

PEKING REVIEW

31

August 2, 1963

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報

Chinese Government Statement

Advocating the Complete, Thorough, Total and Resolute Prohibition and Destruction of Nuclear Weapons and Proposing a Conference of the Government Heads of All Countries of the World

Support for Korea's Struggle Against U.S. Aggression

China Celebrates Cuba's July 26

Situation in Industry — Good

The FIRST issue of the

JAPANESE edition

of

PEKING REVIEW

is NOW out

Among the major articles are:

Peking Welcomes Chinese Communist Party Delegation Back From Moscow

Statement by Spokesman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party
(July 19, 1963)

A Proposal Concerning the General Line of the International Communist Movement
(Letter of the C.P.C. of June 14 in reply to the March 30 letter of the C.P.S.U.)

Open Letter of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. to Its Party Organizations at All
Levels and to All Its Party Members

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

August 2, 1963 Vol. VI No. 31

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Published every Friday by PEKING REVIEW
Pai Wan Chuang, Peking (37), China
Cable Address: Peking 6170

Post Office Registration No. 2-922
Printed in the People's Republic of China

THE WEEK

Among the major events of the week:

• In connection with the tripartite partial nuclear test ban treaty initialled in Moscow the Chinese Government on July 31 issued a statement advocating the complete, thorough, total and resolute prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons and proposing a conference of the government heads of all countries of the world.

In the past few days the Chinese press has given comprehensive coverage to the partial nuclear test ban treaty and related reports and commentaries.

• The Chinese people last week celebrated the 10th anniversary of the victory of Korea's war of liberation and the 10th anniversary of Cuba's July 26 armed uprising.

• Peking citizens gathered at a welcome rally for the three Hsinhua correspondents recalled from Prague at the unreasonable demand of the Czechoslovak Government.

• The Chinese press reported the fresh attacks against the C.P.C. made by the U.S. imperialists, the Indian reactionaries, the Tito clique and the leadership of the French and Italian Communist Parties following the publication of the open letter of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.

• Vice-Premier Chen Yi on July 23 called the attention of Colombo conference nations to the fact that the U.S. and British air forces would hold joint manoeuvres with the Indian air force in India. On July 28, *Renmin Ribao* published an editorial on this grave step taken by the Indian Government to threaten Asian peace.

• The Chinese Foreign Ministry last week sent a note to the Indian Embassy in China protesting against official reception of the Chiang Kai-shek "Buddhist Monks Delegation" by Prime Minister Nehru and other high Indian officials.

• *Renmin Ribao* last week published "Conscientiously Study the Marxist Theory of Cognition" (July 25) and other editorials on the significance of cadres' participation in collective productive labour.

• The press gave prominence to a recent speech by Le Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, urging the Vietnamese people to rely on their own efforts and build the country industriously and thriftily.

Partial Nuclear Test Ban — What the Chinese Press Says

All Peking papers this week devoted considerable space to news reports and comments on the tripartite partial nuclear test ban treaty initialled by representatives of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union in Moscow on July 25.

Under a banner headline "Take a Look! What Is the Meaning of the U.S.-U.K.-U.S.S.R. Partial Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty?" *Renmin Ribao* (July 29) published the full text of the treaty, extracts from U.S. President Kennedy's speech of July 26, and Chairman of the Council of Minis-

ters of the U.S.S.R. Khrushchov's interview with reporters of the Soviet papers *Pravda* and *Izvestia*.

On July 30, under a banner headline "Take a Look! What Will the 'General Line of Peaceful Coexistence' Lead to?" *Renmin Ribao* published excerpts from Khrushchov's report, speeches and statements made between January 16, 1960 and September 10, 1961, in which he expressed his opposition to the proposal of the U.S. and British Governments for the conclusion of a partial nuclear test ban treaty excluding underground nuclear tests. *Renmin Ribao's* heading for these excerpts is as follows: "Khrushchov's Words Against Underground Nuclear

Tests Still Ring in One's Ears — Who Is It Who Has Gone to the Length of Making 'Such a Deal' to 'Deceive the Peoples'?"

