

PEKING REVIEW

19

May 7, 1965

A Great Victory for Leninism

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of Lenin's birth (p. 7)

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(p. 12)

New Industrial Upsurge

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報

SUPPORT THE PEOPLE OF VIET NAM, DEFEAT U.S. AGGRESSORS

(English language edition)

U.S. imperialism has torn to shreds the 1954 Geneva agreements on Indo-China. While stepping up its aggression in south Viet Nam, it has carried the war step by step to north Viet Nam. Since February 7, this year, U.S. bombing and shelling of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has steadily increased.

The heroic people of Viet Nam are fighting back and have won a number of signal victories.

Since February 1965 the Government of the People's Republic of China has issued several statements and leaders of the Chinese Communist Party, Government and people's organizations have made important speeches, strongly condemning the expansion of the aggressive war against Viet Nam by U.S. imperialism and resolutely supporting the Vietnamese people's patriotic, anti-U.S. struggle.

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北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

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NEWS AND VIEWS

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THE WEEK

International Labour Day

Across the land, in the cities and countryside, the Chinese people celebrated May Day, the great festival dedicated to the solidarity of the world's working people. This year's celebrations were the gayest and liveliest ever, underscored by the people's rejoicing over fresh successes in building socialism by self-reliance and highlighted by pledges of firm support to the heroic Vietnamese people's patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression.

May Day Reception

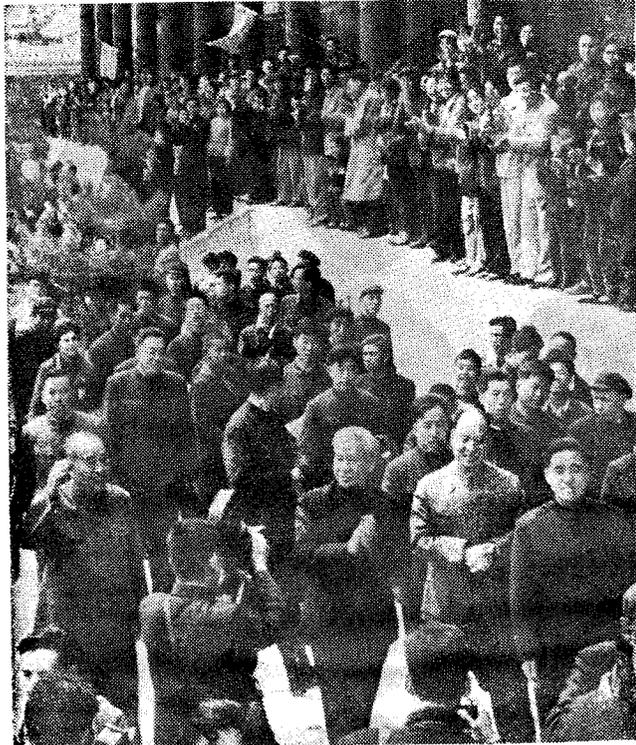
On the eve of May Day, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and 12 other people's organizations gave a reception in the Great Hall of the People. More than 3,000 representatives from various circles in the capital celebrated the festival together with foreign friends from over 70 countries. Chinese leaders attending the banquet included Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Party's Central Committee and Premier of the State Council; Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Party's Central Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Party's Central Committee.

Extending festival greetings to the gathering on behalf of the host organizations, Liu Ning-I, President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, paid tribute to the Vietnamese people whose valiant deeds in resisting U.S. aggression "make a most magnificent epic of the people's revolutionary struggle in the contemporary world." He said: "Holding high the banner of resisting U.S. aggression and saving their country, the 30 million Vietnamese people are hitting hard at the U.S. aggressors. The

united front of the world's people against U.S. imperialism is ever expanding. The U.S. imperialists are now heavily besieged by the people of the whole world, including the American people." Liu Ning-I expressed full support for the N.P.C.'s resolution in support of the appeal of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and pledged that the Chinese people would unswervingly stand by the fraternal Vietnamese people and fight on until the U.S. aggressors were completely defeated.

Liu Ning-I also spoke of the great achievements in China's socialist construction. He declared: "Mighty socialist China has belonged and will continue to belong to the revolutionary people of the whole world. At all times it is a force on which all oppressed nations and peoples can rely. The Chinese people will never spare their efforts in supporting and helping other peoples in their revolutionary struggles."

On behalf of the Chinese Communist Party, Government and people, Premier Chou En-lai extended a warm welcome and festival greetings to all distinguished guests and friends present. The Premier said: "At present U.S. imperialist aggression against Viet Nam is seriously threatening peace in Asia and the world. All peace-loving countries and peoples throughout the world should unite to shatter the criminal plan of U.S. imperialism to escalate the war in Indo-China, smash the 'peace-talks' scheme aimed at forcing the Vietnamese people to yield and surrender, give all-out support to the Vietnamese people in their just struggle to liberate the south, defend the north and achieve reunification of their country, and force the U.S. aggressors to get out of Viet Nam." The Premier proposed a toast to the victory of the Vietnamese people's patriotic struggle against U.S. aggression, to the vic-



Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh and Peng Chen on grounds of the Working People's Cultural Palace on May Day

tory of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples' struggle against imperialism, to the victory of the liberation cause of all oppressed nations and peoples, to the great unity of the working class and labouring people the world over, to the militant friendship of the people of all countries and to world peace.

Peking Celebrates

Three million people turned out in Peking to celebrate International Labour Day. Daybreak saw paraders and fully armed militia men and women converge on Tien An Men Square by the hundreds of thousands. The huge holiday throng carried banners, sang revolutionary songs and shouted slogans such as: "Firm support to the Vietnamese people in resisting U.S. aggression!" and "Down with U.S. imperialism!" The spacious parks in and around the city were also packed with holiday-makers who joined workers and students in singing militant songs or watched amateur and professional artists perform skits and dances arranged for the occasion. Some depicted the heroic exploits of the Vietnamese people in defending their fatherland against the U.S. invaders, others reflected

the production upsurge in the nation's socialist construction.

The Working People's Palace of Culture was one of the centres of festivities. It was here that Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai, Chu Teh and other Chinese leaders joined the people and trade unionists from many lands in their celebrations. Beneath the ancient cypress trees, gay with bunting and coloured balloons, groups of workers sang songs and gave performances expressing their determination to assist their Vietnamese brothers and sisters to drive out the U.S. aggressors. A group

of foreign friends working in Peking, standing in two rows beneath a banner inscribed with the words "Workers of all lands, unite to fight against U.S. imperialism," attracted a large crowd. The group was a chorus of experts — from Viet Nam, Japan, Yemen, Tanzania, Haiti, New Zealand, Australia, Britain, France and Sweden — who sang songs demonstrating the solidarity of the world's working people against imperialism and colonialism. While singing *Workers of the World, Unite!* for a group of textile workers, they were joined by Premier Chou En-lai. The performance received tremendous applause from the listeners.

Zhongshan, Jingshan and Beihai Parks near by were also alive with people and festive activities. Embassies from fighting Viet Nam — trade union and youth delegates and other visitors from that heroic land — were given a big hand wherever they went. Hearty cheers greeted Hoang Van Hoan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, when he joined the holiday-makers in Beihai Park. Songs and dances portraying the patriotic struggle of the Vietnamese people against

U.S. imperialism were performed in his honour. The crowd in the Working People's Palace of Culture burst into a standing ovation upon seeing members of the delegation of the South Viet Nam Labour Association for Liberation in its midst. Together, they watched a skit depicting the exploits of the south Vietnamese guerrillas. Greatly moved, Tran Hoai Nam, head of the delegation, told the people around him: "We are very grateful to our Chinese worker comrades and brothers for their firm support. What we saw is a spirited demonstration of the Chinese people's proletarian internationalism. We people in south Viet Nam will do everything we can to wipe out the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys."

Flood-lit Tien An Men Square in the evening was the scene of a mammoth public show climaxing a day of celebration. More than a million people gathered there and on Changan Boulevard running through it, singing and dancing to music over loudspeakers. From the rostrum atop Tien An Men (Gate of Heavenly Peace), Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Peng Chen, Li Hsien-nien and other leaders spent a happy evening together with guests from all over the world, watching the spectacular fireworks display and the group dances in the square. Workers, commune members, students, office workers and armymen danced and sang far into the night, bringing another magnificent May Day to a close.

Among the guests of honour participating in the May Day celebrations were: M.H. Williams, Chairman of the Communist Party of New Zealand, and his wife; the Albanian government economic delegation headed by Spiro Koleka, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and deputy head Koco Theodhosi, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers; the Viet Nam Party and government delegation headed

by Hoang Van Hoan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Viet Nam and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly; Sidartojo, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party; the New Zealand Communist Party delegation headed by Donald Ross, Member of the National Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand; and the Ghanaian government delegation headed by Kojo Botsio, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Chairman Liu Receives Foreign Delegations

On the afternoon of April 30, Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Party's Central Committee and Premier of the State Council, received and had cordial talks with the members of two delegations from fraternal Albania. The government economic delegation was led by Spiro Koleka, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and deputy head Koco Theodhosi, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers. The trade union delegation was led by Gogo Nushi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee and Chairman of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions.

On May 2, Chairman Liu received visiting delegations and other comrades from the Viet Nam Democratic Republic and south Viet Nam: the delegation of the South Viet Nam Labour Association for Liberation led by Tran Hoai Nam; the delegation of South Viet Nam Liberation Youth Federation led by Tran Van An; the delegation of the General Forestry Department of the Viet Nam Democratic Republic headed by Nguyen Van Phuong; the delegation of the Viet Nam Federation of Trade Unions headed by Do Dao Tiem; the youth delegation from

Premier Chou Voices Support for Dominican People

Strong condemnation of the Johnson Administration's piratical intervention and aggression against the Dominican Republic and a pledge of China's firm support for the Dominican people in their just struggle against U.S. aggression were voiced by Premier Chou En-lai on May 2. The Premier was speaking at the farewell banquet Ghanaian Foreign Minister Kojo Botsio gave before leaving Peking for home.

Premier Chou said: "Of late, the U.S. Government, under the pretext of 'protecting' American nationals, has openly dispatched marines and paratroopers to invade the Dominican Republic. This once again shows U.S. imperialism to be the common enemy of the people of

Latin America, Asia, Africa and the rest of the world.

"U.S. aggression against the Dominican Republic is a serious provocation against the people of the Latin American countries and the whole world. The Dominican Republic belongs to the Dominican people. Latin America belongs to the Latin American people. The U.S. aggressors must get out of the Dominican Republic and the whole of Latin America."

Earlier, on April 29, at a banquet he gave for the Ghanaian Foreign Minister, Premier Chou exposed U.S. schemes for an international conference on Cambodia and pledged China's full support for Prince Sihanouk's just stand.

Viet Nam headed by Phan Thi Phuoc; Luu Huu Phuoc, director of the department of music and dance of the Ministry of Culture of Viet Nam; the delegation of the Ministry of Light Industry of Viet Nam led by Vo Hoi; and Nguyen Viet Don and Tran Thi Dan, photographers of the Viet Nam Film Studio.

Chairman Liu also received the Ghanaian government delegation headed by Foreign Minister Kojo Botsio on April 30. The delegation left Peking for home on May 3. A joint press release on its visit was issued the same day.

Mme. Sekou Toure in Peking

Mme. Sekou Toure, wife of the Guinean President, en route to the Korean Democratic People's Republic, arrived in Peking on April 29. She was entertained at a banquet given by Chairman and Mme. Liu Shao-chi that evening. In an atmosphere of warmth and friendship, both Mme. Liu and Mme. Toure spoke of Sino-Guinean friendship which is linked by the common historical experience and the common tasks of building up their countries.

Leaving Peking for Pyongyang the next morning, Mme. Sekou Toure

was seen off at the airport by Chairman and Mme. Liu Shao-chi and Premier and Mme. Chou En-lai.

After her Korean visit, Mme. Toure stopped over in Shanghai on May 3 on her way home.

Party and Government Delegation Leaves for G.D.R.

A Party and government delegation led by Lu Ting-yi, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau and Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier, left Peking on May 3 for the German Democratic Republic to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of liberation. Among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Party's Central Committee and Premier, and Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee and Vice-Premier.

Sino-Nepalese Treaty Anniversary

The fifth anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Nepalese treaty of peace and friendship, April 28, was greeted by Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi in messages to Chairman of the

Council of Ministers Surya Bahadur Thapa and Vice-Chairman and Foreign Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista of the Kingdom of Nepal,

Renmin Ribao editorially hailed the anniversary and reviewed the growth of friendly relations between China and Nepal in the past few years.

Chinese C.P. Greet 35th Anniversary of Malayan C.P.

Central Committee of Malayan Communist Party,

Dear Comrades,

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Malaya, we, on behalf of all members of the Communist Party of China and the entire Chinese people, extend our warmest greetings and fraternal respects to you and, through you, to all members of the heroic Communist Party of Malaya and the Malayan people.

Since its founding on April 30, 1930, the Communist Party of Malaya has traversed an arduous, valiant and glorious road of struggle. **During the past 35 years, the Communist Party of Malaya, consistently holding aloft the anti-imperialist revolutionary banner, has stood in the forefront of the struggle and led the people of the whole country in a resolute struggle for the complete liberation of the Malayan nation.** Under the cruel colonial rule of British imperialism, the Malayan Communists defied brute force and dared to struggle and to win victory. In the history of 35 years' heroic struggle of the Communist Party of Malaya, armed struggle led by the Party has taken up more than half of this period. The Communist Party of Malaya has twice led the people of all nationalities of Malaya in armed struggle against the imperialist rulers. It led the 1941-45 armed struggle against Japanese aggression, and, from June 1948 to the present day, it has been leading the armed struggle against British imperialism and its hireling, the Rahman clique. **Consistently holding aloft the revolutionary banner of armed struggle, the Communist Party of Malaya has, in the most arduous and difficult conditions, dealt heavy blows at the imperialists, made great contributions to the anti-fascist war and the**

defence of world peace and performed inextinguishable exploits for the cause of Malaya's national independence. The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people express great admiration for the brave, unyielding and noble revolutionary spirit of the Communist Party of Malaya and the Malayan people.

At present, the Communist Party of Malaya is waging an unremitting struggle against "Malaysia," a neo-colonialist product created by Britain in collusion with the United States, against the savage rule of the puppet "Malaysia" regime controlled by the Rahman clique, and for the creation of a Malaya with territorial integrity, complete independence, democracy and peace. At the same time, the Communist Party of Malaya firmly supports the struggle of the North Kalimantan people to free themselves from the shackles of "Malaysia" and to achieve independence and liberation. We are firmly convinced that **the Communist Party of Malaya will continue to follow indefatigably the glorious road of armed struggle, unite the people of all nationalities of the country, form a broad united front against "Malaysia," and unite all progressive forces of the world against imperialism and colonialism and lead the Malayan people to advance victoriously in their struggle for liberation.**

The Communist Party of Malaya is a staunch Marxist-Leninist contingent in the international communist movement. Holding high the revolutionary banner of opposition to modern revisionism, the Communist Party of Malaya has been fighting to defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism. It strongly condemns the big-power chauvinism and national egoism practised by the modern revisionists who wield the baton to interfere in the internal affairs of other Parties and

carry out subversive activities against them; it sternly denounces the sectarian and splittist activities carried out by the modern revisionists under the cloak of unity; it firmly opposes the line of Khrushchovism without Khrushchov. **The struggle of the Communist Party of Malaya against modern revisionism has made positive contributions to the promotion of genuine unity in the international communist movement.**

The excellent international situation at present is most favourable to the revolutionary cause of the Communist Party of Malaya and the Malayan people. The policies of aggression and war of colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the United States has suffered one defeat after another. The people of Asia, Africa and Latin America have launched a tempestuous revolutionary struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism and for national liberation. **No force on earth can stop it.** The people throughout the world are taking actions to force U.S. imperialism to get out of Viet Nam. Imperialism finds the going tougher and tougher and its days are numbered.

