Szechuan Province lived in a slave society; serfdom prevailed in Tibet. The slave- and serf-owners in those areas held the labouring people in the grip of their savage rule. They had the right to kill their labourers at will, or sell or present them to others like cattle. Certain other minority peoples like the Was, Tulungs, Nus and Olunchuns lived before liberation in societies with vestiges of the primitive communal system. Their productive forces remained at a very low level.

The labouring people of the Han and all other fraternal nationalities won liberation and a new life only in 1949, when the people of all China's nationalities, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people, carried their revolution to victory.

Since liberation, the people of China's national minorities, under the brilliant leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung and guided by the Party's policy towards the nationalities, have achieved national regional autonomy and the full rights of national equality and self-government. They have become masters of the country. They have carried through earth-shaking democratic revolutionary movements, overthrowing the reactionary rule of the feudal landlords and serf- and slave-owners, completely abolishing the feudal system and the system of slavery and eradicating the system of feudal oppression and exploitation and feudal privileges in religion. On the basis of these victories in democratic reform, they are carrying forward the socialist revolution. Today, with the exception of a few places, socialist transformation has been completed in the main and people's communes have been set up throughout the national minority areas.

Guided by the Party's three red banners — the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's commune — brilliant successes in socialist construction have been achieved in the national minority areas. There has been a very big advance in agricultural production. Grain output has increased steadily in recent years in the autonomous regions of Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang and Ningsia. Since the democratic reforms, bumper harvests have been gathered in Tibet for six years in a row. In quite a few places grain output doubled or increased several hundred per cent compared with pre-democratic reform days. Animal husbandry has continued to advance steadily in the national minority areas. There are 39,920,000 head of livestock

in Inner Mongolia, nearly five times the number (over 8 million) at the end of 1947.

The national minority areas have also begun to establish and develop socialist industries. The state built the Paotow Iron and Steel Works in Inner Mongolia and the Karamai Oilfield in Sinkiang. Small and medium-sized industrial enterprises have been set up throughout the minority areas. Modern communications facilities were almost entirely lacking in the minority areas. The development of transport and communications has greatly changed this situation. Motor roads are now far-ranging. Certain areas are served by railway transport and, or by civil airlines.

The ranks of the working class and cadres of minority origin have grown rapidly. With the development of production in various fields, the livelihood of the minority peoples has also improved markedly. Their populations too have grown. Let us again take the Hechehs as an example. Their numbers have more than doubled since liberation.

The minority people have gradually developed their cultures and arts in accordance with the aim of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and socialism as indicated by the Communist Party and by implementing the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and weeding through the old to let the new emerge." Both professional and amateur cultural activities have been developed to varying extents and, in line with the tasks of revolutionary struggle in the various periods, have played a big role in rallying and educating the people of the national minorities in carrying out democratic reforms, socialist transformation and socialist construction.

Brilliant victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction have laid the foundations for the prosperity of the national minorities. Relations of a new type have been formed and developed among the nationalities in the course of their joint revolutionary struggle. These relations are characterized by equality, unity, friendship and mutual help for joint progress and prosperity among all the nationalities. "The happiness of today cannot be fully appreciated without recalling the misery of the past." The sharp contrast between the two societies, the two social systems, the new and the old, shows still more clearly that **the great achievements scored in the socialist revolution and construction and in nationalities work in the national minority areas during the past decade and a half are unprecedented in history. They fully testify to the incomparable superiority of the socialist system. This is a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thinking and the Party's Marxist-Leninist policy towards the nationalities.**

A socialist society is one where there is still class struggle. Class contradiction and class struggle still exist in a socialist society and the possibility still exists of a new bourgeoisie emerging. The socialist revolution is different from the democratic revolution. The latter was spearheaded against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. We have already accomplished this revolution. The socialist revolution is also directed

against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, but its main task is to fight against the bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie is the last exploiting class in history. Communism can be realized only by eliminating that class and making it impossible for a new bourgeoisie to emerge. To combat the bourgeoisie we must first of all draw a clear line of demarcation ideologically between it and ourselves.

We are now engaged in a struggle against the bourgeoisie on the cultural front. The bourgeoisie wants to melt us and our descendants down with bourgeois ideas, and in this way bring about a capitalist restoration. Today the bourgeoisie is still quite influential in the realms of culture, education and the arts, and in academic circles. They ally themselves with the feudal class, and even slave-owners, to struggle against us, and they are energetically rearing those who will carry on their cause so as to keep the struggle against us going for generations to come. Their aim is to overthrow the socialist system and revert to the capitalist system. But it is in fact impossible to establish the capitalist system in China. The result of going backward would only be to drag the people of all China's nationalities back into the abyss of semi-colonial and semi-feudal society and to drag the people of China's national minorities back into the abyss of reactionary rule under feudal lords and serf- and slave-owners. **The imperialists, landlords, rich peasants and bourgeois Rightists all hope to corrupt us ideologically. They hope that in our third or fourth generation modern revisionists like Khrushchov will appear and capitalism will be restored. From this it is clear that the class struggle will go on for a long time in a socialist society until communism is realized.**