On July 31, under a banner headline which reads "Firm Opposition to the Big Fraud That Damages the Interests of the Peoples of the World and the Cause of World Peace!" *Renmin Ribao* published extracts from the Soviet memorandum of September 28, 1961, concerning nuclear weapons tests and two statements on the same subject. Heading for these items is: "More Convincing Evidence of the Selling Out of the Interests of the Soviet People — The Soviet Government Abandons the Correct Stand It Once Adhered to: This Is 'Tantamount to Encouraging the Aggressors to Carry Out Their Designs Which Are Dangerous for the Whole of Mankind.'"

On August 1, under a banner headline "This Is by No Means a Victory for the Policy of Peaceful Coexistence! It Is Capitulation to U.S. Imperialism!" *Renmin Ribao* published another series of materials showing how the Soviet Government, during the nuclear test ban talks, made one concession after another and finally fell on its knees and surrendered. The heading for these materials is: "Concession After Concession, What Principle Is This? — Retreat After Retreat, What Stand Is This?"

The Peking press this week also reported reactions on the treaty from various quarters. The various news items on the subject and an accompanying editorial note released by Hsinhua News Agency on July 28 were carried in *Renmin Ribao* and other leading dailies in Peking. This note reads in part:

"In an all-out effort to boost the treaty after it was initialled, certain persons described it as 'of great international importance,' 'a victory for the world forces of peace,' 'a great triumph for the policy of peaceful coexistence,' 'herald of peace,' 'a turning-point in the history of mankind,' and so on and so forth.

"Now how should one evaluate this treaty?"

"In his speech of July 26, U.S. President Kennedy publicly stated the views of the United States. He pointed out that the treaty (1) will

not 'eliminate the danger of war,' 'nor does this treaty mean an end to the threat of nuclear war'; (2) it will not affect the U.S. strength in nuclear weapons 'of entirely sufficient yield'; (3) it permits the United States to continue its underground nuclear testing, instead of prohibiting it from doing so; (4) it does not restrict continued production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons by the United States; (5) it does not restrict the use of nuclear weapons by the United States in time of war; (6) it does not restrict U.S. 'assistance' to other nations.

"In addition, Kennedy said that the United States would benefit from the treaty in that it could prevent those countries not now possessing nuclear arms from possessing them. He further declared that the United States remained 'ready to withdraw (from the treaty) and to resume all forms of testing, if we must.'

"Thus, Kennedy has laid bare completely the substance of this treaty — that it cannot restrict the United States, whereas it can restrict others, restricting those other socialist countries which do not now possess nuclear weapons, and can restrain the socialist countries' efforts to strengthen their national defence. So it helps the United States in enhancing its monopoly of nuclear weapons and the building up of its nuclear superiority so as to go on threatening the socialist countries and the peoples of the world and to carry on its nuclear blackmail.

"However, the leaders and press of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, the French Communist Party and the Italian Communist Party went so far as to laud this treaty to the skies, calling it something of a prodigy. Is this not deceiving oneself and others?"

"As a matter of fact, the ruling classes in Japan, France and Britain have a clear idea about things. Their press has shown reservations towards the treaty.

"The *Nippon Keizai Shimbun* (the Japan economic news) said: 'Standing on a much higher plane than the ending of nuclear tests, Japan is maintaining its position on the question of nuclear weapons, and there is no need for her to join the nuclear test ban treaty.'

"The French paper, *Le Monde*, said that the tripartite agreement was of little significance. The treaty, it added, 'does not make the signatories promise much' in view of the fact that 'they keep without any control stocks of (nuclear) weapons sufficient for destroying the planet many times' and that 'they are able to increase their stocks at will.'

"Commenting on the initialling of the treaty, the British journal, *Economist*, referred to 'some people's inclination to think that the end of the cold war may be in sight,' and said, 'nothing of the sort is in prospect.'