The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people have always shown concern for and supported the just struggle of the Communist Party of Malaya and the Malayan people. **The Chinese and Malayan Parties and the people of the two countries have always stood together, fought shoulder to shoulder and supported each other in the struggle against their common enemy.** The Malayan people's struggle is a powerful support and an immense encouragement to the Chinese people. No matter how great the difficulties they may encounter on the road of their advance, the Malayan people can count on the resolute support and vigorous help of the Chinese people.

Long live the heroic Communist Party of Malaya!

The Malayan people will surely triumph in their struggle against "Malaysia"!

Long live Marxism-Leninism!

Central Committee of Chinese Communist Party.

April 15, 1965

A Great Victory for Leninism

— In Commemoration of the 95th anniversary of
the birth of Lenin

Following is a translation of an editorial published in the April issue (No. 4) of "Hongqi." Boldface emphases are ours.—Ed.

APRIL 22 this year was the 95th anniversary of the birth of the great Lenin.

Speaking at a ceremony in commemoration of a revolutionary, Lenin said that, in honouring the memory of revolutionaries, Marxists explained the tasks lying ahead, unlike those persons who, with ulterior motives, used flowery words and vulgar eulogies to tell lies and deceive the people. **In honouring the memory of Lenin today, our principal task is to defend firmly the revolutionary theses of Leninism, oppose the distortion of Leninism by the modern revisionists, and link the struggle against modern revisionism closely with the struggle against imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism.**

In commemorating the 90th anniversary in 1960 of Lenin's birth, we raised aloft the banner of Leninism, directed our attention to the ideological chaos created by the modern revisionists in the international communist movement, and published three articles, one of which was entitled "Long Live Leninism." **In these articles we laid stress on elucidating the problems of imperialism, war and peace, the national-liberation movement, proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, all in the light of the fundamental theses of Leninism and the actual situation in the modern world, and we proved that Leninism, far from becoming "outmoded" as the modern revisionists ranted, had shown ever more clearly its enormous vitality.** Although at that time we did not yet openly criticize Khrushchov and the leadership of the C.P.S.U., the views expressed in the three articles were diametrically opposed to the tissue of absurdities spread by the Khrushchov revisionists.

Our three articles roused the livid hatred of the Khrushchov revisionists and scared the living daylights out of them. They launched unbridled attacks on our points of view by publishing many articles and speeches and using all manner of sordid and shameless tricks. The upshot of all this, however, was that the true face of the Khrushchov revisionists was still more clearly exposed to the world. Together with the revolutionary

Marxist-Leninists in other countries, we naturally had to carry further the resolute struggle against these renegades from Marxism-Leninism, against this adverse current in the international communist movement.

Khrushchov fell.

The new leadership of the C.P.S.U. declared again and again that they would faithfully continue to implement Khrushchov's fully developed revisionist line and practise Khrushchovism without Khrushchov. They have continued to stand in opposition to all revolutionary Marxist-Leninists and to this day have not stopped using every available means to slander and attack the fundamental Leninist theses we expounded in "Long Live Leninism" and the two other articles.

It is five years now since those three articles were published. What have these five years proved? Time has given a verdict which is absolutely just. These five years have proved conclusively that our views were completely correct.

It would take much space to deal with all the problems expounded in the three articles; we shall therefore take up just a few of them.

First, the problem of the nature of imperialism.

In the name of "creative development," the Khrushchov revisionists completely distorted Lenin's theory of imperialism. They maintained that the nature of imperialism had changed and denied that imperialism was the source of war in modern times. They spread the notion that the ruling clique of U.S. imperialism and its chieftains "do not hope for war" and "worry about ensuring peace just as we do." They gave great publicity to the point that "already in our time, the practical possibility is being created of banishing war from the life of society finally and for ever" and predicted that 1960 would be the year in which the world would become "a world without weapons, without armed forces and without wars."

In opposition to the Khrushchov revisionists, we pointed out in "Long Live Leninism" that "the nature of imperialism cannot change" and that "so long as capitalist imperialism exists in the world, the sources and possibility of war will remain." We also declared that U.S. imperialism was the main force of aggression

and war in the present era and the most ferocious enemy of the people all over the world.

The past five years have proved that the statements of the modern revisionists headed by Khrushchov alleging that the nature of imperialism could change and had changed had the sole purpose of serving U.S. imperialism and paralysing the will of the revolutionary people.

Though they have roused resolute opposition from the world's people and suffered defeat everywhere, the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war have not in the least changed; instead, they are being intensively applied. In Asia, Africa and Latin America, U.S. imperialism is using every means to step up its suppression of the national-liberation movements and massacring great numbers of people. In south Viet Nam, in particular, U.S. imperialism has launched its utterly inhuman "special warfare," shipped in its own troops and those of its flunkies, used all kinds of new weapons and recklessly spread the flames of war to north Viet Nam.

Prosecuting its war policy with ever greater vigour, U.S. imperialism has not carried out general and complete disarmament as the illusions of the modern revisionists led them to expect, but has intensified its general and complete arms expansion. U.S. military expenditure has reached a peace-time peak and greatly exceeds the level reached during the Korean war. Although the modern revisionists have tried almost to the point of nausea to present them in an attractive light, the representatives of U.S. imperialism — whether Eisenhower, Kennedy or Johnson — have themselves repeatedly proclaimed that the United States "has the courage to risk war" and that it is ready to fight any war, total or limited, nuclear or conventional, big or small.

Can these facts be taken to show that the aggressive nature of imperialism has changed even one iota? Is this the way the chieftains of imperialism "worry about ensuring peace" and "do not wish war"? Can it be said we are entering that ideal world, "a world without weapons, without armed forces and without wars?"

Now, under the pressure of circumstances and in order to continue to deceive the people, Khrushchov's successors, the new leadership of the C.P.S.U., have to put on a show and hypocritically shout a few anti-imperialist slogans. But, again playing the old Khrushchov tunes, they keep on lavishing praises on U.S. imperialism, with many kind tributes to Johnson to whom they apply such words as "sensible," "reasonable," "restrained" and "sober." They also vigorously spread the idea that the Soviet Union and U.S. imperialism can set "examples for each other" on the question of reducing military expenditures.

Worthy of special attention is the fact that now, even when the U.S. gangsters have thrown off all pretence on the Viet Nam question and fully exposed their imperialist nature, the modern revisionists are doing all they can to cover up for the United States. The slight difference between them and Khrushchov is that Khrushchov was much too stupid while they are a bit

more subtle. Khrushchov openly talked nonsense, saying that the Bac Bo Gulf incident was not aggression by U.S. imperialism but had been provoked by China and Viet Nam. These words of an accomplice were so similar to those of the master that they were of no value at all and no one believed them. The present leadership of the C.P.S.U. have apparently learnt the lesson and now use another refrain. They spread rumours and slanders everywhere that the United States has been encouraged in its aggression against Viet Nam because the Chinese Communist Party has undermined the unity of the socialist camp and the unity between China and the Soviet Union. In the first place, such assertions turn the facts upside down. It is indisputably the Khrushchov revisionists who have undermined the unity of the socialist camp and unity between China and the Soviet Union. Moreover, it is indisputably the Khrushchov revisionists who have encouraged U.S. imperialist aggression. In substance, their assertions are still attempts to absolve the U.S. gangsters and make it appear that the U.S. aggression against Viet Nam arises not from the nature of imperialism but from some other cause. Those who spread such ideas are still apologists for U.S. imperialism. They are the ones who are really encouraging U.S. aggression.

Second, on the question of so-called "peaceful coexistence."

In the name of "creative development," the Khrushchov revisionists have gone the whole hog in tampering with Lenin's policy of peaceful coexistence. They maintain that peaceful coexistence means reaching "mutual understanding" with imperialism, "adapting to one another," "compromising with one another" and "accommodating one another." They say that peaceful coexistence is "the categorical imperative of modern times" and "the best and the sole acceptable way to solve the vitally important problems confronting society." They particularly yearn for agreements between the heads of state of the Soviet Union and the United States "on which mankind's destinies depend," which means Soviet-U.S. collaboration for the domination of the world. They not only take this kind of "peaceful coexistence" as the general line of their foreign policy, but demand that all Communists in the world should "make the struggle for peaceful coexistence the general principle of their policy."

In opposition to the Khrushchov revisionists, we pointed out in "Long Live Leninism" and the other two articles that the obstacles to the realization of peaceful coexistence lay on the side of the imperialists. It is only through struggle that the socialist countries are able to coexist peacefully with the imperialist countries at a particular time and, what is more, sharp and complex struggles continue under conditions of peaceful coexistence. We pointed out emphatically that "peaceful coexistence refers to relations between nations; revolution means the overthrow of the oppressors as a class by the oppressed people within a given country, while in the case of the colonial and semi-colonial countries it is first and foremost a question of overthrowing alien

oppressors, namely the imperialists" and that these two things must not in any case be taken as one and the same.

The past five years have proved that the modern revisionists headed by Khrushchov have made Lenin's policy of peaceful coexistence a fig-leaf to cover up their capitulation to U.S. imperialism and the peaceful evolution to capitalism which they are practising in their own countries.

It is precisely the modern revisionists' friend, U.S. imperialism, with whom they are determined to establish "all-round co-operation," that constantly and in every way opposes and undermines the socialist countries, carries out subversion and military provocations, and threatens war and even launches aggressive war. It is precisely U.S. imperialism, too, that encroaches upon the territory and sovereignty of other countries all over the world, interferes in their internal affairs, damages their interests and suppresses their people's revolution. The present criminal activities of U.S. imperialism in extending the war of aggression in Viet Nam and the whole of Indo-China are an important integral part of its counter-revolutionary "global strategy."

In these circumstances, should the people of these countries resolutely struggle against U.S. imperialism or should they "adapt to" it, in accordance with the Khrushchov revisionists' "categorical imperative," and "compromise" with it? Should they oppose counter-revolutionary armed aggression with revolutionary armed struggle or should they embark on "the best and sole acceptable way" of "peaceful coexistence" and leave themselves at the mercy of the imperialists? Against the wishes of the Khrushchov revisionists, the people of these countries have given a clear-cut answer by their actions in the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. From their own experience they have drawn the conclusion that there can be no peaceful coexistence at all between the revolutionary people and U.S. imperialism.

The new leadership of the C.P.S.U. still cling to Khrushchov's so-called "peaceful coexistence" and continue to regard it as "the general line of foreign policy of the C.P.S.U. and the Soviet Government." They have assiduously spread the idea that "sufficiently broad areas for co-operation exist" between the Soviet Union and the United States and have engaged in secret diplomacy with U.S. imperialism in a big way. Although they have uttered a few high-sounding words on the Viet Nam question and made some gestures of support, all of this is done only after the sympathetic understanding of the bandit chiefs of U.S. imperialism has been sought, and is kept within the bounds of not impairing their line of Soviet-U.S. co-operation. The be all and end all of this is that they want to join hands with the United States and engage in the fraud of "peace talks." They are doing all they can in a vain attempt to bring the Vietnamese people's patriotic and just struggle against U.S. aggression into the orbit of "solving problems" through Soviet-U.S. talks in order to attain their criminal objective of Soviet-U.S. collaboration for

the domination of the world. Like Khrushchov, the new leadership of the C.P.S.U. are, in the name of "peaceful coexistence," plainly substituting class collaboration for class struggle in the international sphere. This "peaceful coexistence" of theirs can only be capitulationist coexistence.

Third, on the question of the national-liberation movement.

In the name of "creative development," the Khrushchov revisionists have completely departed from Lenin's theories on the national-liberation struggle. They hold that "colonialism has been uprooted," that the national-liberation struggle has entered its "final phase," that the oppressed nations "can be liberated from the shackles of imperialism and colonialism by peaceful means of struggle," and therefore that "the funeral of the colonial system will be a quiet one." They negate the Marxist-Leninist view that in all countries the liberation of the people must be undertaken by the people themselves and they espouse with special vigour the notion of the United Nations' "obligations" to national liberation; they say: "Who, if not the United Nations Organization, should champion the abolition of the colonial system of government?" They firmly believe that the colonialist policies of imperialism have changed and that "the more prudent of the colonialists are getting out, so to say, five minutes before they are given 'a kick in the pants'"; therefore they ardently hope to "agree on measures for the abolition of the colonial system of government" with the imperialists.

In opposition to the Khrushchov revisionists, we pointed out in "Long Live Leninism" and the other two articles that the contradiction between the oppressed nations and the imperialists was one of the fundamental contradictions in the world today and that U.S. imperialism was the main bastion of modern colonialism and the most vicious and cunning enemy of the rising national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Undoubtedly, imperialist aggression, oppression and plunder of necessity arouse resistance on the part of the oppressed nations, and the storm of the national-liberation movement is sweeping across Asia, Africa and Latin America on a mounting scale. We also pointed out that the oppressed nations must not pin their hopes of liberation on the "benevolence" of the old or new colonialists or on "bestowal" from the United Nations which is manipulated by U.S. imperialism, and that they must rely on themselves to wage resolute revolutionary struggle. We said, "Without revolutionary violence it would be impossible to wipe out counter-revolutionary violence."

The past five years have proved that the modern revisionists headed by Khrushchov have degenerated into apologists for new colonialism and that, working hand in glove with the imperialists, they attempt to strangle the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations.

The self-appointed gendarme of the world, U.S. imperialism, has not only sent its own troops to massacre

the people of oppressed nations but has also acted through the agency of the United Nations to send troops to suppress the people in one place and to proffer so-called development plans in another, all in the vain attempt to stamp out the anti-colonialist, revolutionary movements. In Viet Nam, in particular, it has openly wrecked the Geneva agreements, obstructed the peaceful reunification of the Vietnamese people, wantonly trampled on their independence and sovereignty and arrogantly demanded that the 30 million people of Viet Nam surrender unconditionally before its butcher's knife. This has exposed even more clearly the bestial features of the U.S. aggressors.

In the face of these facts, how can anyone believe that "colonialism has been uprooted"? If the task of national liberation has entered the "final phase," how can anyone explain the present tempestuous upsurge of the national-liberation movement? If the services which the United Nations is in every way rendering U.S. imperialism are "contributions" to the "abolition of colonialism," are the struggles waged by the people of the Congo (Leopoldville) and Indonesia against colonialism, neo-colonialism and the United Nations to be viewed as obstacles to the "abolition of colonialism"? U.S. imperialism has been given quite a number of "kicks in the pants" in south Viet Nam. Why, then, instead of getting out "five minutes before," is it continuing to dispatch officers and men and arrogantly hanging on there and refusing to get out? In these conditions, how can the south Vietnamese people achieve their liberation "by peaceful means of struggle" and "quietly" bury colonialism?