Historical experience tells us: it is not enough for the proletariat to seize state power; it must also carry the socialist revolution to victory on the economic front. And it is still not enough for it to win that victory alone; it must also carry out the cultural revolution and carry the socialist revolution to victory on the fronts of art and literature, ideology and education. **The main content of the cultural revolution consists in enabling the labouring people to master knowledge and the intellectuals to become habituated to manual labour. We must be prepared to carry on an uninterrupted revolution for from five to ten generations before we can bring about communism.**

Conditions vary in the various national minority areas. Not a few have entered socialism; there the task is to carry on with the socialist revolution and socialist construction. In some other areas, the democratic revolution has not yet been thoroughly completed; the task there is to carry the democratic revolution through to completion and then go on to socialism. The struggle is especially sharp and complicated in the minority areas in the frontier regions, which are at the outposts of struggle against imperialism, the Chiang Kai-shek gang, the reactionaries of all countries and modern revisionism. This class struggle is inevitably strongly reflected in the cultural work of the national minorities and in their mass amateur cultural activities.

The old cultures and arts of the national minorities contain fine elements, elements that are positive and healthy and reflect the ardent love of the labouring people of the national minorities for their motherland and labour; they also contain dross that reflects the ideologies of the slave- and serf-owners, the landlords and bourgeoisie. In some areas there are also the influence of the reactionary and decadent culture of the imperialists, the modern revisionists and the reactionaries of all countries. **Reactionary culture and art are tools used by our class enemies at home and abroad to poison the people of the national minorities, split the unity of the motherland, undermine national unity, sabotage the socialist revolution and socialist construction and restore the feudal system and even the system of slavery in the minority areas. Therefore, a cultural revolutionary movement of the national minorities must also be developed energetically as part of the great, nationwide cultural revolution.** This revolution is also aimed to enable the labouring people to master knowledge and the intellectuals to become habituated to manual labour, to wage the class struggle in the realm of ideology and culture and through that struggle to spread socialist ideology, combat the ideologies of feudalism and capitalism, and make culture and the arts serve the socialist revolution and socialist construction still better.

This demands that all cultural and artistic activities in the minority areas, including spare-time cultural activities, have a revolutionary ideological content. Culture and the arts belong to the category of the superstructure which must be adapted to the economic base. The people of the national minorities urgently need a revolutionary culture and art with new ideas and content. Cultural and artistic workers of all the nationalities should meet these needs and energetically develop a new socialist revolutionary culture and art.

The revolutionary culture and art of the national minorities should pay attention to using national forms, so that they can be more easily accepted by the minority peoples. The culture and the arts of all the nationalities must be revolutionary in content and conform to the interests of socialism. There must be unity and only unity is allowed in this matter. But, there are differences among the various nationalities as regards national forms, national styles, national characteristics and other similar things. They may differ in this regard and there is no need of unity here. Of course, the nationalities in the socialist motherland should exchange and assimilate each other's cultures, make up what each lacks to raise their common level, and make their cultures the common property of all nationalities in the motherland. This festival is a great gathering of all the nationalities to exchange cultures and arts and learn from each other to raise their common level.

Most of the cultural and artistic activities of the national minorities are the work of amateurs. This is a very good feature that should be maintained and developed. The cultural and artistic workers taking part in this festival are themselves working people. People who are good at both productive labour, and in cul-

tural and artistic activities are the best cultural and artistic workers. This good feature should also be maintained. Chairman Mao told us that the people's life is the only inexhaustible source of all the arts and literature. Revolutionary writers and artists, writers and artists of promise, must go among the masses; they must for a long period of time unreservedly and wholeheartedly go among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, go into the heat of the struggle, go to the only source, the broadest and richest source of all literature and art. They will use their literary and artistic weapons to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and at the same time remould their own ideology and sentiments. Today this is the most difficult problem to be tackled in the ranks of our professional artists and writers. Unless this problem is solved, there cannot be a proletarian socialist art and literature; there will only be bourgeois and revisionist art and literature. You are amateur activists in cultural and artistic pursuits who are neither detached from productive labour nor isolated from the masses of the people; you are both ordinary labourers and artists from among the masses. You live, work and struggle together with the working people; you breathe the same air and share their fate. In this basic respect, you are much better than professional artists and writers. In the future artists and writers must be persons like you. Of course, this does not mean that the development of professional cultural undertakings is not important. Certainly not. There is still a need for planned and step-by-step development of those professional cultural undertakings that should be developed. But the cultural work undertaken by professionals should also turn its face to the masses of the working people. Professional cultural workers must be revolutionized and become habituated to manual labour.

The cultural revolution must rely closely on the leadership of the Party and the thinking of Mao Tse-tung. Culture and art, weapons of the class struggle, can generate a mighty revolutionary force when they are mastered by the proletariat; but they can become a counter-revolutionary force in the hands of the bourgeoisie and feudal classes. Therefore, we must, under the leadership of the Party, resolutely carry out the socialist policy on art and literature formulated by the Party and Chairman Mao. We, cultural and artistic workers, must make energetic efforts to study the works of Chairman Mao, study the Party's principles and policies and study Marxism-Leninism. "Among one thousand and one things, first comes the Party's leadership and Mao Tse-tung's thinking." With this guidance, the revolutionary culture and art of the national minorities will certainly flourish and bear abundant fruits.