"Enlightened opinion in Asian and African countries went further, stressing the need to remain vigilant with regard to the treaty. The *Ghanaian Times* pointed out that 'the ultimate objective of the peoples of the world is to secure a ban on all nuclear weapons, their manufacture, testing and stockpiling. It is only on such a condition that the threat of a nuclear conflagration can be completely removed and peace thus safeguarded.'

"Another aspect of the matter also warrants attention. Following the initialling of the treaty, the head of the U.S. delegation, Averell Harriman, said at his press conference at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow that the United States, Britain and the U.S.S.R. were able to reach an agreement on a partial nuclear test ban treaty, because Premier Khrushchov 'very much wanted one at this time.' And the noted American columnist, Walter Lippmann, pointed out that the treaty initialled by the United States, Britain and the U.S.S.R. 'is, it appears, substantially the same treaty as we offered the Soviet Union nearly a year ago on August 27, 1962.' The same point was made by Kennedy in his remarks referred to above. But a year ago, the Soviet Government was opposed to that draft treaty."

Chairman Mao Receives E.F. Hill

E.F. Hill, former member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Australia, and his wife, left Peking on July 24 for home after a visit to China.

While in China, Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party received

them and gave a banquet in their honour.

Peking Welcomes Hsinhua Correspondents

Peking gave a rousing welcome home to the three Hsinhua correspondents whose recall from Prague unreasonably demanded by the Czechoslovak Government we reported in our last issue.

★ On July 25, Premier Chou En-lai received and had a talk with them. He commended them for having done very good work, upheld the truth and demonstrated a firm stand in struggle.

★ The day before, on July 24, Vice-Premiers Chen Yi and Lu Ting-yi entertained them at a luncheon.

★ On July 27, ten thousand people welcomed them at a rally held at Peking's Great Hall of the People. Vice-Premier Chen Yi and other government officials, leading members of people's organizations and Chinese journalists in the capital were among those present.

Addressing the rally, Wu Leng-hsi — President of the All-China Journalists' Association, Director of the Hsinhua News Agency and Editor-in-Chief of *Renmin Ribao* — pointed out that the action taken by the Czechoslovak Government was another serious incident undermining the unity of the socialist countries, following the Soviet Government's unreasonable demand that the Chinese Government recall Mei Wen-kang and four other Chinese comrades. "The fact that a socialist country," said Wu Leng-hsi, "on an utterly hollow pretext, should have ousted the correspondents of another socialist country, and even set a time limit for one of the correspondents to leave the country, is unprecedented in the history of relations between socialist countries. It is a deliberate, crude and unreasonable action aimed at impairing the relations between China and Czechoslovakia, undermining the friendship between the peoples and journalists of the two countries and destroying the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement. The Chinese journalists express their greatest indignation at this event and protest against it in the strongest terms."

Amidst warm applause, Huang Chen-sheng, head of the Prague office of the Hsinhua News Agency, took

the floor. He told the rally about the work the Prague office of the Hsinhua News Agency had done in the 15 years since its establishment to promote friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of China and Czechoslovakia and how he and the other two comrades were ousted by the Czechoslovak Government. The so-called charge the Czechoslovak Government had advanced against them, he said, was that the news release issued by the Hsinhua office in Prague had carried the letter of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party dated June 14, in reply to the March 30 letter of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., and several statements of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Foreign Ministry. This charge, he said, was made on July 8. "But when the Soviet *Pravda* on July 14 published the June 14 letter of reply of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Czechoslovak Government at once followed suit and also published the letter in full in *Rude Pravo* on July 15. Such an action by the Czechoslovak Government is really absurd and unworthy."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi also spoke at the rally. He praised the three Hsinhua correspondents for having fulfilled the tasks given them by the Chinese Communist Party and Government and for their efforts in promoting friendship and unity between the Chinese and Czechoslovak peoples. Pointing out that the Czechoslovak Government's action was utterly unjustifiable and that it was aimed at impairing relations between China and Czechoslovakia, he said that the Chinese Government would not take corresponding retaliatory measures. "The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people," said the Vice-Premier, "consistently take the correct stand of persevering in principle, eliminating differences, strengthening unity and waging a common struggle against the enemy. We will not do anything detrimental to the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement, and harmful to the strengthening of the friendship among the peoples of the fraternal countries. The peoples of China, Czechoslovakia, the other socialist countries and the oppressed peoples and nations throughout the world are all opposed to U.S. im-

perialism and want unity. We shall certainly win final victory so long as we consistently hold aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the banner of the revolution and the banner of unity, and persist in struggle."