The new leadership of the C.P.S.U. have never given serious answers to these questions, though time and again they have voiced "support for the national-liberation movement." Why is it so? The clearest answer is provided by their deeds. Before the fall of Khrushchov, they supported the suppression of the national-liberation movement in the Congo (L) by the U.S. imperialists under the cloak of the United Nations; and this resulted in the murder of the Congolese national hero Patrice Lumumba. Now Khrushchov's successors have willingly agreed to share the expenses of the U.S. armed intervention in the Congo (L) undertaken in the name of the United Nations, and in the U.N. Security Council they are supporting the U.S. hoax of "a national reconciliation" in the Congo (L) which is an attempt to strangle the revolutionary forces of the Congolese people. Particularly grave is their active support for the setting up of a permanent armed force of the United Nations. This means becoming a partner in organizing an international gendarmerie in the service of U.S. imperialism for the suppression of the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world. All this is concrete action by them in their so-called "support for the national-liberation movement." One could well ask the new leadership of the C.P.S.U.: Are you making these efforts in order to "support the national-liberation movement" or in order the better to "agree on measures" with U.S. imperialism to op-

pose, disrupt and suppress the national-liberation movement? It is absolutely clear that their so-called "support for the national-liberation movement" is false while their collusion with U.S. imperialism to strangle the national-liberation movement is genuine.

Thus, the facts of the past five years have mercilessly shattered the absurd arguments of the modern revisionists.

After the fall of Khrushchov, after the public proclamation of the bankruptcy of modern revisionism, we hoped and advised that the new leadership of the C.P.S.U. should honestly and openly admit their mistakes and renounce the revisionist line and policies pursued when Khrushchov was in power. However, running counter to the aspirations of the Soviet people and the revolutionary peoples of the world, the new leadership of the C.P.S.U. have taken over Khrushchov revisionism as a priceless heritage and have continued to brandish it. During the celebrations this year of the 95th anniversary of Lenin's birth, they still had the effrontery to brag that "the general line drafted in the 20th and 22nd Congresses of our Party and embodied in the Programme of the C.P.S.U." was a "vivid indication" of a "creative approach" to theory. It was precisely in the name of a so-called "creative approach" to Leninism that Khrushchov actually renounced every fundamental thesis of Leninism, became the greatest revisionist in history and finally ended up in total bankruptcy. Can his successors come to any better end?

Leninism is the invincible weapon of the proletariat and the other working people of the whole world. Its radiance can in no way be dimmed, however much the enemy attacks it from without or "revises" it from within. On the contrary, it is through repeated struggle against all enemies within and without that the forces of Leninism continuously grow and become stronger. As a result of the struggle of Marxist-Leninists against modern revisionism in the past five years, Leninism has spread more widely than ever throughout the world, the political consciousness of the peoples of the world has greatly heightened and the ranks of Marxist-Leninists have rapidly grown. At the same time, Marxist-Leninists have enriched Leninism in all respects as they have, in the fight against modern revisionism, unceasingly studied and summed up the new experience and new problems of the present-day revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world. The past five years have witnessed the complete bankruptcy of modern revisionism and new, great victories for Leninism. Unfolding before us today is the excellent situation of a vigorous development of Marxism-Leninism and the revolutionary cause of the peoples all over the world. We must continue to hold aloft the banner of Leninism, carry the fight against modern revisionism to a finish, and advance the revolutionary cause of the proletariat to new and still greater victories.

Long live Leninism!

Cambodia's Three Conditions for International Conference Supported

- **The Chinese Government fully endorses and firmly supports the just stand of the Royal Government of Cambodia that the three conditions it has laid down for convening an international conference on Cambodia must be observed.**
- **China is resolutely opposed to the attempt of U.S. imperialism and its followers to lump together the question of Cambodia and the questions of Viet Nam and Laos.**
- **China holds that it is absolutely impermissible for the Saigon puppet regime to take part in an international conference on Cambodia, and that south Viet Nam must be represented by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation.**

Following is a translation of the May 2 statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China.
— Ed.

ON May 1, the Royal Government of Cambodia issued a statement on the question of convening an international conference on Cambodia, in which it reiterated its three conditions for convening the conference as follows: (1) The envisaged conference must be held on the pattern of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indo-China and not on that of the 1961-62 Geneva Conference on Laos; (2) the presence of the so-called Saigon government at this conference is absolutely unacceptable to the Royal Government of Cambodia; and (3) Cambodia refuses to let the problems of Viet Nam and Laos be brought into the discussions of its own problem. The Chinese Government fully endorses and firmly supports this just stand of the Royal Government of Cambodia.

Recently, the United States, Britain and some other countries have been actively working for the convening of an international conference on Cambodia. The U.S. Government stated on April 25 that the United States would "readily participate" in such a conference and had designated its representative to it. High officials of the British Government have also been going around to sell the idea to many countries. It is well known that as early as 1962 the Royal Government of Cambodia proposed a conference of the countries concerned to guarantee the neutrality and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia. The proposal won the approval of many countries, but the United States and its followers have all along tried to stall and sabotage it or refused to participate. In the meantime, the United States and its south Vietnamese puppets have never ceased their acts of military provocation and political subversion against the Kingdom of Cambodia. Why is it that the Johnson Administration has

now suddenly changed its attitude and taken such a great interest in holding this conference? Does it really want it for guaranteeing the neutrality and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia? Of course not. It has ulterior motives.

U.S. imperialism has entered a blind alley in its war of aggression in Viet Nam. Its military adventure and war blackmail have suffered one disastrous defeat after another and have aroused strong opposition and condemnation among all the peoples, including the American people. In order to extricate itself from its difficult plight and isolation, the Johnson Administration has kept harping on "unconditional discussions," trying to mislead and hoodwink the people of the world and cover up the facts of its bloody aggression by a smokescreen of "peace negotiations," so as to attain the objective of perpetuating its occupation of south Viet Nam. But the Johnson Administration's plot of "peace negotiations" was soon exposed. It was in this dilemma that U.S. imperialism and its followers suddenly called to mind the idea of holding an international conference on Cambodia. Obviously, the purpose of the U.S. Government in agreeing now to hold an international conference on Cambodia is definitely not really to guarantee the neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia, but to use the opportunity to open up a way for its fraud of peace talks on the Viet Nam question. Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the Head of State of Cambodia, saw through this mean trick of U.S. imperialism long ago and has repeatedly made statements exposing it. Now that the Royal Government of Cambodia has reiterated its three conditions for convening an international conference on Cambodia, a powerful rebuff has been given to the scheming activities of U.S. imperialism and its followers, and the firm stand of the Kingdom of Cambodia upholding its national dignity and international justice has been expressed forcefully.

The Chinese Government has always favoured a conference of the countries concerned to guarantee the neutrality and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia. The three conditions put forward by the Royal Government of Cambodia in its statement of May 1 are perfectly reasonable and are principles which must be followed in convening such a conference. The Chinese Government is resolutely opposed to the endeavour of U.S. imperialism and its followers to lump together the question of Cambodia and the questions of Viet Nam and Laos. It holds that it is absolutely impermissible for the Saigon puppet regime to take part in an international conference for guar-

anteeing the neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia, at which south Viet Nam must be represented by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. Whether or not the U.S. Government sincerely desires to guarantee the neutrality and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia will be tested by the fact whether or not it will honestly admit that the Saigon puppet regime under its exclusive control has no qualifications at all to represent the south Vietnamese people, and whether or not it will honestly acknowledge the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation as the sole true representative of the 14 million south Vietnamese people.

China Condemns U.S. Aggression Against Dominican Republic

- **The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn the U.S. Government's armed aggression against the Dominican Republic and express their firm support for the Dominican people in their just struggle.**
- **It is the inviolable, sacred right of the Dominican people, who have been oppressed and plundered beyond endurance by the stooges of U.S. imperialism, to rise and overthrow the traitorous dictatorial Reid Cabral regime.**
- **The sending of more than 14,000 U.S. troops to interfere in the internal affairs of the Dominican Republic is another bloody crime committed by U.S. imperialism against the Latin American countries.**
- **The more than 3 million Dominican people are by no means alone. All the peoples of the world engaged in anti-U.S. struggles support them.**

Following is a translation of the May 3 statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China.
— Ed.

A COUP D'ETAT against the traitorous dictatorial regime of Reid Cabral broke out in the Dominican Republic on April 24. The United States has been sending its marines and airborne troops to suppress the coup there since April 28. So far, more than 14,000 U.S. troops have been sent. The patriotic Dominican people are waging a brave anti-U.S. struggle.

The dispatch by the U.S. Johnson Administration of large contingents of armed forces to invade the Dominican Republic and interfere in its internal affairs while frantically carrying on aggression in Viet Nam adds one more shameless and sanguinary instance to the innumerable crimes committed by U.S. imperialism in its aggression against the Latin American countries. The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn the U.S. Government's barbarous intervention and aggression against the Dominican Republic and

express their firm support for the Dominican people in their patriotic and just anti-U.S. struggle.

It is the inviolable, sacred right of the Dominican people, oppressed and plundered beyond endurance by the stooges of U.S. imperialism, to rise and overthrow the traitorous dictatorial regime in their country. The United States has no justification whatsoever to interfere. The assertion by the Johnson Administration that troops have been sent to the Dominican Republic to "protect the lives and ensure the safety of American nationals," to "preserve law and order" and to "establish an international zone of refuge" is nothing but a pretext habitually used by imperialist gangsters. This only serves to reveal once again that U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the people of the Dominican Republic and other Latin American countries as well as all people of the world who cherish peace, independence and freedom. The sanguinary intervention and aggression against the Dominican Republic by U.S. imperialism show once more that there can be no peaceful coexistence between the countries subjected to U.S. imperialist aggression and the U.S. gangsters.

Having audaciously dispatched thousands of troops to the Dominican Republic, the Johnson Administration sanctimoniously notified the United Nations of it. The United States has acted in the same way as it did when committing aggression in Korea a dozen or more years ago. This was obviously a U.S. attempt to legalize its bloody crime of aggression against the Dominican Republic and to ward off direct condemnation of the U.S. Government by the people throughout the world. But this is not all to the U.S. scheme. In turning the plain fact of its aggression against the Dominican Republic into a topic for endless discussion in the United Nations, the United States hopes that while such discussions go on indefinitely it can carry on its intervention and aggression against the Dominican Republic unhampered. The United Nations has long been an instrument of the United States for aggression. It seems that there will be no exception this time. If the United Nations does want to do some good, it must condemn the United States as an outright aggressor, halt the bloody U.S. intervention and aggression against the Dominican people, call on all nations that love peace and oppose aggression to apply effective sanctions against the United States, and it must compel the U.S. aggressors to withdraw im-

mediately and completely from the Dominican Republic. Otherwise, it can only reveal itself once again as a pliant tool of the U.S. aggressors.

In hastily sending such large numbers of troops to the Dominican Republic, the Johnson Administration revealed itself to be weak rather than strong. The 3 million and more Dominican people are by no means alone in their patriotic anti-U.S. struggle. The other Latin American peoples support you. The 650 million Chinese people support you. The other peoples in the socialist camp support you. The heroic Vietnamese people are hitting the U.S. imperialists hard. The new campaign of anti-U.S. revolutionary struggles being unfolded in Asia is a support to you. The Arab people support you with their struggle against Israel, the U.S. tool for aggression. The African people support you. And so do all peoples engaged in anti-U.S. struggles. U.S. imperialism is heavily besieged by the people of the world, and no struggle however desperate can save it from ultimate defeat.

U.S. imperialism will surely fail!

The people of the Dominican Republic and other Latin American countries will surely win!

Support for the Cambodian Government Stand

Following is an abridged translation of a "Renmin Ribao" May 3 editorial entitled "Support for the Just Stand of the Royal Cambodian Government." — Ed.

THE Royal Cambodian Government is fully justified in demanding the convocation of an international conference to guarantee Cambodia's independence, neutrality and territorial integrity. The whole world knows that the United States has long regarded Cambodia, a country which adheres to a policy of peace and neutrality, as a stumbling-block to its attempt to enslave and control Indo-China. The U.S. criminal activities of intervention, subversion and aggression against Cambodia in violation of the Geneva agreements are too numerous to be counted. The U.S. policy of aggression towards Cambodia is a grave menace to the independence and sovereignty of the Kingdom of Cambodia and to the peace and tranquillity of the Cambodian people.

In the present situation, the three conditions set forth by the Cambodian Government for the convocation of such a conference are quite reasonable. They not only represent the aspirations and will of the 6 million Cambodian people but are advanced in the light of the actual situation in Indo-China today.

There has been an international conference and an international accord guaranteeing Cambodia's indepen-

dence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, namely, the 1954 Geneva Conference and the 1954 Geneva agreements. Clearly, on the Cambodian question, only a conference of the 1954 Geneva conference type may be convoked and there is a legal basis for it. Such a conference and the 14-nation conference of 1962 which discussed the Laotian question are two entirely different things.

The so-called Saigon government, as everybody knows, is every inch an American puppet. Without full backing from the United States this regime could not linger on for a single day. It will be absurd and ridiculous if these stooges in the pay of the United States are allowed to attend the international conference as representatives of the people of south Viet Nam. The only representative of the south Vietnamese people at any international conference on the Indo-China question is of course the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, certainly not the puppet regime in Saigon.

The Cambodian question must not be confused with the Viet Nam question or the Laotian question. In the case of Cambodia, it is a question of doing away with U.S. aggression and intervention, of guaranteeing that nation's independence, neutrality and territorial integrity. Viet Nam is an entirely different story: having completely scrapped the 1954 Geneva agreements, the

United States sent troops to south Viet Nam, launched a war of aggression there and is spreading the war to the north. Thus, the precondition for the settlement of the Viet Nam question can only be the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Viet Nam. In Laos, things are again different: the United States has wrecked the Government of National Union, egged on the Right-wing group to rekindle the civil war and has itself sent aircraft to wantonly bomb the liberated areas in Laos. Therefore, in order to solve the Laotian question, the United States must be made to act in strict accordance with the 1962 Geneva agreements and stop its aggression and military intervention in Laos; and the tripartite Government of National Union must be restored without delay on the basis of the Zurich and Plain of Jars agreements. There are people who now want to mix the Viet Nam question and the Laotian question with the Cambodian question. There is obviously an ulterior motive for this.

The British Labour Government plays an active role as a broker in this new American "peace talk" fraud. Early in mid-April, after the British Prime Minister's visit to Washington, the Labour government began to get busy. Wilson also had talked over this question with U.N. Secretary-General U Thant and got the latter's approval. The Far East tour of former British Foreign

Secretary Gordon-Walker had the same purpose of peddling this ware. And when Prince Sihanouk repeatedly made clear the just stand of the Royal Cambodian Government, categorically rejecting the scheme to discuss the Viet Nam question through a conference on Cambodia, the British Government, instead of giving up, became more active than ever. British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart announced in the House of Commons on April 26 that the British Government had sent a letter of reply to the Soviet Government officially accepting the so-called Soviet proposal of April 3 for the convocation of an international conference on the Cambodian question. But, no matter how hard the British Government tries to serve U.S. imperialism, its efforts will definitely run aground. What it is doing can only further expose its features as an accomplice in the U.S. imperialist aggression in Indo-China.

For many years, the Royal Cambodian Government and people, led by Prince Sihanouk, through their own unremitting and heroic struggle, have foiled the aggressive activities of U.S. imperialism and its subversive plots, thus safeguarding their own independence and sovereignty. We are convinced that before a people with such national self-respect and national self-confidence, U.S. imperialism can never succeed in its military invasions and political schemes.

Cambodia's Unbending Spirit

Following is a translation of a "Renmin Ribao" editorial (May 4) "The Kingdom of Cambodia Stands by Its Honour and Integrity." — Ed.