Let the people of all the nationalities of China closely unite, let their professional and amateur cultural and artistic workers closely unite, and let them all unite around the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao to carry China's socialist revolution and construction forward to victory in the direction indicated by Chairman Mao.

Solidarity With the Vietnamese People Against U.S. Imperialism

HANOI, capital of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, was the venue of a five-day international conference (November 25-29) for solidarity with the people of Viet Nam against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the defence of peace. Organized by the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front, the Viet Nam Committee for the Defence of World Peace and the Viet Nam Committee for Solidarity With the Afro-Asian Peoples, it was attended by 64 delegations representing peoples of 50 countries and 12 international organizations. This wide representation forcefully demonstrated the support of all progressive mankind for the just struggle of the Vietnamese people. To welcome the conference the working people in the northern part of Viet Nam have been carrying on a labour emulation drive, which will last for a month — until December 20, the fourth anniversary of the founding of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. It is under the leadership of the Front that the people in south Viet Nam are dealing the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys heavy blows, the shelling of the U.S. airbase at Bien Hoa being only one of the latest.

U.S. Imperialism in the Dock

The conference was held at Hanoi's Ba Dinh Auditorium. There U.S. imperialism was indicted. The conference, at its opening session, heard a report by Hoang Quoc Viet, leader of the people's delegation of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. He warned the U.S. imperialists that their defeat in south Viet Nam was inevitable. The more troops they sent, he said, the greater would be their casualties; the larger the scale of their war of aggression, the more disastrous would be their defeat. Hoang warned them too that they would suffer still greater defeats if they extended the war to the north. He said: "We note that the struggle of each nation against imperialism and colonialism is an active contribution to the movement for national liberation and for the defence of world peace." He called for the constant strengthening of solidarity, the broadening of the people's front against imperialism and colonialism, the spearpointing of the struggle against U.S. imperialism, and active support for each other in the struggle against the common enemy. "This is of key importance in leading our common struggle to victory," he said.

Tran Van Thanh, head of the delegation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, exposed U.S. crimes in south Viet Nam and told of his people's heroic resistance. He expressed his conviction that no

imperialism, not even U.S. imperialism, could vanquish a small nation, as long as that nation was united, determined to fight, ready to pay the cost and dared to win victory, as long as it adopted a correct political line and had the sympathy and support of the people of the world. He said that the people in the south and their armed forces, together with their 17 million brothers of the north would struggle to the end and wipe out the enemy if U.S. imperialism did not give up its plot of extending the aggressive war to the northern part of Viet Nam.

Delegate speakers warmly supported the Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. struggle. Among them was Liu Ning-I of China (see full text of his speech on pp. 26-29). Many emphasized the need to take up arms to defeat U.S. imperialist aggression. Robert F. Williams, American Negro leader, was given a rousing cheer at the session when he declared: "We believe in the right of armed struggle. We believe in the people's right to defend themselves in Viet Nam as well as in Harlem, New York or Jackson, Mississippi, U.S.A."

Another American, the 79-year-old writer Anna Louise Strong, also spoke for the American people, both for those who have awakened and those who must yet be awakened. She warned that people must be on their guard in dealing with the U.S. imperialists, who were developing the policy of making Asians fight Asians and Africans fight Africans, and the dual tactics of war and peace. The delegates also heard a recorded speech by the famous British scholar Bertrand Russell, who demanded the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Viet Nam.

Resolutions Adopted

Altogether, some 70 delegates from the five continents spoke at the conference. They condemned U.S. imperialist aggression and voiced firm support for the people fighting for national liberation in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The conference unanimously adopted a resolution on the question of Viet Nam, a letter to the south Vietnamese people informing them of its decision to mobilize the popular movements in various countries in further support of their efforts to throw out U.S. imperialism, a resolution supporting the struggle of the people of all lands against imperialism and colonialism and an appeal to the American people for action to halt the Johnson Administration's plot of extending the war.

The resolution on the question of Viet Nam, pointed out the way to settle the south Viet Nam question and

secure peace in Viet Nam, Indo-China and Southeast Asia. It says, *inter alia*, that:

- the U.S. Government must cease its actions violating the Geneva agreements;

- the U.S. Government must immediately end its war of aggression against south Viet Nam, withdraw its troops, military personnel and arms and dismantle its military bases there;

- the Viet Nam question must be settled by the Vietnamese people themselves, and U.S. imperialism must cease without delay its provocations and aggression against the D.R.V.

It also decided that until final victory was achieved December 20 would be observed annually as the International Day of Solidarity With the People in South Viet Nam.

The other resolution, while condemning imperialism and colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism, de-

clared support for the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their struggle for national liberation, democracy and freedom.

The closing address was given by Ton Duc Thang, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front. Greeting the success of the conference, he predicted that when its resolutions were publicized in other countries, the campaign against U.S. imperialism would sweep the world on a still bigger scale. The conference, he declared, was "a contribution to the victory of the Vietnamese people and a positive contribution to peace in Indo-China and Southeast Asia."

On November 30, delegates to the conference were received by President Ho Chi Minh of the D.R.V. who told them that the Vietnamese people were sure to win total victory in their struggle for the reunification of their fatherland.