Good Early Rice Crop

Reports of good crops of early rice continue to come in one after another as the harvesting moves from Hainan Island northwards to the Yangtse River valley. Many areas report increased output averaging at about 10 per cent better than last year.

The early rice harvest has been completed on Hainan Island and in most other parts of Kwangtung Province. Though the province was hit by the worst dry spell in 60 years, most of its people's communes gathered in a good crop.

The rural people's communes in Hunan, Kiangsi and Chekiang — all important rice-producing provinces — had to build new barns to store this year's good rice crop. Communes in Hunan Province planted early rice on a 10 per cent larger acreage than 1962; they have reaped a bigger harvest than last year's which, incidentally, was a good one. Particularly encouraging news has come from communes on the plain around Lake Tungting, known as the province's "granary." They report both a bigger total output and a higher yield per *mu*. In coastal Chekiang Province, better harvests are also reported by most of the people's communes; some got in 30 per cent more rice than they did last summer.

In Szechuan Province to the southwest, often called China's "rice bowl," commune members are lavishing care on the rice paddies which are doing extremely well. All indications are that a bumper autumn crop is in the offing.

Indonesian Air Force Delegation

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Marshal Chen Yi on July 25 received and had a cordial talk with the visiting Indonesian Air Force Study Delegation led by Colonel Soebambang, Commander of the Training Headquarters of the Indonesian Air Force.

The delegation came to Peking on July 23 at the invitation of the Air Force Headquarters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. While in

Peking the visitors were entertained by Senior General Lo Jui-ching, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

"Renmin Ribao" Publishes Khrushchov's Speech

On July 27, *Renmin Ribao* published, with an editor's note, the full text of N.S. Khrushchov's speech made at the Soviet-Hungarian friendship meeting in Moscow on July 19. The editor's note reads:

"The speech of Comrade N.S. Khrushchov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., at the Soviet-Hungarian friendship meeting on July 19 was made after the publication on July 14 of the open letter of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. to its Party organizations at all levels and all its Party members and before the talks between the delegations of the Communist Parties of China and the Soviet Union recessed on July 20. This speech, misrepresenting and attacking the position and views of the Communist Party of China just as the open letter of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. did, is unbecoming and unconvincing; but the two complement each other and, though in different tunes, produce the same effect. We hereby publish it in full for our readers to appreciate."

New Forces for Socialist Construction

Thirty thousand graduates of colleges, secondary vocational schools and senior middle schools in Peking gathered at the Great Hall of the People last week to hear an address by Premier Chou En-lai. They are part of this year's graduates who will soon join the ranks of builders of socialism and make their contributions in their specialized fields. Congratulating them on their graduation, the Premier encouraged them to do their best to serve the people and train themselves to be staunch and worthy builders of socialism and communism.

This summer, 25,000 students graduated from Peking's 40 and more colleges and universities. This equals the total number of college graduates in the peak pre-liberation year for the whole of China. It is a good measure of the rapid development of higher

education in Peking. Another notable fact is that this year's graduates represent 440 specialities as against some 300 in 1956. Peking's success in promoting higher education in the post-liberation years is typical of the rest of the country. Incidentally, since liberation in 1949 until 1962, nearly a million students graduated from the nation's institutes of higher education.

New Graduates of Science

Among Peking's 25,000 college graduates this summer, 1,600 are from the University of Science and Technology. They are the university's first class of graduates. A special ceremony was held for them on July 14. It was attended by many government leaders and well-known scientists who went to greet the graduates—new reinforcements to China's growing ranks of scientists and technologists.