IN view of Washington's disregard of Cambodia's national dignity, announced the Cambodian Head of State, Prince Sihanouk, on May 3, there was no alternative but to break off diplomatic relations with the United States. By this important step the Royal Cambodian Government has fully displayed the righteous spirit of an independent state and has rebuffed U.S. imperialist arrogance. This is a great encouragement to all countries and people opposing aggression and preserving independence.

U.S. imperialism has long been engaged in unscrupulous activities of aggression, intervention and subversion against the Kingdom of Cambodia. But Cambodia has never bowed to American pressure. It persistently adheres to a policy of peace and neutrality and fights resolutely to preserve its sovereign rights and territorial integrity. When U.S. imperialism intended to place Cambodia under the "protection" of the SEATO military bloc, that is, to include it into the U.S. apparatus of aggression, the Royal Cambodian Government refused point-blank. When the U.S. Government tried to make Cambodia change its domestic and foreign policy by threatening to suspend "American aid," Prince Sihanouk gave his reply in unmistakable terms. Without a single

injection of dollars, he said, Cambodia is able to survive freely and even progressively. When U.S. imperialism spread the war in Indo-China, the Royal Cambodian Government sternly denounced the crimes of the aggressors and demanded that the U.S. armed forces completely withdraw from south Viet Nam and the whole of Indo-China. All this is a demonstration of the spirit of an independent sovereign state, and Cambodia is such a state. It is also because of this that Cambodia has become a thorn in the side of U.S. imperialism.

Of late, while continuing to encroach on Cambodia's sovereignty, U.S. imperialism has debased itself to the point of making personal attacks on the state leaders of Cambodia. Not long ago Prince Sihanouk questioned this. "What do you reproach me with exactly? Not to have abased myself before the dollar? . . . With placing the interests of Washington after those of my country?" Naturally the United States cannot answer these questions. American slanders and calumny cannot do the least harm to Cambodia's state leaders. But no sovereign state can possibly stand such insults. The United States is fully responsible for the decision of the Royal Cambodian Government to break off diplomatic relations with the United States.

All countries, big or small, are equal. Why should the United States behave so haughtily? Why should it have the right to bully and oppress other countries? Because it has some atom bombs? Or because it has

hundreds of military bases in various parts of the world? Those are not reasons! These things in the hands of U.S. imperialism cannot frighten anyone if he is not superstitious. The Cambodian announcement to break off diplomatic relations with the United States is a head-on blow to vainglorious, self-important U.S. imperialism. Standing firm, the Royal Cambodian Government has declared to the whole world: in our time, it will never do for a big country to bully a small one, for the strong to bully the weak.

The Kingdom of Cambodia has won people's respect and admiration for its adherence to an independent

foreign policy, for its firm resistance to U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention, and for its energetic efforts to preserve Asian and world peace. Cambodia's international status is rising and its international influence is growing. All countries and peoples of the world who treasure independence, freedom and peace are friends of the Government and people of the Kingdom of Cambodia. U.S. imperialism has left no stone unturned to try to isolate Cambodia, but, contrary to its expectations, it is the United States itself, not Cambodia, who is isolated. To lift a rock only to crush one's own feet — this is a law of imperialism.

Make Greater Efforts to Build Socialism And Aid Viet Nam

Following is an abridged translation of "Renmin Ribao's" May 1 editorial. Boldface emphases are ours. — Ed.

MAY First, International Labour Day, is a festival of the unity and struggle of the working class and other labouring people throughout the world. Together with the people of all countries, the Chinese people today are warmly celebrating this glorious day.

Since Marx and Engels brought forth in 1848 the slogan of unity and struggle "Workers of All Countries, Unite!" and the workers of Chicago staged the great 1886 strike for the eight-hour day, the international workers' movement has progressed rapidly and won great victories. The capitalist system, which once dominated the globe, has been seriously breached: the victorious flag of socialism has been raised in one country after another; the national-liberation movement, an important component of the present proletarian world revolution, is sweeping Asia, Africa and Latin America like a mighty torrent. The face of the world has been radically changed and even greater changes are in the making.

History is advancing by leaps and bounds. Unity of the working class and other labouring people of all countries in carrying out common struggle has not become less imperative; instead it assumes a new and ever greater significance. As far back as 1896, in dealing with the strengthening of international proletarian unity, Lenin said: "The unity of the workers of all countries is a necessity arising out of the fact that the capitalist class, which rules over the workers, does not limit its rule to one country." The phenomenon of capitalist domination becoming international, which

Lenin pointed out, has developed and stood out more sharply since World War II. This is shown by monopoly capital's expansion abroad and mutual penetration of the major capitalist countries; of particular importance is the fact that U.S. imperialism, representative of the biggest monopoly capital today, has become the biggest international exploiter, the international gendarme, the chief bulwark of world reaction and colonialism, the major force of aggression and war, and the most vicious common enemy of the peoples of the whole world. The course of history has set the working class and other labouring people of the world a common challenge, to close ranks still further in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist schemes of aggression and war.

Today, as we celebrate May First, International Labour Day, **the militant task of the working class and other labouring people of all countries and of all the revolutionary and peace-loving forces all over the world is to support and assist the great patriotic struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression and to defeat the U.S. aggressors.**

The struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism has tremendous international significance.

Whether or not the united masses of the people are able to defeat imperialism which is armed to the teeth, whether or not the revolutionary forces are able to defeat the forces of reaction, whether or not the forces of peace are able to defeat the forces of war, whether or not the Vietnamese people are able to defeat the U.S. aggressors — all these questions concern not only the life or death of the Vietnamese nation, but also the liberation of all oppressed people and oppressed nations. By now, the practice of the Vietnamese people has proved that no matter how powerful the enemy is,

if one despises the enemy strategically and takes him seriously tactically, and dares to fight and fights with ingenuity, the revolutionary struggle of all oppressed people and oppressed nations will finally be victorious. The brilliant example set by the Vietnamese people is a tremendous source of inspiration to the people of all countries who are engaging in struggle.

By their heroic struggle, the Vietnamese people have also bogged down U.S. imperialism and have thrown the most vicious enemy of the world's people into a desperate plight. U.S. imperialism has poured tens of thousands of armed men and billions of dollars into south Viet Nam, but finds itself in an impasse. The victorious fight of the Vietnamese people has upset the counter-revolutionary global strategy of U.S. imperialism, and helped the revolutionary movement of the people of all countries. Now, the Johnson Administration still intends to pour in more men and materials to extend its aggressive war. If the U.S. imperialist schemes for aggression and war are acquiesced in or even encouraged, peace in the whole of Southeast Asia, all of Asia and throughout the world will be gravely undermined. On the other hand, if the Vietnamese people thoroughly defeat the U.S. aggressors, it will be a heavy blow to the U.S. war machine. This will greatly assist the victorious development of the struggle of the world's people against imperialism, in defence of world peace, for national liberation and people's democracy and the cause of socialism.

Precisely because of this **more and more people throughout the world have come to recognize that the Vietnamese people are defending not only their own interests but those of the people of the whole world. Support for the Vietnamese people means supporting themselves, and defeat of the U.S. aggressors means defeating the enemy menacing them.** A mass movement to assist Viet Nam to resist U.S. aggression is rising in every corner of the world. In the socialist countries as well as in the capitalist countries, in countries enjoying national independence as well as those now fighting for it, in countries under the control of the United States as well as in the United States itself, the movement—in the form of meetings, parades and demonstrations against the Johnson Administration's war of aggression in Viet Nam—is developing and gaining greater momentum. The slogan "U.S. aggressors, get out of Viet Nam!" has become a goal for which millions of people are fighting. We are convinced that if the Johnson Administration continues to extend its war of aggression against Viet Nam, the mass movement throughout the world to assist the Vietnamese people in their fight against the U.S. aggressors will grow much wider and deeper, and U.S. imperialism will become far more isolated and head still faster towards its complete defeat.

Now, while extending the war, the Johnson Administration is playing an "unconditional discussions" trick. But growing numbers of people have come to see clearly that this is intended purely to hoodwink world opinion, try to force the Vietnamese people to submit to

the aggressor and legalize U.S. aggression against and occupation of south Viet Nam. This plot, too, is doomed to complete failure.

The Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism has become the focal point of international class struggle at this moment. This is an acid test for all political forces in the world. Genuine revolution or sham revolution, genuine anti-imperialism or sham anti-imperialism, genuine support or sham support can be seen at a glance, as plainly as black and white.

The working class and other labouring people of the world and all revolutionary and peace-loving forces of the world stand firmly on the side of the Vietnamese people in support of their great patriotic struggle to resist U.S. aggression, and they are determined to frustrate the U.S. imperialist plots of aggression and war.

At a time when U.S. imperialism is step by step extending its war in Viet Nam, the urgent necessity is for the working class and other labouring people of the world to close their ranks and combat U.S. imperialism, and definitely not to co-operate with U.S. imperialism and place the Vietnamese people's patriotic struggle against U.S. aggression into the orbit of U.S.-Soviet "peaceful coexistence"; what is urgently needed is to do everything possible to support the Vietnamese people's just struggle to drive the U.S. aggressors out of Viet Nam, and definitely not, in the name of supporting Viet Nam, to take part in the U.S. scheme of "unconditional discussions" and acquiesce in the occupation of south Viet Nam by the United States. Support for Viet Nam in resisting U.S. aggression is in the common interest of the working class and other labouring people of the world.

The working class and other labouring people of China have always been loyal to proletarian internationalism, to the revolutionary tradition of unity and struggle of International Labour Day. We are resolved to bend every effort to support and assist the fraternal Vietnamese people. The Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress has solemnly announced in the name of the 650 million Chinese people: "China will continue to do everything in its power to give resolute and unreserved support to the Vietnamese people in their patriotic and just struggle to resist U.S. aggression." This solemn declaration has won the enthusiastic and resolute support of all the people of our country. We have made full preparations to support the Vietnamese people. We will support them with whatever they need, including sending our own people to fight at their side and drive out the U.S. aggressors.

Under the brilliant leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the people of all nationalities of China will certainly work with one mind and unite closely to fulfil these glorious fighting tasks victoriously. Inspired by the great enthusiasm to assist the Vietnamese people in their patriotic struggle against U.S. aggression, let us push forward the new upsurge of China's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Unite to Drive U.S. Imperialism Out Of Viet Nam!

— China, South Viet Nam and D.R.V. Trade Unions' Joint Statement

Following is a translation of the Joint Statement of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the delegation of the South Viet Nam Labour Association for Liberation and the delegation of the Viet Nam Federation of Trade Unions signed in Peking on April 30, 1965. Boldface emphases are ours.— Ed.

AT the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the delegation of the South Viet Nam Labour Association for Liberation headed by Tran Hoai Nam, Member of its Standing Committee, and the Delegation of the Viet Nam Federation of Trade Unions headed by Do Dao Tiem, Member of its Executive Committee, made a friendly visit to China and joined the Chinese workers in celebrating May Day 1965.

The Vietnamese class brothers coming from the front line of the anti-U.S. struggle have received an overwhelming warm welcome from the Chinese workers. They have brought with them the militant friendship of the great Vietnamese working class and people and the glad tidings of victory in striking hard against the American aggressors. This has given the Chinese workers great encouragement and profound education. It is with boundless joy and honour that on May Day, this day of great unity of the international working class, the Chinese workers can, together with the representatives of the heroic Vietnamese workers, review their achievements in construction and their militant strength. The trade union delegations of south and north Viet Nam have seen for themselves how the Chinese workers and people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung and guided by the general line for building socialism, have made outstanding achievements in persisting in the socialist revolution, in building socialism by relying on their own efforts as well as in strengthening their national defence. They have witnessed the tremendous enthusiasm and the concrete actions taken by the Chinese workers and people in their firm support for the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation. The south and north Vietnamese delegations are deeply moved by the lofty spirit of internationalism of the Chinese workers and people, and declare with every confidence

that the Vietnamese people will redouble their efforts to achieve complete victory in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

The leading members of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the south and north Vietnamese delegations have held sincere talks on the questions concerning the situation in Viet Nam and reached the following unanimous views:

1. **They unanimously point out that U.S. imperialist aggression is the sole root cause of the grave situation in Viet Nam.** Right from the start, U.S. imperialism has violated and torn up the 1954 Geneva Agreements and unleashed a barbarous war of aggression in south Viet Nam. It has used every kind of modern weapons and means of war, save the atom bomb, and even openly applied poison gas, thus committing inhuman atrocities. Recently, U.S. imperialism has flagrantly sent its marines, missile units and strategic bombers into south Viet Nam, and thus has taken a direct part in and stepped up the aggressive war there. U.S. imperialism has also extended the war to the north, and has continuously carried out air raids and strafings over the territories of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. American aeroplanes have even intruded into the air space of China and made provocations against China. The aggressive actions of U.S. imperialism have seriously threatened and undermined the peace and security in Indo-China and Southeast Asia.

They unanimously protest in the strongest and severest terms against these ignominious and brazen acts of aggression. It is obvious that U.S. imperialism is the most bellicose aggressor and the ferocious sworn enemy of the people in Indo-China, Southeast Asia and the whole world.

2. **They unanimously point out that the situation is an excellent one for the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.** The Vietnamese people love peace and have consistently respected and strictly adhered to the 1954 Geneva Agreements. Faced with the dark rule and brutal slaughter by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their puppet regime, the south Vietnamese people have displayed great revolutionary tradition in fighting for their right to survive and have stood up as one. With

bare hands they have seized weapons from the enemy troops, striking hard at the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs. The war in which the south Vietnamese people are engaged is entirely a just national liberation war. The programme of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation has won enthusiastic support of the broad masses of people in the south; the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation is the only true representative of the 14 million people of south Viet Nam. The south Vietnamese people, rallying around the Front, have been engaging in long and arduous struggles for independence, democracy, peace, neutrality and the reunification of their fatherland. They have built up a powerful people's liberation army, and are waging guerrilla warfare on an extensive scale in south Viet Nam. At the same time they have mobilized millions of people to take part in unceasing political struggles against the enemy in the cities and the countryside. In the ever bigger battle, they have struck at and eliminated their enemies still more effectively. They have liberated over three-quarters of their territory and two-thirds of the population. The more the south Vietnamese people fight the stronger they become, the greater the victories they win and the more enthusiastic and courageous they are. The aggressive plans and strategies of U.S. imperialism in south Viet Nam have gone bankrupt one by one and U.S. imperialism is faced with the fate of complete defeat. The Saigon regime is a mere tool of aggression created by U.S. imperialism and has completely fallen to pieces. **With great determination to fight and to win, the over 30 million Vietnamese people are forging ahead in the struggle to drive out U.S. imperialism, liberate the south, defend the north and reunify their fatherland.**

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions pays high tribute and expresses its greatest admiration for the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the Vietnamese workers and people, their heroic spirit of daring to fight and to win, and their ingenuity in fighting and winning victories. The Chinese workers warmly hail the brilliant successes of the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation, which for them are a great encouragement and joy.