— Su Pao

The Militant Unity of China and Viet Nam

Speech by LIU NING-I

- The bitter and heroic struggle waged by the Vietnamese people is a brilliant example for all the oppressed nations and peoples.
- The south Vietnamese people not only dare to struggle against U.S. imperialism but are also good at it. Encompassed on all sides by the armed struggle of the south Vietnamese people, the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys are heading irreversibly towards total defeat.
- To support the struggle of the Vietnamese people, one must resolutely oppose U.S. imperialism. Those who talk glibly about supporting the Vietnamese people, while eagerly seeking so-called "international co-operation" with U.S. imperialism and advocating "peaceful coexistence" under the bayonets and bombs of U.S. imperialism, only expose their hypocrisy.

Liu Ning-I is head of the Chinese delegation to the International Conference for Solidarity With the People of Viet Nam Against U.S. Imperialist Aggression and for the Defence of Peace, which has just ended in Hanoi, capital of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Following is a translation of the speech which he made to the conference on November 27. Boldface emphases are ours. — Ed.

Mr. Chairman,

Dear Comrades and Friends,

The International Conference for Solidarity With the People of Viet Nam Against U.S. Imperialist Aggression and for the Defence of Peace is being held at the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism

and at a time when the Vietnamese people are winning continuous victories in their struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression. Allow me, in the name of the Chinese people, to extend our warm congratulations to the conference and through it to pay tribute to President Ho Chi Minh, leader of the Vietnamese people, and to all the people of Viet Nam.

The Chinese delegation heartily agrees to the reports of the head of the people's delegation of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam Hoang Quoc Viet and the head of the delegation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation Tran Van Thanh, and resolutely supports the just demands and correct proposals they have put forward for settlement of the questions of Viet Nam and Indo-China.

We resolutely oppose the criminal act of the U.S. imperialists in sending aircraft to transport Belgian troops to the Congo (Leopoldville) to extend their aggression and intensify their attempt to suppress the Congolese national-liberation movement. The U.S. and Belgian imperialists must immediately withdraw all their aggressive troops and military equipment from the Congo (Leopoldville).

We indignantly condemn and strongly protest against the piratical act of U.S. warships in shelling Con Co Island. This is another serious military provocation by the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. U.S. imperialism must immediately cease all its provocations and acts of aggression against the D.R.V.

The Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and for the reunification of their motherland is an important component part of the revolutionary struggle of the people of the whole world against imperialism. The strenuous and heroic struggle waged by the Vietnamese people has set a brilliant example for all the oppressed nations and peoples of the world, an example of daring to struggle and to win victory. It has made a great contribution to the common cause of the people of the whole world in the fight against U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and in defence of world peace.

The people in the northern part of Viet Nam, under the leadership of the Workers' Party and President Ho Chi Minh, have achieved great successes in socialist construction and are striving, in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, for the successful fulfilment of their grand plan of construction. At the same time, they are engaged in a steadfast struggle to defend the fruits of their revolution, to achieve the peaceful reunification of their motherland and to safeguard peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world. They have time and again smashed the U.S. imperialists' armed provocations and plots to extend the war of aggression. Acting resolutely they hit back hard at the U.S. aggressors who brazenly provoked the Bac Bo [Tonkin] Gulf incident and they won a brilliant victory.

Through their armed struggle in self-defence, the people in the southern part of Viet Nam, under the leadership of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, have dealt heavy blows at the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys and have grown steadily stronger. They have thus turned the U.S. imperialists' "special warfare" into an ignominious failure. Recently the south Vietnamese people's armed forces won a world-shaking victory by their assault on Bien Hoa, one of the largest U.S. air bases in south Viet Nam. This victory has greatly enhanced the morale of the people and punctured the arrogance of U.S. imperialism. It serves as a great encouragement to all oppressed nations and peoples in their struggle for liberation.

On behalf of the Chinese people, I once again extend warm congratulations to the Vietnamese heroes who dealt telling blows to the U.S. gangsters in the Bac Bo Gulf incident and who won the great victory

of Bien Hoa and to the Vietnamese people and their valiant soldiers fighting at the foremost front of the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle.

The inhuman "special warfare" waged by the U.S. imperialists in south Viet Nam constitutes an important step in their counter-revolutionary global strategy to suppress the national-liberation movement, subvert the socialist countries and threaten world peace. The U.S. imperialists, in flagrant violation of the Geneva agreements, have obstructed the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam and turned its southern part into a U.S. military base and a U.S. colony of a new type. They have dispatched tens of thousands of military personnel there, raised hundreds of thousands of mercenary troops, spent thousands of millions of dollars, used all types of arms including chemical weapons, established many concentration camps and "strategic hamlets," committed rabid aggression against, enslaved and massacred the people of south Viet Nam. **These heinous crimes are convincing evidence of the U.S. aggressors' barbarity and brutality and prove that U.S. imperialism is the mortal enemy of the Vietnamese people, the most ferocious enemy of all peoples fighting for liberation.**

However, the people in south Viet Nam with a glorious revolutionary tradition have not been scared into submission by the wanton slaughter perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. The national hero Nguyen Van Troi who stood undaunted before the enemy's bayonet was a most outstanding representative of the people. **The people in the south know full well that under the dark rule of the imperialists and their lackeys the only correct way for them to survive and achieve emancipation is to get organized and defeat the counter-revolutionary armed forces with revolutionary armed forces. The south Vietnamese people not only dare to struggle against U.S. imperialism but are also good at it.** The revolutionary armed forces of south Viet Nam, by closely relying on the broad masses of the people, by being flexible and mobile in strategy and tactics and combining armed struggle with political mass struggle, have gained a wealth of experience in people's armed struggle. **The U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys now have landed themselves in the ocean of armed struggle of the south Vietnamese people, and are heading irreversibly for total defeat. The day when the south Vietnamese people will have driven out all aggressors from their land is drawing near.**