Situated in the capital's lovely western suburbs, the university was founded in 1958. It is run by the Chinese Academy of Sciences and has 30 specialities under the departments of modern physics, technical physics, radio electronics, automation, modern mechanics, geochemistry, high polymer chemistry, and physics, applied mathematics and other modern sciences. As the university's president Kuo Mo-jo said: "The university is a monument to the great leap forward, a fruit of the general line for building socialism and an experimental plot for the great revolution in China's education." Combining education with productive labour, the university gave its first graduates, during their five years in college, a solid grounding both in political ideology and in scientific training, helping them to advance their level of political consciousness and carry on scientific research in the cause of socialist construction.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi was among the well-wishers. He exhorted the graduates to do their best, work hard for the prosperity of the country by relying on China's own resources and efforts, and contribute to modernizing China's science and technology.

Vice-Premier Nieh Jung-chen also spoke to the graduates. He congratulated them for having done well in tempering themselves ideologically and in mastering professional knowledge. "A glorious and difficult task of historic significance lies before us all," Vice-Premier Nieh said, "and this

is to carry out the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, to build our motherland into a strong, modern socialist country." He encouraged the graduates and other students to set themselves ambitious revolutionary ideals, and never to stop tempering themselves so that they would be genuine "red and expert" intellectuals of the working class.

More Books on Science

As the nation's socialist construction advances, the demand for books on science and technology grows mightily. The State Scientific and Technological Commission and the Ministry of Culture held a joint meeting in Peking recently to review what has been done to answer this demand and discuss what more can be done.

Great attention has been given since liberation to the publication of scientific and technical books. Statistics for the period from October 1949 to the end of 1961 show that 51,900 titles were brought out, including university textbooks in the sciences, engineering, agriculture and medicine. Such an achievement was something inconceivable in the old society. These books have played an important role in promoting scientific research and national construction, and in teaching and popularizing science. But the demand for them has mounted steadily in recent years, and, with demand outstripping supply, the conference urged scientists in specialized fields to write or translate more books for the masses.

China publishes 57 journals on the natural sciences and technology. They are an important medium for popularizing the fruits of research and exchanging production experience. But there are a number of branches of scientific study which do not yet publish journals of their own and the conference decided that these should start up publications as soon as possible. It also proposed that periodicals of various kinds be brought out to help intermediate scientific and technical workers exchange their experience in research, teaching or production.

Conference participants were unanimous that special efforts should be devoted to popularization, and an overall plan should be drafted for bringing out popular texts on the modern sciences and technology.

Statement of the Chinese Government

Advocating the Complete, Thorough, Total and Resolute Prohibition and Destruction of Nuclear Weapons Proposing a Conference of the Government Heads of All Countries of the World

July 31, 1963

A TREATY on the partial halting of nuclear tests was initialled by the representatives of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union in Moscow on July 25.

This is a treaty signed by three nuclear powers. By this treaty they attempt to consolidate their nuclear monopoly and bind the hands of all the peace-loving countries subjected to the nuclear threat.

This treaty signed in Moscow is a big fraud to fool the people of the world. It runs diametrically counter to the wishes of the peace-loving people of the world.

The people of the world demand a genuine peace; this treaty provides them with a fake peace.

The people of the world demand general disarmament and a complete ban on nuclear weapons; this treaty completely divorces the cessation of nuclear tests from the total prohibition of nuclear weapons, legalizes the continued manufacture, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons by the three nuclear powers, and runs counter to disarmament.

The people of the world demand the complete cessation of nuclear tests; this treaty leaves out the prohibition of underground nuclear tests, an omission which is particularly advantageous for the further development of nuclear weapons by U.S. imperialism.

The people of the world demand the defence of world peace and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war; this treaty actually strengthens the position of nuclear powers for nuclear blackmail and increases the danger of imperialism launching a nuclear war and a world war.