3. They unanimously point out that the Johnson Administration, beset with difficulties at home and abroad and bent on saving itself from its complete defeat in south Viet Nam, is, on the one hand, frenziedly extending the war by "escalation" and carrying out war blackmail, and on the other hand is playing with "unconditional discussions," "peaceful negotiations," economic "development" and many other tricks. In a situation in which U.S. imperialism is intensifying its aggression in south Viet Nam, wantonly bombing and strafing north Viet Nam, **Johnson's so-called "unconditional discussions" are in fact aimed at forcing the people in Viet Nam and the world over to recognize that U.S. imperialism has the right to scrap the Geneva agreements at will, to rabidly enslave and slaughter the**

south Vietnamese people, and to encroach flagrantly upon the socialist Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Johnson himself has declared that the United States "will not withdraw, neither openly nor under the cloak of a meaningless agreement." That is to say, the U.S. aggressors want to continue their occupation of south Viet Nam by force, demand the south Vietnamese people to surrender unconditionally and the 30 million Vietnamese people to stop their just struggle for the reunification and complete liberation of their fatherland. In fact, **Johnson's clamour about "peace" is nothing but a fraud, the real intention being to expand the war step by step under the smokescreen of peace.**

They unanimously call on the workers of China and Viet Nam and the workers of the whole world to redouble their vigilance, strongly denounce and expose the Johnson Administration's counter-revolutionary dual tactics of playing with sham peace and real war, completely unmask the various kinds of schemes of "peaceful negotiations" plotted by U.S. imperialism and its partners.

They unanimously hold: if the U.S. troops do not, in the first place, withdraw from south Viet Nam, if U.S. imperialism does not immediately stop its aggression against Viet Nam, and if there is no participation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, a participation which plays a decisive role, any sort of advocacy for "peace negotiations," if not seeking to side with U.S. gangster policy, is, to say the least, lacking in the most elementary practical significance.

4. They unanimously and resolutely support the solemn and just stand of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation declared in its March 22 statement, and unanimously hold that the only way by which the Viet Nam question can be solved is to accept the four-point proposition adopted by the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, which is:

1) Recognition of the basic national rights of the Vietnamese people which are independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. In strict conformity with the Geneva agreements, the U.S. Government must withdraw its troops, military personnel and weapons, ammunition and war materials of all kinds from south Viet Nam, dismantle the U.S. military bases there, abolish its military alliance with the south Viet Nam administration and at the same time stop its policy of intervention and aggression in south Viet Nam. The U.S. Government must stop all its acts of war against north Viet Nam and put a definite end to all acts of encroachment upon the territory and sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

2) Pending the realization of the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam, while Viet Nam is still temporarily divided in two, the military provisions of the 1954 Geneva agreements on Viet Nam must be strictly respected: the two zones must refrain from joining any military alliance with foreign countries, there must be no foreign military bases, troops or military personnel in their respective territory.

3) The affairs of south Viet Nam must be settled by the south Vietnamese people themselves in accordance with the programme of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation without any foreign intervention.

4) The realization of the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam must be settled by the people in the two zones without foreign intervention.

Any solution which violates the above position, including the plot allowing the United Nations to interfere in the Viet Nam question, goes against the fundamental interests of the Vietnamese people and is absolutely impermissible. So long as the aim of 30 million Vietnamese people to liberate the south and reunite the fatherland is not yet realized, they will never stop fighting.

5. The Viet Nam Federation of Trade Unions declares that the workers and people of the north are enthusiastically responding to the recent call of President Ho Chi Minh at a session of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the statement and appeal made by the Viet Nam Fatherland Front on March 27 and April 6 respectively. The great achievements won by all the workers of north Viet Nam in production and combat are worthy of their exemplary vanguard role. The Viet Nam Federation of Trade Unions is convinced that, by giving full play to their deep patriotic spirit, taking a more energetic part in the Federation's movement of initiating a system of "working hours for the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation" and the Youth League's "three ready" movement, the Women's Federation "three take-ups" movement, and by displaying the spirit of "everybody doing the work of two," the workers of north Viet Nam will, together with the people of different social strata, magnificently accomplish their task of "stepping up production and building socialism while at the same time fighting and resisting U.S. imperialism, defending the north, and doing their utmost to fully support the patriotic liberation struggle of the south."

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions considers that the great struggle of the Vietnamese people in the front line of the anti-U.S. struggle is a great encouragement and an inestimable support for the Chinese people. The struggle of the Vietnamese people is also the struggle of the Chinese people. **The All-China Federation of Trade Unions declares that the Chinese workers, together with all the Chinese people, enthusiastically respond to the resolution adopted by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in support of the Appeal of the National Assembly of the D.R.V., that they are determined to launch a mass movement to force the U.S. aggressors out of Viet Nam, to raise their vigilance and strengthen national defence, take an active part in labour, increase production, and make full preparations to send their own people to fight together with the Vietnamese people when the latter need them. The Chinese workers, to-**

gether with the fraternal Vietnamese people, will resolutely struggle to the end to completely defeat the U.S. aggressors. The Chinese workers and people, educated by Mao Tse-tung's thinking, have, in fulfilling the duties of proletarian internationalism, always been boundlessly loyal, never spared any sacrifice and have always meant what they say.

6. They unanimously hold that the patriotic struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism is of great world significance and is an important component part of the common struggle of the people of the world against U.S. imperialism and in defence of world peace. This struggle holds down and seriously weakens the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism. It is an enormous support to the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the different countries of the socialist camp, and of all other countries of the world, as well as a great support to the national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. It is a great contribution to the cause of the international working class.

7. They unanimously consider that the struggle of the workers of the world has always been one of mutual support and mutual promotion. An unprecedentedly widespread mass movement against U.S. aggression and in support of the Vietnamese people is sweeping every continent of the world. In the United States, people from widely different strata have joined in this struggle. The U.S. aggressors are in complete isolation and engulfed in the angry tide of condemnation by the people of the world. Every anti-imperialist fight carried out by the people of the world is also a mighty support to the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

They unanimously express their firm support to the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world.

They unanimously hope that the workers of the world will strengthen their unity, consolidate and strengthen the world people's united front against U.S. imperialism, push the mass movement to aid and support in every way the Vietnamese people forward to a new height, and drive the U.S. aggressors out of Viet Nam and Indo-China and all the places they forcibly occupy.

LIU NING-I

President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions

TRAN HOAI NAM

Head of the Delegation of the South Viet Nam Labour Association for Liberation

DO DAO TIEM

Head of the Delegation of the Viet Nam Federation of Trade Unions

April 30, 1965, Peking.

China's New Industrial Upsurge

by CHEN KUANG-CHUN

IN his report on the government's work delivered to the National People's Congress last December, Premier Chou En-lai defined the main task in 1965 as: "energetically to organize a new upsurge in industrial and agricultural production on the basis of a deeper and broader socialist education movement in the cities and in the countryside, to complete the unfinished tasks in the work of readjustment in the national economy, and make preparations for the Third Five-Year Plan beginning in 1966."

Four months have elapsed since then. What is the situation in industry now? Has a new industrial upsurge taken shape? These are the questions we shall deal with in the following pages.

All-Round Advance

With the task of making readjustments in the national economy in the main completed, China's industrial workers and staff ushered in 1965 in a revolutionary spirit; they immediately began work to get a new high tide of increased production going this year. In February, national conferences were held to discuss the work of the industrial and transport departments including their political work. The major tasks of these departments were thus defined, and measures worked out for further strengthening political work on these fronts. This gave fresh impetus to the revolutionary drive of all working in these fields. A new nationwide industrial upsurge is shaping up and developing steadily and rapidly. In the first few months of 1965 industrial output has steadily risen all-round, and topped the level of the corresponding period of 1964 by a wide margin; the quality of most products has improved further or been maintained; a large number of new products have been successfully developed; costs of production have continued to drop and labour productivity has risen greatly. The situation on the capital construction front is just as encouraging. Many construction units have turned the usually slack winter into a busy building season. During the first quarter of 1965 the number of large and medium-sized projects under construction was several score larger than in the same period of 1964. Many more projects were completed compared with last year. In short, industry in 1965 has taken a big stride forward on the basis of the gains made in 1964.

The new industrial upsurge of 1965 is taking place on the eve of the launching of China's Third Five-Year Plan; it is a prelude to a new period of development of China's industry and national economy as a whole, hence, its great importance.

The past few years were characterized by relatively low output at the beginning of a year and relatively high output at year's end. This was because a great deal of preparatory work usually had to be done at the beginning of a year, and there was also a 3-day Spring Festival holiday. But this pattern has been broken this year. Average daily output in January was maintained at roughly the same level as in December last, and output value in the first quarter was much greater than that of the corresponding period last year. By the end of March, more than one quarter of the 1965 plans for most major industrial products had been fulfilled. This is a phenomenon rarely witnessed in the past.

Industrial production in the first few months of 1965 had the following characteristics:

First, in pursuance of the general policy for developing the national economy with agriculture as the foundation and industry the leading factor, big increases have been registered in the output of industrial goods for the farms. The output of chemical fertilizer, walking tractors and hand-operated insecticide sprayers in the first quarter of 1965 was around 60 per cent higher than that in the corresponding period of 1964. There have also been very much larger outputs of other industrial products needed by the farms. Output of pumps for farm use in northeast China during January and February exceeded that in the same period of 1964 by 79.5 per cent.

Secondly, with the farm picture steadily improving, the output of light industrial products made from agricultural raw materials such as cotton yarn and sugar showed big increases on the previous year's figures. Increases in the output of salt, chemical fibres and plastics have also been rapid.

Thirdly, the basic industries scored very considerable gains. Output in the first quarter of such basic industrial products as crude oil, rolled stock, precision machine tools, motor vehicles, power-generating equipment and cement was considerably higher than it was a year ago.

All this shows that in its advance China's industry has adhered to the general policy set by the Communist Party and the state for developing the national economy.

This year's industrial upsurge, not only carried output rapidly upward; with high priority being given to quality and variety, new gains have been achieved in these fields too. Figures for eight industrial ministries show that out of 35 major industrial products the quality of 24 showed improvement or was maintained in Jan-

uary as compared with December last, while the quality of 27 continued this trend in February. The quality of open hearth steel, cotton cloth, fine woollen fabrics, fountain pens and pencils has steadily improved. Compared with last December, more than 70 per cent of the industrial goods made by local industries in Tientsin, Shenyang, Tsingtao and Tsinan have either shown improvement or maintained their quality standards.

Considerable success has attended the development of new products. In the first quarter of 1965, the First Ministry of Machine Building developed more than twice as many new products as it did in the first quarter of 1964. Among the new machines developed are submersible oil pumps, large seamless tubing mills, and multi-rope friction hoists, all of which are important to the further development of China's industrial production and capital construction. In two months—January and February—the Anshan Iron and Steel Works, China's leading steel complex, developed only 10 per cent fewer new products than in all the first six months of last year. In both of these fields—improvement of quality and development of new products—industry has set a quicker pace in the first few months of this year than in any of the past few years.

How the New Upsurge Is Organized

The central industrial ministries, local industrial departments and enterprises have done a great deal of work in organizing this new upsurge in industry. But their most important efforts have been in developing the following two mass movements:

The first of these is the movement "to compare with the advanced, learn from and catch up with them, and help the less advanced"—a movement designed to help more and more enterprises achieve the "five goods"—good political work, fulfilment of production plans, efficient management, good living arrangements for workers, and a good working style in cadres.

The experience of 1964 shows that the mass movement to "compare, learn, catch up and help" is an effective way for developing industrial production with greater, faster, better and more economical results. By summing up and drawing on the experience gained last

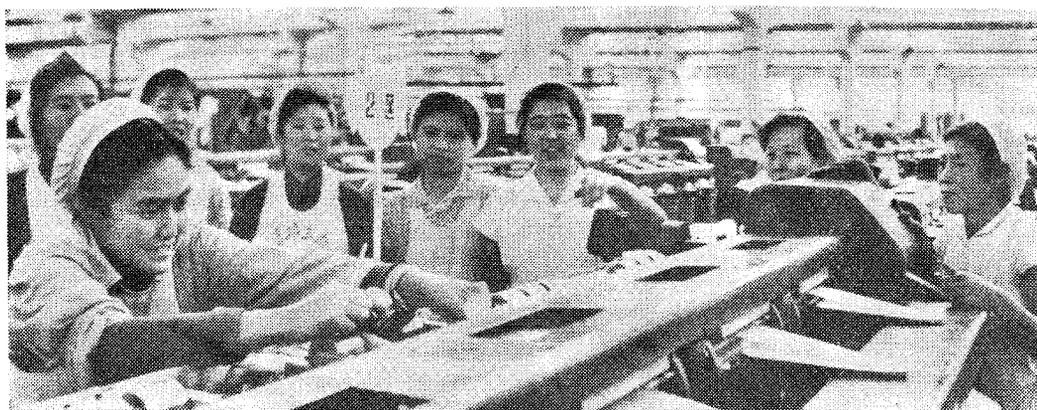
year, the movement has entered a new stage of development this year. In the first place, it has become more widespread. Last year, it was chiefly confined to the larger cities whereas this year it is unfolding in the smaller ones. Last year it was limited to certain trades; this year it has been extended to include virtually all branches of industry. This year, far more workers and staff members are participating than last year.

Secondly, more comprehensive targets have been set for the movement. In the past, its activities centred on improving the quality and increasing the variety of products. This year they have been extended to include other economic norms as well, such as output, consumption of raw materials and costs. Enterprises manufacturing the same type of goods or employing the same kind of processes are now grouped together in emulation drives. Thus, Shanghai's Metal Products Company has classified the 98 enterprises under its authority into 13 groups according to products and processes, and organized them to emulate, exchange experience and learn from each other at regular intervals. The emulation movement has thus become richer in content. Higher standards have been set. Moreover, the movement is no longer limited to economic work but has broadened to include political and ideological work.

Thirdly, while in the past, most participants in the movement either simply learnt from or passed on their know-how to others, many of this year's participants combine learning with teaching. For example, between November 1964 and March 1965, 10,500 people from 15 provinces and 13 cities went to Shanghai to learn advanced methods. Their hosts, while passing on all they knew unreservedly, took advantage of the opportunity to learn from their visitors too, for even the less advanced industrially generally have something worth learning.

The second mass movement is the movement for technical revolution and technical innovations. This movement is also not new, but it has made further progress this year: it is developing with greater dynamism, and at a more rapid rate, and through it a wide range of innovations has been introduced. In the first quarter, 90,000 innovations were proposed in Shanghai and 40,000 in Tientsin, the north China port city. In both cities, around a third of the innovations proposed have already been put to use.

At the beginning of the year, the central ministries, local industrial departments and the enterprises concerned drew up plans for carrying forward the technical revolution. Some of these were aimed at overtaking



Peking textile workers practising to improve skills

the most advanced domestic levels, others were designed to surpass advanced world levels. The movement as a whole in the past few months has shown the following characteristics:

First, both specialized technical personnel and the rank and file have been drawn into the movement so that key problems have been successfully tackled and a great number of innovations have also been introduced.

Secondly, the spirit of self-reliance has been developed further. Many enterprises have done excellent work in this spirit, introducing not only ordinary methods but also new techniques comparable to or even better than the most advanced employed anywhere in the world. And they have succeeded in this with only limited financial, material and technical resources at their disposal.

Thirdly, efforts have been concentrated on tackling key production problems and on tapping unused potentials to fulfil the 1965 production plans. The Shanghai Bicycle Lock Factory got orders for 694,000 locks to be delivered in the first quarter of this year. It only had the capacity to turn out 545,000. But thanks to 59 proposals from the rank and file, the factory improved its equipment and successfully filled all orders.

Fourthly, successful experience has been popularized in good time. Cutting tool experts from the three northeastern cities Shenyang, Changchun and Harbin gathered in February and March to swap experience. An exhibition of advanced cutting tools was held, demonstrations were given and lectures on technical subjects arranged at which 354 advanced cutting tools and new cutting techniques were popularized. Everyone who took part went back to their place of work with fresh enthusiasm. Statistics for 23 Shenyang factories alone show that 150 new cutting tools and metal-working techniques thus learnt have already been applied in actual production.