The success of the south Vietnamese people's struggle is another proof of the truth that U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, in the final analysis, are paper tigers, while the people constitute the real walls of bronze and iron. The people are invincible once they have awakened, united and are steadfast in their struggle. So long as the oppressed nations and peoples dare to struggle, and are good at it, they will certainly win in the end, no matter how vicious the U.S. imperialists may be, no matter what stakes they throw into the gamble and no matter what new weapons they may employ.

U.S. imperialism is the enemy of the people of Viet Nam, the enemy of the people of Asia, as well as the common enemy of the people of the whole world. While stepping up its "special warfare" in south Viet Nam and engaging in military provocations against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, U.S. imperialism is at the same time undermining the National Union Government of Laos and extending its armed intervention in that country. Always hostile to the policy of peace and neutrality pursued by the Kingdom of Cambodia, it has continuously engaged in activities of aggression, intervention and subversion against that country. It has sent its fleet into the Indian Ocean, threatening Indonesia and other Southeast Asian countries; it actively supports "Malaysia," a neo-colonialist product of British imperialism. It continues to occupy south Korea and obstructs the peaceful reunification of Korea. It has dispatched a nuclear submarine to Japan and uses Japan as a base for the preparation of nuclear war. It has sent military personnel to suppress the Congolese people's struggle for national liberation. Intent on strangling the Cuban revolution, it has carried out hundreds of military provocations against Cuba. It is energetically planning to build up a so-called multilateral nuclear force in Western Europe, attempting thus to arm the West German militarists with nuclear weapons. It makes use of counter-revolutionary dual tactics, in a vain attempt to stamp out the national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America, to break up the socialist camp and to achieve world hegemony. All these facts make it clearer still that if the oppressed nations and peoples want liberation, if the people of the world want to defend world peace, they must wage a tit-for-tat struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism will never change. U.S. President Lyndon Johnson, who was newly elected to continue in office, like his predecessors Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy, is an obedient tool carrying out the policy of U.S. monopoly capital. Talk about Johnson being an "enlightened" "moderate," and that his election would be favourable to peace, and so on, are obviously attempts to whitewash the ringleader of U.S. imperialism and to cover up U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war. We have firmly opposed and shall continue to oppose this sort of utterly erroneous assertion.

The struggle waged by the Vietnamese people is a fierce, life-and-death struggle, a just struggle against U.S. imperialism. In order to support this struggle, one must resolutely oppose U.S. imperialism. Those who talk glibly about supporting the Vietnamese people, while eagerly seeking so-called "international co-operation" with U.S. imperialism and advocating "peaceful coexistence" under the bayonets and bombs of U.S. imperialism, will achieve nothing but exposure of their own hypocrisy.

In order to save its tottering position in south Viet Nam and throughout Indo-China and to "legalize" its plans of aggression, U.S. imperialism has tried to brush aside the Geneva agreements and submit the

question of Viet Nam and the whole of Indo-China to the United Nations. Some well-intentioned people think that U.N. intervention might contribute to the settlement of the question but this is naive. Others, acting as accomplices of U.S. imperialism, are trying to make use of U.N. intervention to quench the flames of the south Vietnamese people's armed struggle and thereby help the U.S. aggressors extricate themselves from their predicament in south Viet Nam. This will never do. The people of Viet Nam, Indo-China and the whole world will not forget the lessons of the Korean war and the Congo events. They will resolutely expose and oppose the U.S. scheme to use the United Nations to interfere in south Viet Nam and in the rest of Indo-China.

The tension in Indo-China is caused entirely by U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention in this area. Therefore, the key to easing the situation lies in stopping U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention. Countries participating in the Geneva Conference, especially its two Co-Chairmen, are duty-bound to take effective measures to end U.S. aggression and intervention in this area.

Comrades and friends! The present international situation is very favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The socialist camp is growing daily in strength. The national and democratic revolutionary movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America is surging ahead with increasing vigour. The struggle of the people of the world against U.S.-led imperialism and its lackeys, and for the defence of world peace continues to forge ahead. The united front against U.S. imperialism is expanding. Those who take friends for enemies and enemies for friends, fawning on the U.S. imperialists and serving their interests, either have been or are being rejected by the people of the world. All those who stubbornly violate the wishes of the broad masses of the people and seek "co-operation" with U.S. imperialism, will also sooner or later come to the same end.

Recently, China has successfully carried out its first nuclear test. In face of U.S. imperialist nuclear threats, the Chinese people were forced to take this step in order to defend their own security and world peace. The development of nuclear weapons by China is a great encouragement to the revolutionary people in their struggle; it is a great contribution to the cause of opposing imperialism and defending world peace. In developing nuclear weapons, we aim to break the nuclear monopoly of the nuclear powers and eliminate nuclear weapons. The Chinese people, together with all the peace-loving peoples and countries of the world, will persevere in the struggle for the prevention of nuclear war and for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. Here, allow me, on behalf of the Chinese people, to express our heartfelt thanks to the people of Viet Nam, Indo-China, Asia, Africa, Latin America and to the people of all other countries for their support to the Chinese people in their efforts to resist U.S. imperialist nuclear black-

mail and threats, to break the nuclear monopoly of the nuclear powers and to achieve the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. We are grateful for their support to the Chinese Government's proposal for a summit conference of all countries of the world to discuss the question of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

The struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the defence of world peace is the common cause of all the peoples. In this common struggle, the people of all countries have always supported each another. The success of the Vietnamese people's struggle has dealt severe blows to U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and is a powerful support to all the oppressed nations and peoples, to all the peoples of the world, including the people of the socialist countries. At the same time the struggle of the people of all other countries gives support to the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

China and Viet Nam are neighbouring countries, as close kin as members of one family. We are also two fraternal socialist countries. On more than one occasion, the Chinese Government and people have solemnly declared that aggression by U.S. imperialism against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam means aggression against China, and that the Chinese people will definitely not sit idly by. **The Chinese people resolutely support the south Vietnamese people in their armed struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys; they resolutely support the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in its resistance to U.S. aggression and the entire Vietnamese people in their struggle for the reunification of their motherland. No matter what dark clouds obscure the sky, no matter what storms blow in the world, the Chinese people will always stand united with the brotherly Vietnamese people and fight together with them.**

More than a year ago, Chairman Mao Tse-tung in his statement opposing aggression against southern Viet Nam and the slaughter of its people by the U.S.-Diem clique pointed out: "No matter what inhuman weapons U.S. imperialism may use or what ruthless means of suppression the Ngo Dinh Diem clique may employ, the Ngo Dinh Diem regime cannot escape its end in total isolation and disintegration and U.S. imperialism will finally have to get out of southern Viet Nam." The development of events has proved and will continue to prove the correctness of this assertion. Neither its "special warfare" in south Viet Nam, nor any kind of military provocation against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam can save U.S. imperialism from total defeat. We are convinced that the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam will consolidate itself and grow stronger and stronger, and that south Viet Nam will be completely liberated. This beautiful land of Viet Nam from Langson to Camau will be joined together again and the over 30 million Vietnamese people will be reunited under the banner of liberation.

Comrades and friends, the Chinese people have all along looked upon the revolutionary struggle of the

people of all countries as their own and have advocated that the people of the whole world should unite and support each other and form a broad united front to fight U.S.-led imperialism and its lackeys and defend world peace. Here I wish to reiterate that the Chinese people firmly support the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression. We firmly support the Laotian people in their struggle against U.S. imperialist intervention and aggression! We firmly support the Government and people of the Kingdom of Cambodia in their struggle against foreign aggression and subversion and for the defence of their national sovereignty and territorial integrity! We firmly support the south Korean people in their patriotic anti-U.S. struggle and the entire Korean people in their struggle for the reunification of their motherland! We firmly support the Indonesian people in their struggle against "Malaysia," a product of neo-colonialism! We firmly support the Japanese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its agents and resolutely oppose the conversion of Japan by U.S. imperialism into a base for launching a nuclear war! We firmly support the people of the Arab countries in their struggle in defence of their national independence and against imperialist aggression! We firmly support the people of the Congo (Leopoldville) in their struggle for national liberation! We firmly support the people of Angola, Mozambique and "Portuguese" Guinea in their struggle for national independence! We firmly support all the African peoples in their struggle for national liberation and in defence of their national independence! We firmly support the Cuban people in their struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and to safeguard and carry forward the Cuban revolution! We firmly support all Latin American peoples in their national and democratic revolutionary struggle! We firmly support the people of the German Democratic Republic in their struggle for the conclusion of a German peace treaty and for the defence of their national sovereignty! We firmly support the American Negroes in their struggle against racial discrimination and racial persecution and for freedom and equal rights! We firmly support the working class and the broad masses of people of Western Europe, North America and Oceania in their struggle against monopoly capital and for democratic rights, for the improvement of their living conditions and for social progress! We firmly support the people of all lands in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and for the defence of world peace!

U.S. imperialism must get out of south Viet Nam! out of Laos! out of Indo-China! out of south Korea! out of Japan! out of China's territory, Taiwan! out of Asia, Africa and Latin America and all the places it has forcibly occupied!

Long live the comradeship-in-arms of the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples!

Long live the great unity of the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and of the whole world against imperialism!

Long live world peace!

Eisaku Sato's Daydream

by OBSERVER

Following is a translation of an article by Observer in the November 25 issue of "Renmin Ribao." Subheads are ours.—Ed.

IT is only a fortnight since Eisaku Sato, Japan's new Prime Minister, assumed office, but he has already shown by a series of words and deeds that he is pursuing a reactionary policy which has gone further along the road of subservience to the United States and hostility to China.

Before and after he took office, Sato talked glibly about his policy towards China, indicating that he would take a "forward looking" attitude regarding Japan-China relations and declaring that he would formulate a foreign policy centred on the China question "according to the will of all the people," and so on and so forth. How high-sounding these words are!