Motive Force

What is the motive force behind this new upsurge? In his report mentioned at the beginning of this article, Premier Chou En-lai pointed out that "class struggle and the revolutionary movement are the motive force for developing production . . . they serve the struggle for production." Revolution means, first and foremost, the revolutionization of man's outlook, and the key to this is to arm oneself with Mao Tse-tung's thinking in transforming both the subjective and the objective world. Since the beginning of this year, the broad masses of workers and staff members on the industrial front, taking class struggle as the key, have carried forward the socialist education movement in the cities, and through study of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's writings, come to a profounder understanding of the fact that that thinking is an invincible weapon. Through their personal experience they have come to understand that to put Mao Tse-tung's thinking in command and to revolutionize one's outlook means developing in

oneself the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the proletariat, working hard in a spirit of self-reliance to build China into a prosperous country, demolishing all superstitions and respecting science, and strategically despising difficulties while taking full account of them tactically.

The basic reason why the working people on China's industrial front have scored such big new gains in the first few months of this year is that they have taken a big stride forward towards revolutionizing their ideology. Inspired by the will to work for China's socialist revolution and socialist construction and to support the revolutionary struggles of the world's people, they have displayed a splendid revolutionary spirit in summing up experience and making constant progress.

Another revolution is that in economic management. Socialist economic management constitutes a part of the superstructure under the socialist system, and as such it must serve its socialist economic base and promote the growth of the productive forces. The revolution in economic management aims at changing all management systems that have got out of step with the growth of the productive forces. Since the beginning of this year, the industrial departments have been carrying on the revolution in economic management according to the principle of serving the primary units, and facilitating production and closer contact with the rank and file workers. The Tsitsihar Rolling Stock Plant in Heilungkiang Province is a case in point. By streamlining its administrative structure and drastically reducing the number of statistical forms to be filled out by the various departments, workshops and teams, it succeeded in reducing the number of non-productive personnel and bringing the administration into closer contact with the work teams and shifts and the rank and file workers, so that the administration is in a position to serve them better and give more effective leadership. This has resulted in much higher administrative efficiency and labour productivity. The example of the Tsitsihar plant is being emulated by industrial enterprises throughout the country.

Still another revolution is that in the working style of administrative organs. An outstanding manifestation of this revolution is that more and more leading cadres from the central industrial ministries and from local industrial departments and enterprises — ministers, department heads, secretaries of the Communist Party's provincial and municipal committees, and other leaders — have gone to the grass-roots to work alongside the rank and file workers, live among them and personally make on-the-spot studies and investigations. In this way they have been able to discover production problems and solve them in good time. This has inspired the rank and file workers with greater enthusiasm.

A good start has been made. But China's workers and staff members are not resting on their laurels. They are redoubling their efforts to make it certain that the new industrial upsurge will be sustained and will develop soundly.

Johnson Administration's Act of Piracy

by OBSERVER

Following is a translation of an article published by "Renmin Ribao" on May 2. Boldface emphases are ours. — Ed.

U.S. PRESIDENT Lyndon Johnson issued an executive order on April 24, arbitrarily designating Viet Nam and the waters adjacent to it as "an area in which armed forces of the United States are and have been engaged in combat." This "combat zone," defined in the form of law with its limits given in exact terms of latitude and longitude, actually covers the whole of Viet Nam, a large expanse of the high seas and even some of China's territorial waters. **This is a serious move by U.S. imperialism to continue expanding the war of aggression in Viet Nam and to heighten the tension in Indo-China and Asia. It is an act of piracy in flagrant violation of international law.**

This piratical order by Johnson is another open provocation by U.S. imperialism against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Since the Honolulu conference, the U.S. aggressors have quickened their pace of escalating the war. On April 26, U.S. Defence Secretary Robert S. McNamara openly declared that it would be possible for U.S. forces to "interdict infiltration by sea by putting in effect a sea patrol across the [17th] Parallel and extending it into the international waterways and this we are doing."

On April 28, an American military spokesman announced that the U.S. Seventh Fleet would intercept "any suspicious vessels." It is thus clear that the announcement of designating a "combat zone" along the Vietnamese coast and on the high seas is a premeditated step towards a general blockade of the Vietnamese coast.

Johnson's order reveals once again the U.S. imperialist intention to carry on and expand its war of aggression in Viet Nam. Nobody can imagine that the United States has designated this "combat zone" for purposes of peace. The opposite is the case. The order is a new and dangerous step by U.S. imperialism in its escalation of the war of aggression in Viet Nam. Nevertheless, only a few days after this piratical move, the same Johnson prated again about the "sincerity" for peace and "restraint" of the United States and asked the whole world to "test" it. But these theatricals are entirely superfluous. The U.S. aggressors are daily intensifying their aggressive war in south Viet Nam and expanding their wanton bombing of north Viet Nam, and now there is this outrageous order for a "combat zone." The undeniable fact is that the flames of the

war of U.S. aggression in Viet Nam are spreading, not subsiding. All the lies that the United States "is ready to bring about a peaceful settlement." that it "will not weary in the search for peace," which Johnson and his ilk repeat day in and day out, become utterly nonsensical and will not stand up to a moment's refutation. Through the "window of peace" opened by Johnson, one sees the view of an intensified war.

The Johnson Administration, by its aggressive acts, has once again revealed itself before the world as an out-and-out international pirate. **It has extended its war of aggression from south Viet Nam to the north, from ground to air, and from off the coast of south Viet Nam to the high seas. In the eyes of this international brigand, any international agreement can be violated and scrapped at will if it stands in its way; the high seas can be regarded as its own to meet its needs of aggression and expansion; and its armed forces can be moved into the territorial land, waters and air of any sovereign state whenever it so chooses.** This is sheer lawlessness and piracy. Yet U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk had the cheek to talk about the "deep interest" of the United States in the "growth of international law" and in the upholding of the "territorial integrity" of any state. This is effrontery unparalleled.

Johnson's order also constitutes a menace to China's security and an encroachment on China's sovereignty. **This "combat zone" flagrantly defined by U.S. imperialism extends to the very door of China and even includes part of Chinese territorial waters in the vicinity of China's Hsisha Islands. We solemnly declare: China will brook no infringement by anyone on its territorial waters or air space. Anyone who disregards this will have to shoulder the responsibility for all the grave consequences arising therefrom.**

In designating the "combat zone," the Johnson Administration has also a domestic purpose. It wants to create a war atmosphere in the United States so as to squeeze more money out of the American people and make them contribute more cannon-fodder. A big problem confronting the Johnson Administration is that the American people strongly oppose the aggressive war in Viet Nam and that the U.S. officers and men are becoming increasingly war-weary. Those fighting in south Viet Nam are anxious to go home while those serving in the United States and other places are not willing to go to Viet Nam. In these circumstances, Johnson has issued a presidential order which specifically provides that American servicemen sent to the Viet Nam "combat zone" are to have their pay and

allowances exempt from taxation.* Obviously, this is material incentive for more American youth to serve as cannon-fodder. But neither deceit nor coercion and bribery can make the young people willing to die for Wall Street big business in south Viet Nam.

Step by step, the Johnson Administration is climbing the ladder of war escalation in Indo-China. Its attempt to find a way out by war blackmail will never succeed. It can climb up the ladder but it will not possibly find the steps to get down. The higher it climbs, the harder will be the fall. And fall the U.S.

aggressors certainly will — crashing to smithereens from the top of the ladder.

*The White House announcement and executive order were supposedly issued for the purpose of giving U.S. "armed forces personnel serving in Viet Nam . . . income tax relief." According to the announcement, all American military personnel serving the U.S. Government in the designated U.S. "combat zone" will enjoy "the same income tax relief extended to American servicemen who served during the Korean conflict." — P.R. Ed.

Johnson Administration: The Real Enemy Of the American People

Following is a translation of a "Renmin Ribao" editorial published on April 28. Boldface emphases are ours. — Ed.

THE flames of wrath of the American people opposing aggression in Viet Nam are now ablaze right under the nose of the Johnson Administration. U.S. imperialism's military adventure to expand the war by redoubled efforts has met with strong and widespread opposition by the American people. This has now become its greatest trouble at home. The White House, in confusion worse confounded, hastened to take emergency measures by sending out senior officials, headed by Dean Rusk, to explain itself hither and thither, trying its best to soothe the angry masses at home.

The U.S. imperialists' acts of aggression in Viet Nam, more savage and wilder than ever, have served as an eye-opener to the American people and have raised their political consciousness. **The American people have come to realize that if the Johnson Administration is allowed to do whatever it likes, it will push their country towards bottomless disaster.** They can remain silent no longer, nor can they stand the present situation any longer. **A mass movement against U.S. policies of aggression and war towards Viet Nam is sweeping the U.S. mainland on a scale unprecedented in postwar years.** The voice of protest can be heard everywhere, in front of the White House, at the entrance of the L.B.J. Ranch, on college campuses, on top of the Federal Building in San Francisco, at the docks where shipments of war materials are being handled, outside munition factories, on the broad avenues and in the back streets in the cities. People from all social strata have joined this struggle: they have marched through the streets in demonstrations, held protest meetings, issued statements, published protest advertisements, gone on hunger strikes and one even burnt herself to death. Such a movement on the part of the American people is unusual in that it is directed right at the U.S. Government and has brought up such clear-cut slogans as: "Hands Off Viet Nam!" and "U.S. Troops Get Out of South Viet Nam!" Such a political campaign has sel-

dom been seen in the United States since the end of World War II. The Johnson Administration insists on occupying south Viet Nam, but the American people are firmly opposed to it. The Johnson Administration wants to expand the war, but the American people are firmly opposed. The rise of the American people's movement marks the complete failure of the U.S. Government in its fool-the-people tactics on the Viet Nam question in the last ten years, namely, to deceive its own people, pull the wool over their eyes, to keep them in the dark or misinform them.

The American people's struggle against aggression in Viet Nam has now merged with the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people to resist U.S. aggression and save their country, and it has become part of the tidal wave of the world's people demanding that the U.S. aggressors get out of Viet Nam. At present, the Johnson Administration, "drifting into an icy isolation," and facing difficulties both at home and abroad, is suffering a severe headache. It not only finds it necessary to dispatch high-ranking officials to get round people in various parts of the world but also to work painstakingly to "persuade" the people at home. One of those most strenuous participants in this is Dean Rusk.

The U.S. Secretary of State tried all sorts of demagogic pleas to justify the U.S. Government's policy of aggression in his April 23 speech at the American Society of International Law. Unable to come up with anything new, he could only dwell at length on the U.S. practice of the principle of "self-defence" while heavily attacking national-liberation wars. But the arguments which Rusk advanced cannot hold water.

Rusk's attempt to use "self-defence" as an excuse for U.S. aggression in Viet Nam can fool no one. The United States goes thousands of miles to south Viet Nam to defend what is said to be the interests and security of the American people! While the Vietnamese people commit no aggression in any part of the United States, the U.S. aggressors have forcibly occupied south Viet Nam and spread the flames of war to north Viet Nam. It is U.S. imperialism which is guilty of encroach-

ing upon the sovereign rights of the Vietnamese people. There is nothing new when Rusk turns wrong into right and calls aggression "self-defence." Hitler did the same when he attacked other European countries. Japanese imperialism attacked China's northeast, saying that this was "necessary self-defence"; when they started the Pacific war and declared war on the United States and Britain, the Japanese imperialists also said that this was for "their own survival and self-defence." The "self-defence" Rusk talked about is only a synonym for aggression.

Nor is it fortuitous that Rusk should have poured forth such a stream of invective against national-liberation wars. The surging national-liberation struggles in Asia, Africa and Latin America are hastening the final collapse of imperialist rule and dealing crushing blows to U.S. imperialism's aggressive plan for enslaving the entire globe. Rusk laid the blame for national-liberation wars all over the world on the Communists, hoping that this could frighten the people out of their wits. But the fact is that the liberation struggles of all oppressed nations cannot be suppressed by force by old and new colonialism and imperialism, any more than they can be liquidated by the charge of being Communist-inspired. History is the best witness. The War of Independence against Britain waged by the American people led by George Washington and the present war of independence against the United States now being waged by the Vietnamese people are both wars of national liberation. Like the American people then, the Vietnamese people are entitled to the same sacred right. Every man in the street in the United States can understand this.

Of course Rusk would be rebuffed when he tried to "persuade" the American people with lame excuses! Perhaps because he too has sensed that the American people will not be taken in so easily, he, in for a penny, in for a pound, simply resorted to the highhanded policy of damning those who have denounced the Johnson Administration, dismissing them for their "nonsense" and being "stubborn." Mr. Rusk, if there is anyone talking nonsense and being stubborn, it is no one but you ringleaders of the imperialist gang!

Rusk's feverish excitement and abuse poured on his countrymen who oppose the war of aggression in Viet Nam have once again taught the American people a good lesson. The Johnson Administration has made up its mind to go headlong into expanding the Vietnamese war. The Honolulu conference planned a bigger military adventure. Johnson even proclaimed Viet Nam and the waters 100 nautical miles from its coast a "war zone." This is a fresh and extremely serious adventurist move by the United States in expanding the war in Viet Nam. What the Johnson Administration is doing is obviously dragging the American people on to a perilous path.

The U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Viet Nam is completely contrary to the interests of the American people. For them it means disaster pure and simple. The United States has spent billions of dollars

in this war, now averaging more than two million dollars a day. This must come from the pockets of the American taxpayers. Thousands of American young men have died unnecessarily in a foreign country thousands of miles away from their homeland. The Johnson Administration has made more Americans widows and orphans. **But this war is lost for certain in spite of the terrible price U.S. imperialism has made the American people pay.** The U.S. aggressors have done their best but they are unable to cope with the 14 million south Vietnamese people; now when they intend to expand the war and cope with over 30 million Vietnamese people, 650 million Chinese people and the people of the whole world, this will only mean a worse defeat ahead. **To continue expanding the war, as far as the American people are concerned, means more people are going to die, heavier burdens on the taxpayers and further curtailment of the people's democratic rights.**

The realities are teaching the American people that their interests are at one with the interests of the Vietnamese people; U.S. monopoly capital and the U.S. Government which serves it are the enemy of the Vietnamese people and the real enemy of the American people. President Ho Chi Minh rightly said: "The Vietnamese people have never identified the American people who uphold justice with the American Government which has committed countless crimes against them in the last ten years. Those who wreck our country's independence and freedom are the same people who betray the American Declaration of Independence." "The American people too are victims of U.S. imperialism. You must, therefore, struggle resolutely together with the Vietnamese people against the bellicose, highly aggressive militarists in your country."

The victorious anti-U.S. struggle of the Vietnamese people, while striking heavily at the U.S. aggressors, has also helped the American people clearly see the reactionary nature of the U.S. Government—therefore, this is a great support to the American people. On the other hand, the American people's opposition to their government's aggression in Viet Nam is also a valuable support to the Vietnamese people.

The vigorous movement of the American people opposing aggression in Viet Nam tells the whole world a truth: there in the United States are forces which preserve peace and oppose aggression. But they are represented by the great American people, certainly not Johnson and his gang whom the modern revisionists eulogize as "sensible" and "prudent." **The American people are now aware that they certainly cannot expect Johnson and his kind to be kind-hearted and preserve their interests and defend world peace, and the only thing to do is to unite and persist in struggle. The American people are not alone in their struggle, the people of the whole world are behind them!** The broad masses in the United States must take further action to force the Johnson Administration to withdraw U.S. troops from Viet Nam and smash its scheme to expand the war. Victory belongs to the American people!