Undermining Sino-Japanese Relations

But after five days in office, while his words were still ringing in the people's ears, his government committed one malicious act after another to undermine Sino-Japanese relations:

1. It unreasonably denied entry to the Chinese Communist Party delegation headed by Comrade Peng Chen;
2. It attacked China's just move to master nuclear weapons for defending itself and safeguarding peace;
3. It openly opposed the restoration to the People's Republic of China of its legitimate rights in the United Nations and the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from that body;
4. It advocated the so-called theory that "the status of Taiwan is undetermined," and alleged that the Taiwan question was not "China's internal affair."

All these clearly show what is Sato's real "great mission" in relation to his China policy, which he talked about on taking office. That "mission" turns out to be to sabotage friendly relations between China and Japan and serve the U.S. imperialist scheme of obstructing the restoration to China of its lawful rights in the United Nations and creating "two Chinas."

In a foreign policy speech before the Diet on November 21, Etsusaburo Shiina, the Sato government's

Foreign Minister, expressed his opposition to the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the United Nations and the restoration to China of its lawful rights in that international organization. He said that this "is by no means a proper way of settling the question" and that Japan "is opposed to this." That the Sato government should have the audacity to claim for itself a final say on the legitimate seat of China, a founder of the United Nations and one of the five permanent members of the Security Council, is the height of impudence and arrogance.

Willing Tool of U.S. Imperialism

It is by no means accidental that the Sato government raised this rumpus on the eve of the 19th session of the U.N. General Assembly. Everyone can see for himself that the U.S. Government's China policy is up a blind alley. Washington's scheme to use every possible means to prevent the restoration to China of its legitimate rights in the United Nations is meeting with ever stronger condemnation and opposition throughout the world. More and more countries are demanding the immediate restoration of China's lawful rights. The resolution relating to this question, adopted by the recent Second Conference of Non-Aligned Countries attended by 47 states, fully demonstrates this. A struggle is brewing in the United Nations for the restoration of China's lawful rights. This fills the U.S. Government with panic. It is precisely under these circumstances that the Sato government has repeatedly raised a hue and cry against restoring China's lawful rights in the United Nations. Does this not show that the Sato government is a willing servant of U.S. imperialism?

The Sato government feels that it has not done enough. On the same day that Etsusaburo Shiina made his speech, the Foreign Ministry of Japan issued a statement expressing its firm opposition to a proposal by U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations. The proposal suggested that "other countries not at present represented in New York should be enabled to maintain contact with the world body and be able to listen to its deliberations." U Thant's proposal was a general statement. However, the Sato government hurriedly announced its opposition the very next day and alleged that this proposal "will only strengthen the position of those nations which support the admission of Communist China to the United

Nations." The Sato government rushed to oppose the proposal even before the U.S. Government made known its attitude. What could show more clearly that the Sato government is acting as a cat's-paw for U.S. imperialism! What utter irony it is to define this as the Sato government's "independent foreign policy!"

By its reaction to U Thant's proposal the Sato government has revealed that it is over-eager to offer its services and over-sensitive. It is generally known that China holds firm in its stand on the question of restoring its legitimate rights in the United Nations. As long as the delegates of the Chiang Kai-shek clique are not expelled from all U.N. organs and China's legitimate rights are not fully restored in the United Nations, China will have nothing whatsoever to do with this organization. China is one of the founders of the United Nations and has made great contributions to it. However, manipulated and controlled by the United States, the United Nations has excluded China; moreover, it has even been used by the United States as an instrument against China in adopting a resolution slandering China as an "aggressor" and discussing the so-called "Tibet question" which is an interference in China's internal affairs. China owes nothing to the United Nations; it is the latter that owes much to China. Those hoping that China will agree to sacrifice its sovereignty over Taiwan in return for the restoration of its legitimate rights in the United Nations are in fact dreaming that the sun will rise in the west. At present, there are different formulas abroad designed in one way or another to lure China into the "two Chinas" trap. We would like to advise these schemers quite frankly: don't trouble yourselves, China will never be taken in.

Covetous Designs on Southeast Asia

In addition to rendering U.S. imperialism a service, the Sato government also has ulterior motives in going to such great lengths to oppose the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations. These are: to toe the U.S. line of creating "two Chinas" and realizing the "one China, one Taiwan" scheme; then on the pretext that "the status of Taiwan is undetermined," to grab it and revive the colonial rule of Japanese militarism there. The architect of this plot is the notorious Kishi. Immediately upon its inauguration, the Sato government takes the path of Kishi, touting the absurd theory that "the status of Taiwan is undetermined" and deciding, immediately after it took office, to extend a big loan of 150 million U.S. dollars to the Chiang Kai-shek clique. All this shows that it is actively pushing ahead with the Kishi plan of aggression. Japanese militarists like Kishi have an even more vicious plot. They are scheming first to grab Taiwan, then use it as a spring-board for expansion in Southeast Asia and rebuilding their "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" which was smashed

long ago. This is the blueprint for their "march to the south" plan. Sato holds that it is necessary not only to regard Southeast Asia as a Japanese market, but to chart his foreign policy towards Asia from the so-called "starting point of safeguarding freedom and establishing peace." This clearly reveals the Japanese militarists' covetous designs towards Southeast Asia.

Hostile China Policy Will Go Bankrupt

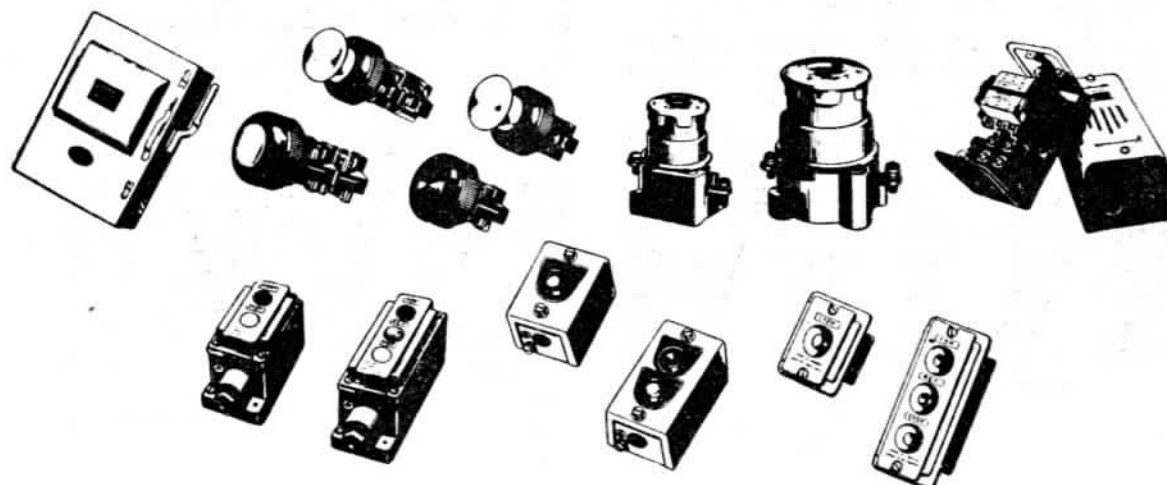
The Chinese Government and people firmly adhere to a peaceful foreign policy, and persist in defending Asian peace and supporting the struggles of the Asian peoples against aggression and for winning and safeguarding national independence. In the eyes of the Japanese militarists, therefore, China is the greatest obstacle to their "march to the south" plan. It is not at all surprising that the Sato government should adopt such a hostile attitude towards the Chinese people. Some people in Japanese political circles have pointed out that the Sato government's foreign policy is "obviously intended to contest China's Asia policy." Sato's "line" is to "lay the emphasis on strengthening Japan's defence capabilities to 'confront' China." These comments vividly expose the essence of the Sato government's foreign policy.

Eisaku Sato and his partners' calculations are nothing but a pipe dream. The Asian situation has undergone a fundamental change since World War II. But Sato and his partners are still hanging on to the old calendar of the 1930s. Today, the Chinese people have stood up; so have the people of all Asia. When even U.S. imperialism finds itself batting its head against a stone wall in Asia, what chance have the militarists of Japan to turn back the wheels of history? Sato's efforts to toe the U.S. line of creating "two Chinas" will be defeated. His ambition to seize Taiwan can never be realized. His hostile policy towards China is doomed to bankruptcy; his "march to the south" plan of aggression in Southeast Asia will definitely be shattered.

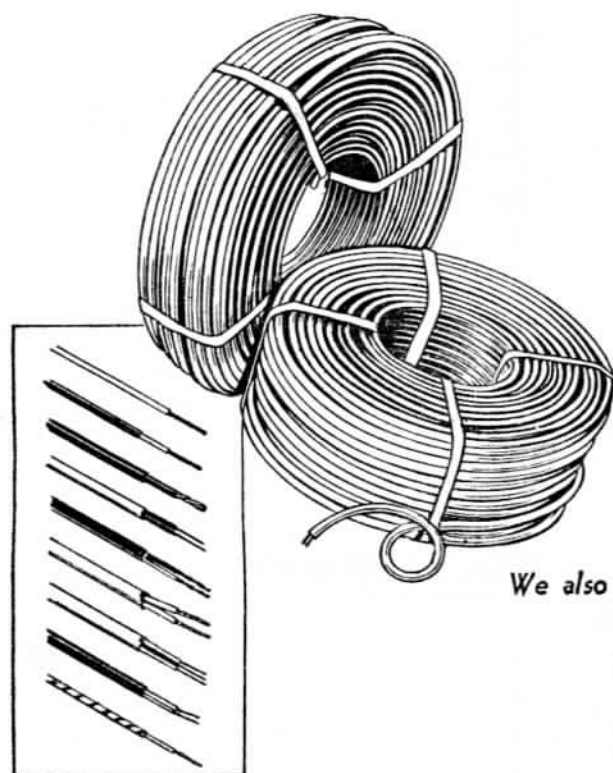
Postwar Japanese history has written a new page. The Japanese people, who have awakened, are carrying on a heroic struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese monopoly capital which are oppressing, enslaving and exploiting them, and they have won glorious victories. It is the Japanese people, not U.S. imperialism nor the Japanese reactionaries, who determine Japan's destiny. In the past 19 years, people like Shigeru Yoshida and Nobusuke Kishi came and went on the political stage, but the Japanese people's patriotic democratic forces have continued to mature and grow in strength.

Eisaku Sato can never stop the Japanese people in their advance. An independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous new Japan will surely arise in Asia.

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