ROUND THE WORLD

U.S. Gunboat Diplomacy

Rape of the Dominican Republic

On April 24 the Dominican military junta was toppled by an army mutiny. Events moved fast. The coup leaders, reportedly loyal to former President Juan Bosch, appointed Rafael Molina Urena, Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies under the Bosch regime, provisional president pending Bosch's return from exile in Puerto Rico. But though relieved of his post as Commander of the Armed Forces, Elias Wessin, Washington's man in the Dominican Republic, refused to surrender power. Fighting ensued. The people in the capital Santo Domingo sided with the coupists against the American-supported dictatorship. For the coup was as much against the United States as against the stooges it groomed and is trying to keep in power.

True to form, Washington, the international gendarme, hurriedly sent the aircraft-carrier *Boxer* to the scene with nine other warships and put U.S. marines ashore. On April 26 the U.S. State Department issued a statement, the familiar cover for U.S. intervention: the United States of America "is following the situation very closely." This was followed by the dispatch of more marines and airborne troops and statements by President Johnson that the American forces were in the Dominican Republic to "protect human life," to "protect the lives of Americans and

other foreign nationals," to "preserve law and order," and so on. In no time the number of U.S. forces landed on the island republic rose from 400 to 6,000 and then to 14,000, which is many times the number of Americans there whom Johnson claimed he wanted to "protect."

Reinforced by the paratroopers, whose presence reminds one of the U.S.-Belgian airborne invasion of Stanleyville of last November, the marines joined up with the Wessin forces, pushed their way to the downtown area of Santo Domingo and, under the pretext of establishing an "international zone of refuge," seized an area of nine square miles in the centre of the city. But they met with stiff resistance from the army and people and had to "advance block-by-block." The patriots used automatic weapons and hand grenades to thwart the attempts of the American invaders to link up the areas they have occupied.

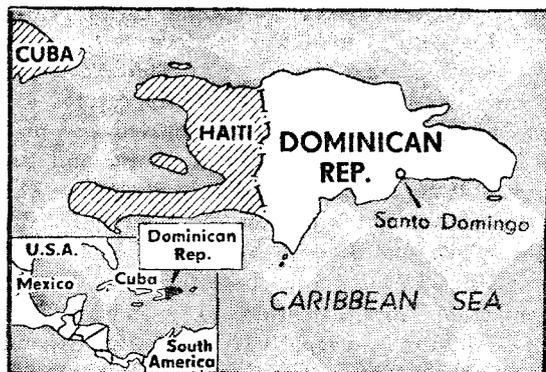
In the meantime, President Johnson, swamped in a storm of censure and criticism from around the world, and from Latin America in particular, ordered the U.S.-dominated Organization of American States (O.A.S.) into emergency session in Washington to improvise a fig-leaf for this blatant U.S. armed intervention. The U.S. representative tried his best to get the O.A.S. to rubber-stamp the invasion as "collective action" but failed. Then he proposed sending a "Pan-American force"; this, too, feel flat. Cajolery coupled with pressure finally produced a resolution for a 5-nation committee to go to the Dominican Republic to seek a "ceasefire" through its "good offices."

The Dominican Republic, with an area of some 48,000

square kilometres and a population of 3 million, is a small country in the Caribbean Sea. It lies to the east of Haiti with which it has a common frontier. In 1916 the United States landed marines on the flimsiest of pretexts and put the country under American military occupation. Reduced to a semi-colony of Yankee imperialism, the Dominican Republic groaned under the U.S.-fostered dictator Trujillo for 30 years. In May 1961 Trujillo was assassinated, and then followed frequent changes of other U.S. minions. In 1962 a U.S. stage-managed "free election" was held, the first of any kind in 32 years. Juan Bosch, then a Washington favourite, was elected President. But in the last years of Trujillo's rule by terror the people had already begun an armed struggle against dictatorship and the American overlord. Bosch felt the pressure of the struggle against Yankeeism and dictatorship, and wavered in following the American policy of intervention in Cuba. Moreover, he displeased the Yankees by adopting some measures which were in the real national interest, and consequently was overthrown in a coup engineered by Washington in September 1963. Now the people and the patriots in the Dominican army fighting to kick out the Washington hirelings brought in to replace Bosch.

Yankee imperialism is determined to retain its control. Apart from sending in 14,000 troops, it has 16 warships concentrated in Dominican waters. In the coup and in the shooting that followed the U.S. armed invasion not a single American civilian was injured. Dominican casualties, however, have already risen to 2,000 as the American troops ruthlessly "extended their sphere of action." The naked aggression by the United States to put down the forces fighting the pro-American military junta and the brutalities committed by its troops sparked off a strong wave of condemnation throughout the world, especially in Latin America.

In trying to strangle the independence and sovereignty of the Dominican Republic the Johnson Administration has advanced all sorts of pretexts, including the canard of a "communist take-over." It is of



course only following the dictum of Theodore Roosevelt and the practice of its predecessors: speak softly and carry a big stick. But this self-same murderer of the Vietnamese people in Asia and of the Congolese people in Africa has overtaken all its predecessors. The Johnson Administration is more rabid and ruthless, more tricky and treacherous, if only because it is more vulnerable to the forces that are today ranged against Yankee imperialism in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Yankees Go Home!

Okinawa Day Rally

April 28 was Okinawa Day. On this day the people of Japan rededicated themselves to the cause of recovering Okinawa and Ogasawara from the American occupation regime. Rallies and demonstrations took place in all parts of Japan, and in Okinawa itself 85,000 people turned out in Naha, the main city, to mark the occasion.

Once again as in previous years but on a far bigger scale, a special water rally was held at 27 degrees north latitude, a point midway between Okinawa and Japan proper, to focus attention on the demand for the return of the islands to Japan. Thirty boatloads of demonstrators sailed from Japan to meet 20 more from Okinawa. A call to oppose U.S. aggression in Viet Nam was added to the slogans voiced and speeches made demanding that Okinawa and Ogasawara be returned to the motherland.

This was only natural. For Okinawa, U.S. imperialism's nuclear arsenal and biggest war base in the Far East, has become an important staging ground since August 5 of last year when the United States engineered the incident of Bac Bo Gulf to launch open aggression against the Vietnamese people. Squadrons and squadrons of American aircraft have been sent out from Okinawa and most of the U.S. marines in south Viet Nam, together with their Hawk missiles installed at Da Nang, came from Okinawa. It is plain to the Japanese people that, apart from being a centre from which assaults are made upon Japan's sovereignty, Okinawa is being used more and

more as a base for U.S. aggression against the people of Viet Nam.

Okinawa came under U.S. military colonial rule in consequence of the "peace treaty" and "security treaty" signed between Japan and the United States which came into effect on April 28, 13 years ago. But American occupation dates from the end of World War II. The experience of American military rule, now aggravated by increased use of the island for supporting the U.S. war in Viet Nam, has made the Japanese people see still more clearly that in the struggle against U.S. imperialism the fate of the peoples of Asia is linked. Japan must regain at once its territory from U.S. imperialism.

Cat's-Paw in Johnson's War

Thailand Courts Disaster

Thailand has again been warned by the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam that it will go down with the United States if it continues to act as Washington's cat's-paw. In a statement on April 25 the D.R.V. Foreign Ministry condemned the Thai authorities for toeing the U.S. imperialist line. Among the crimes listed were participation in the "International Military Co-operation Office" recently set up in Saigon for pitchforking cannon-fodder from America's allies and satellites into the U.S. war in Viet Nam, preparing to send more Thai military personnel to south Viet Nam and allowing the United States to use its bases in Thailand to bomb Viet Nam and Laos.

In the years since taking over the reins of colonial power in south Viet Nam from France, the United States has assiduously built Thailand up into a supplementary U.S. base for aggression in Indo-China. It has constructed or expanded some 30 air bases and over 10 naval bases and harbours in the country and erected secret missile bases in Korat, Lampang and Ubon. The American military, numbering over 6,000 "advisers," occupy positions in the Thai Defence Department and at all levels from battalion headquarters up. In the name of military and economic "aid," the United States today exercises

Victory Scoreboard

After winning repeated victories over the U.S. aggressors and their puppet armies, the South Viet Nam National Liberation Front has extended its control to four-fifths of the territory south of the 17th Parallel. The number of people liberated from American-puppet rule has risen to 10 million, leaving only 4 million to be freed. These figures are given in the April 28 communique of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front.

virtual control over the Thai ground, naval and air forces and much besides.

Thailand's military junta headed by Thanom Kittikachorn and Praphas Charusathien relies on American money and arms to rule over a discontented and restive nation and to fight the Thailand Patriotic Front, the national movement for democracy and safeguarding national independence now growing inside the country. The ruling junta has tied itself tightly to the American war chariot and is even taking steps to send Thai soldiers to fight in the U.S. war of aggression in south Viet Nam. But in doing so it is only courting disaster.

W.F.D.Y. Meeting at Accra

"Peace" for Viet Nam Exposed

Accra, the Ghanaian capital where the World Federation of Democratic Youth (W.F.D.Y.) met for its Executive committee session from April 15 to 21, provided another venue for Soviet revisionists of the Khrushchov brand to expose themselves as pseudo-revolutionaries who are interested only in standing well with U.S. imperialism. The International Teachers' Conference at Algiers the week before was the other occasion of late. And the tactics adopted by leaders of the Soviet youth delegation were very much the same.

Viet Nam and the Congo (L) were uppermost in the minds of the dele-

gates, yet before April 15 those trying to manipulate the meeting worked feverishly behind the scenes to forestall discussion on these two burning issues. Only by making a firm stand did the Chinese, Congolese (B), Ugandan, Indonesian and Vietnamese delegates succeed in compelling the presidium to put discussion of imperialist aggression in Viet Nam and the Congo on the agenda.

What the friends of U.S. imperialism tried to sell in regard to the question of Viet Nam was "peaceful negotiation," predictably along the lines set forth in the American President's Baltimore speech. Johnson's peace hoax had already been nailed, and to peddle it meant no less than trying to get the Vietnamese people to stop fighting the aggressor. That was precisely what the Soviet delegation and those wishing to curry favour with U.S. imperialism wanted. But they did not get very far.

Eventually a resolution was adopted in support of the just struggle of the Vietnamese people, but only after obstructions put in the way by the manipulators of the conference had been shattered by the sheer force of the arguments of the delegates who spoke for its adoption. The resolution tore the U.S. peace fraud to shreds and supported the March 22 statement of the South Viet Nam National Liberation Front and the April 6 appeal of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front. It called on the youth of the world to do their utmost to give moral and material support including arms to the Vietnamese people and to be ready to fight alongside the patriots in south Viet Nam.

Determined not to let U.S. imperialism down, the manipulators of the conference subsequently rammed through a resolution for a "world conference for peace in Viet Nam" to be held in Paris in May, though this was opposed above all by the D.R.V. and south Viet Nam delegates. In trying to detract from the resolution on Viet Nam as adopted by the conference, the Soviet delegates and their partners have only revealed their true colours as ill-wishers of the Vietnamese people and well-wishers of U.S. imperialism. The

struggle at Accra was therefore a struggle between real and sham anti-imperialism and between real and sham unity.

Soviet-French Communiqué

Encouragement for Rusk

No sooner had the communiqué on the talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and French Foreign Minister Couve de Murville been issued in Paris than U.S. Secretary of State Rusk indicated that he "was encouraged" by the prospects of what the communiqué opened up. Washington wants an international conference on Cambodia, and the communiqué said: "The two ministers have noticed that the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom have agreed to the convocation of an international conference on Cambodia. They recalled that the Soviet and French Governments had in the past already declared themselves in favour of convening such a conference." Rusk told newsmen on April 29 that "if they have one we will be glad to be there." In fact the U.S. Government is so keen that it has already named Averell Harriman as its delegate to such a conference where it hopes to get discussion instead on its proposals designed to perpetuate U.S. occupation of south Viet Nam.

The Paris communiqué said "the situation in the Indo-Chinese peninsula and in Viet Nam in particular has been aggravated as a result of the recent developments and has created dangers to peace." But, significantly, it said nothing about the cause of the worsening situation in Indo-China and in Viet Nam in particular, let alone going to the root of the matter — blatant U.S. aggression against the peoples of Indo-China. Nor did it take cognizance of the 4-point proposal for the settlement of the Viet Nam question as set forth by the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. No wonder Mr. Rusk felt "encouraged."

Bourguiba's Proposal

Welcomed by Washington

Arabs have been astounded by the proposal put forward by Tunisian

President Habib Bourguiba on April 21 that the Arab states recognize Israel and accept Israel's borders as defined by the United Nations. In his address to students and members of the Socialist Destour Party in Tunis, Bourguiba also suggested that the displaced Palestinian Arabs return to their homeland to live on a piece of territory to be surrendered by Israel and that Israelis and Palestinian Arabs enter into face-to-face talks in a neutral capital like Rome.

Israel is a tool of U.S. imperialism for aggression in the Middle East, and is so recognized by all the Arab people. For some time the United States, acting in concert with West Germany, has been building Israel up militarily to the detriment of Arab interests. Moreover, with American support, the forces of revanchism in Bonn have been hard at work to give diplomatic status to "this bandit thrust into the Arab world," as Iraqi President Aref has described Israel.

At such a time the Arab people need to strike heavier blows at this trinity of aggression — U.S. imperialism, West German militarism and Zionism. The Bourguiba proposal, coming at a time when the struggle of the Arab people was surging high, therefore tore the roof off of the Arab world. Demonstrations broke out in many countries. The United Arab Republic, Syria and Iraq recalled their ambassadors in Tunis, and government leaders, public figures and the press denounced the proposal as a betrayal of the Arab people. The Committee of Representatives of Arab Kings and Heads of State, with Tunisia absent, met in Cairo on April 28-29 and unanimously rejected any suggestion for recognition of or peaceful coexistence with Israel.

In Washington the Tunisian President's proposal was warmly received. The State Department press officer declared that the United States "wholeheartedly" welcomed the Bourguiba initiative. It is plain to whom of the two, U.S. imperialism and the Arab people, Bourguiba's proposal is favourable.

MUSIC

Musical Spokesmen Of the Working People

In his famous *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art*, Chairman Mao wrote: "No revolutionary writer or artist can do any meaningful work unless he is closely linked with the masses, gives expression to their thoughts and feelings, and serves them as a loyal spokesman."

Through personal experience, the teachers and students of the Shanghai Conservatoire, one of the leading musical institutions in China, have come to a deeper understanding of these words.

One of the most popular items during their frequent performances for the peasants in the rural areas around Shanghai is *Never Forget the Past*, a choral composition. It is a cycle of folk songs they collected from peasants in those parts. Two songs of this suite *The Farmhand's Woes* and *Women's Sorrows*, have been particularly well received. Peasants often sing them before their public meetings, to remind themselves of the bitter pre-liberation days. Out of that remembrance new strength is born to guard their present happiness.

"The Farmhand's Woes"

Here is how the conservatoire discovered and adapted *The Farmhand's Woes*. Some of its students and teachers, staying at a people's commune in Chiating County, first heard it sung by the Party secretary of a production brigade. Making inquiries, they found that it was once a favourite among the farm labourers, the poorest section of the peasantry before liberation. It existed in a dozen or more versions but each described the bitterness and misery of the hired hands through the twelve months of the year. Deeply interested, they recorded the Party secretary's song, brought it back to their school and learnt it. Some time later, they performed it at another commune. To their dismay, it roused good-natured titters rather than the hoped-for effect. They soon realized the reason. Dressed though they were in the tatters of pre-liberation poor peasants, they had sung the song without real-

ly understanding its meaning. They decided they must go among the peasants, get a real understanding of the song, and learn it afresh.

They first called on an ex-farmhand named Tsai. But when asked to teach them the song, Tsai responded with little enthusiasm. Thinking this over, they saw that it was due to a gap in thoughts and feelings between themselves and the working people. Without seeking to reform and identify their own sentiments with those of the old man, they had come simply as song-hunters. Having realized this, they began visiting Tsai frequently and learning from him in every way. Gradually their own sentiments underwent a change and they became fast friends with Tsai. In the course of this, Tsai told them his life-story — how he was a hired labourer from 13 to 31, and all the wrongs the landlords did him. He demonstrated how he and his mates used to sing the song. Coming to the line which runs: "The landlord's wife, what a shrew she was!", he paused and reminisced: "When I was at landlord Shen's, his wife used to come every noon to the fields where we were working. We would be breaking our backs under the scorching sun, but the old hag used to stand under her dainty silk umbrella and make us re-do the work all over again. And when we got in for our noon meal late, she would say 'Time's up!' and make us go without food." He gave them many such vivid pictures of those times, and so did other former poor peasants on subsequent visits. One farmer told them: "Many's the time I've worked on an empty stomach. Just like the song says: 'My stomach growled as I pulled the plough; I didn't dare lift my eyes to meet the smoke from the landlord's kitchen.'" Another told them: "That line in the song which says: 'cracking the river ice to wash the rice . . .' is not quite true to life. We did much heavier

work than that. In the bitter November winds, I remember the landlord used to make us crack the ice and scoop the silt out for fertilizer with our bare hands."

All this was a great education to the young musicians and composers, most of whom had little first-hand knowledge of the old days. It eventually enabled them to adapt and perform *The Farmhand's Woes* with feelings that struck answering chords in their listeners.

Other Compositions

Many of the conservatoire's other compositions, both those they adapted from local folk songs and those they composed, came into being in this way. Since 1958, its teachers and students have gone for a dozen or more extended stays in rural people's communes and urban factories. During one visit to the rural areas around Shanghai last year, they composed 860 musical works and gave 2,000 recitals, performing singly or in groups. Their choral compositions such as *Highway in the Mountains* and the cantatas *River of Happiness*, *Chingkangshan* and *The Golden Lake* became widely known. In all their compositions and performances, they have striven to voice the sentiments, past and present, of the working people. The way their audiences have listened and applauded showed their increasing success. They have also brought many of their new songs to major musical events such as the "Shanghai Spring" Music Festival, and through them, to the entire nation.



Learning a song from the musical Tai people

Woodcut by Sung Kwang-shun

ACROSS THE LAND

A Triumph for China's Power-Equipment Industry

CHINA'S power-equipment industry announces success in making steam turbo-generators with direct water cooling of both the stator and rotor. Generators of this new type have been installed in 17 power plants and have produced 3,000 million kilowatt-hours of electricity in normal operations over a total of 300,000 hours. This is a significant new departure in the power equipment field.

Experiments in the direct water cooling of both the stator and rotor have been going on for a considerable period abroad, but so far as is known here without any instance of successful adoption in practice. Manufacture of steam turbine generators abroad has a history of more than 60 years. The Shanghai Power Equipment Plant had only four years experience in making such generators when in 1958 it made its first 12,000-kilowatt steam turbo-generator with direct water-cooled stator and rotor. By 1960 the workers of this plant had gone on to make their first 100,000-kilowatt generator with this method of cooling. Now they are planning still bigger ones.

Data provided by this plant show that hydrogen-cooled generators, though more advanced than the usual air-cooled type, generally have a maximum generating capacity of half a million kilowatts. The new water-cooled generators can be made with much greater capacities. They also give great savings in material as they are more compact in relation to power capacity and also more easily transported and installed.

They Aimed High

The story of the Shanghai plant's experimental efforts goes back to early 1958 when it planned to produce a generator with a hydrogen-cooled rotor and water-cooled stator. It was aiming then to catch up with the highest world levels. Then, inspired by the big leap forward, it aimed still higher and started making a generator with both parts water-cooled, though there was no literature available, no model to go by and no expert who could give technical guidance in this field. The workers and technical personnel pooled their knowledge and solved many technical problems through democratic discussion and good co-ordination between

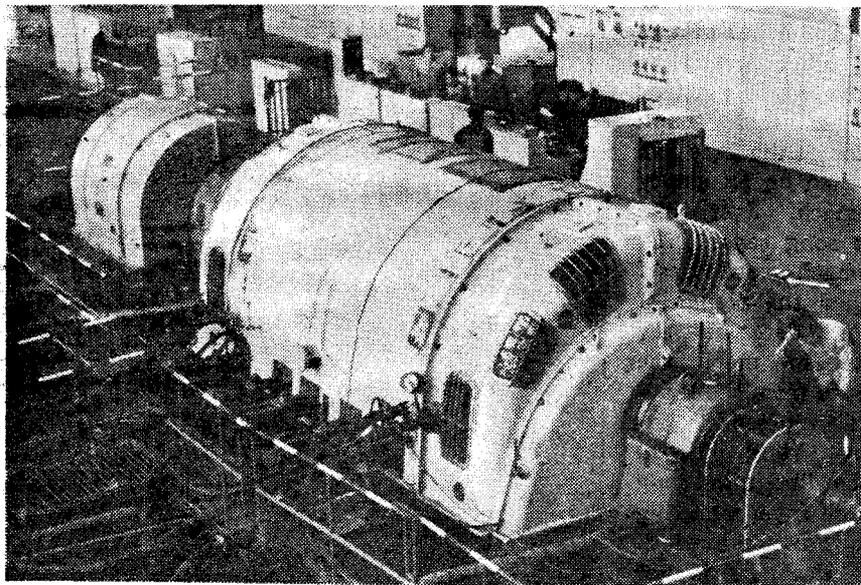
the leadership, workers and technicians. Other machine-building factories and power plants, a number of colleges and scientific research institutes gave valuable help and co-operation. After the first water-cooled generator went into operation, its builders continued their experiments and made further improvements. Their experience has now been summed up into a comprehensive body of techniques which enable them to produce new generators which are simple in structure, safe in operation and advanced in performance.

Renmin Ribao in a commentary applauds the revolutionary initiative shown in scientific research in China today and exemplified by this new triumph of Chinese engineering. The socialist system ensures that people are able to bring their talents into full play to solve any technical problem by collective effort, thus, it writes, "If others have not yet done something, this does not mean that we can't do it. What others have achieved in a longer period, we can accomplish in a shorter time."

Afforestation Transforms Poor Land

THE biggest in years, the annual spring afforestation drive has moved up from the warmer southern provinces to the rest of the country. Tienpai County in Kwangtung Province is, as usual, well to the fore. The transformation of sandy and eroded land here is an outstanding example of the change which can be brought about by well-organized afforestation.

Preliminary work in Tienpai goes back to 1953, before the rise of the people's communes, when the county Communist Party committee led a group in planting the first 3,000 saplings along the coast. The trees refused to grow on the sandy beach, so the group returned the next year to lay a bed of good soil in which strong saplings were planted. These survived; the peasants and fishermen took heart, and a mass drive to plant tree-belts on the sandy shores got under way. Getting trees to grow in the poor soil of the county's badly eroded hills was an equally hard task.



The 100,000-kilowatt steam turbine generator with direct water-cooled stator and rotor made by the Shanghai Power Equipment Plant

Here again the people brought in soil and reversed the course of nature.

Today, trees have been planted on three-fifths of Tienpai's wasteland and hills — 900,000 *mu*. Soil erosion was rapidly turning 300 square kilometres of hills into barren wastes. Now four-fifths of them are protected by tree cover. Shifting dunes along the 81 kilometres of seashore skirting the communes have been anchored by tree-belts, ten to hundreds of metres wide. The results of afforestation can also be seen along the county's 600 kilometres of tree-lined roads and 95 streams.

The large-scale afforestation started a decade ago has helped to bring bigger grain crops. At liberation, Tienpai averaged only 300 *jin* of grain per *mu*. By 1964, tree-planting, improved soil and water conservation had boosted average yields to 700 *jin*.

Judicious planting of trees in this one-time barren county is now producing timber for housing. Since 1961, local timber has been used to build 20,000 rooms. Communes and their brigades have established 370 tree farms, staffed by 2,100 members who mainly grow saplings and care for the trees. But over the years everyone, leadership, county organization cadres and peasants, have joined in yearly all-out tree planting drives.

Loans for Technical Innovations

THE Shanghai branch of the People's Construction Bank of China has introduced a new service — low interest loans to finance technical innovations in local industry. Over the eleven-month period beginning last March it lent 38 million yuan to 919 factories to finance the introduction of 1,800 innovations and other technical improvements.

This new bank service provides greater financial assistance to the burgeoning upsurge in industrial production. It is especially helpful to the small and medium-sized local factories which need funds for research or re-tooling to boost production. Drawing on this service, the Xinming Engineering Works borrowed 80,000 yuan to buy new punching equipment and fixtures required for getting an improved process on its

feet. This led to improved quality and a 15 per cent rise in labour productivity; it cut costs by 26 per cent and saved 900 tons of rolled stock in one year.

Workers, technicians and accountants in enterprises receiving such loans co-operate in planning how to spend the money in the most economical way to get the best results. The many technical improvements financed with the new loans have increased output and the state has benefited too from lower costs.

Salt, Tea and Cloth

JUST a lick of salt was a luxury before liberation for the serfs and slaves of mountainous Pomad County in eastern Tibet. Salt was so precious to them — the bulk of the population — that a tiny bag of it was considered a valuable part of a girl's dowry. One kilogramme of rock-salt was worth at least 6-10 kilogrammes of grain, and grain was scarce in high-altitude, feudal Pomad. The old custom of visitors taking a pinch of salt as a present to their hosts died out abruptly when the Chengtu-Lhasa Highway was built through the area and salt was suddenly no longer a prized commodity but a cheap necessity of life. Last year, Pomad's population of 14,000 (most of them emancipated serfs and slaves) consumed an average of five kilogrammes of good table salt per head.

In the past, the Pomad highlanders could not afford much tea either, yet a need for tea was keenly felt in these parts. The great majority in their poverty generally made do with a brew from certain tree leaves. Today, brick tea, scented tea and teas from Szechuan, Yunnan and other famous tea-growing centres are within the reach of all. Serving tea to guests has now become as common in Pomad as anywhere else in the country. Last year, each person bought an average of half a kilogramme of tea a month and at only one-thirtieth the pre-liberation price.

The prosperity of the former serfs and slaves, who are now organized into mutual-aid teams and growing enough grain to feed themselves, can also be seen on their persons: the cloth clothing they now wear. Formerly, they wore rough skins or

crudely spun woollen clothing. The price of cloth was prohibitive. A metre cost upwards of 150 kilogrammes of hard-won grain. Garments were worn until they fell to pieces. The price today is lower than one-tenth of that in the past, and the quality is, of course, better. Last year, supply and marketing co-ops in the county sold 300,000 metres of cloth as well as large quantities of heavy cotton clothing, knitwear and fabrics.

Briefs

From April 16-22 and 26-28, rain fell over most of north China to virtually end or greatly alleviate the menace of drought there, but in some areas rainfall is still inadequate. South of the Yangtse there has been an abundance of rain and steps are being taken to offset possible waterlogging.

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More than 200 papers were received by the first national conference on machine repair and maintenance, just ended in Shenyang, northeast China. Participants saw special demonstrations of spraying techniques with metals or plastic to give machine tools and parts longer wear, and the use of a new "groove key" method to repair a press which could not be repaired by ordinary welding.

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A "black light" lamp, a powerful weapon in pest control, has gone into mass production at an east China electronic tube factory. The bluish-purple light from this type of fluorescent lamp lures many insect pests to their doom.

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Seedlings are coming up well in all China's major tobacco-growing provinces. These include Honan in central China, Anhwei in east China and Yunnan and Kweichow in southwest China.

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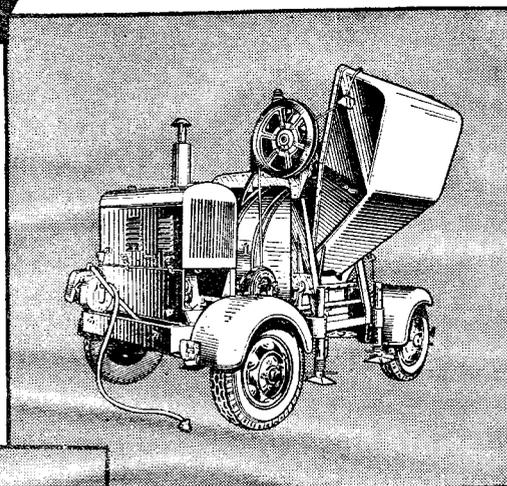
A quick-effect fertilizer has been successfully trial-produced in Shanghai. It is concentrated superphosphate, carrying 45 per cent available phosphorus pentoxide. Production of this and ammonium phosphate marks a new stage in China's ten-year-old phosphate fertilizer industry.

CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY

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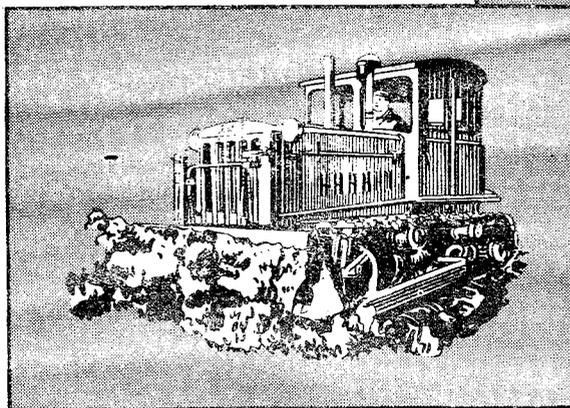
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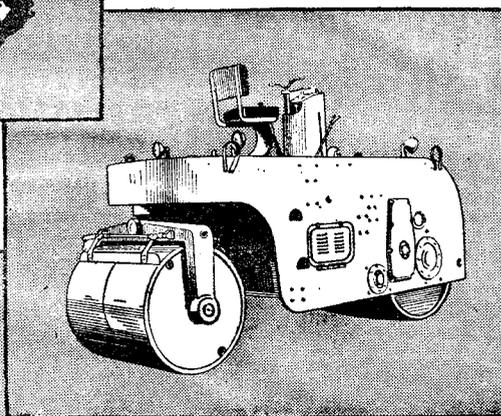


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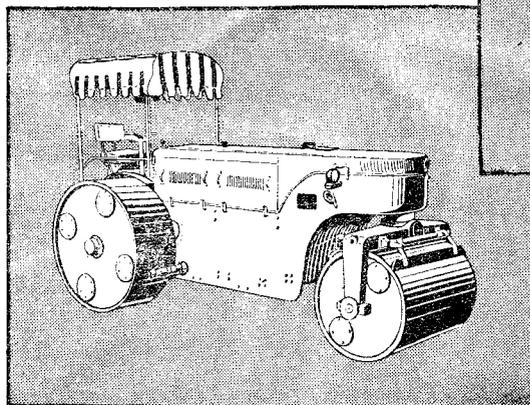
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