If this big fraud is not exposed, it can do even greater harm. It is unthinkable for the Chinese Government to be a party to this dirty fraud. The Chinese Government regards it as its unshirkable and sacred duty to thoroughly expose this fraud.

The Chinese Government is firmly opposed to this treaty which harms the interests of the people of the whole world and the cause of world peace.

Clearly, this treaty has no restraining effect on the U.S. policies of nuclear war preparation and nuclear blackmail. It in no way hinders the United States from proliferating nuclear weapons, expanding nuclear arma-

ment or making nuclear threats. The central purpose of this treaty is, through a partial ban on nuclear tests, to prevent all the threatened peace-loving countries, including China, from increasing their defence capability, so that the United States may be more unbridled in threatening and blackmailing these countries.

U.S. President Kennedy, speaking on July 26, laid bare the substance of this treaty. Kennedy pointed out that this treaty did not mean an end to the threat of nuclear war, it did not prevent but permitted continued underground nuclear tests, it would not halt the production of nuclear weapons, it would not reduce nuclear stockpiles and it would not restrict their use in time of war. He further pointed out that this treaty would not hinder the United States from proliferating nuclear weapons among its allies and countries under its control under the name of "assistance," whereas the United States could use it to prevent non-nuclear peace-loving countries from testing and manufacturing nuclear weapons. At the same time, Kennedy formally declared that the United States remains ready to withdraw from the treaty and resume all forms of nuclear testing. This fully shows that U.S. imperialism gains everything and loses nothing by this treaty.

THE treaty just signed is a reproduction of the draft treaty on a partial nuclear test ban put forward by the United States and Britain at the meeting of the Disarmament Commission in Geneva on August 27, 1962. On August 29, 1962, the Head of the Soviet Delegation Kuznetsov pointed out that the obvious aim of the United States and Britain in putting forward that draft was to provide the Western powers with one-sided military advantage to the detriment of the interests of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. He pointed out that the United States had been using underground tests to improve its nuclear weapons for many years already, and that should underground nuclear tests be legalized with a simultaneous prohibition of such tests in the atmosphere, this would mean that the United States could continue improving its nuclear weapons and increase their yield and effectivity. The Head of the Soviet Government Khrushchov also pointed out on September 9, 1961, that "the programme of developing new types of nuclear weapons which has been drawn up in the United States now requires precisely underground tests," and that "an agree-

ment to cease only one type of testing, in the atmosphere, would be a poor service to peace; it would deceive the peoples."

But now the Soviet Government has made a 180 degree about-face, discarded the correct stand they once persisted in and accepted this reproduction of the U.S.-British draft treaty, willingly allowing U.S. imperialism to gain military superiority. Thus the interests of the Soviet people have been sold out, the interests of the people of the countries in the socialist camp, including the people of China, have been sold out, and the interests of all the peace-loving people of the world have been sold out.

The indisputable facts prove that the policy pursued by the Soviet Government is one of allying with the forces of war to oppose the forces of peace, allying with imperialism to oppose socialism, allying with the United States to oppose China, and allying with the reactionaries of all countries to oppose the people of the world.

Why should the Soviet leaders so anxiously need such a treaty? Is this a proof of what they call victory for the policy of peaceful coexistence? No! This is by no means a victory for the policy of peaceful coexistence. It is capitulation to U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists and their partners are with one voice advertising everywhere that the signing of a treaty on the partial halting of nuclear tests by them is the first step towards the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons. This is deceitful talk. The United States has already stockpiled large quantities of nuclear weapons, which are scattered in various parts of the world and seriously threaten the security of all peoples. If the United States really will take the first step towards the prohibition of nuclear weapons, why does it not remove its nuclear threat to other countries? Why does it not undertake to refrain from using nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries and to respect the desire of the people of the world to establish nuclear weapon-free zones? And why does it not undertake in all circumstances to refrain from handing over to its allies its nuclear weapons and the data for their manufacture? On what grounds can the United States and its partners maintain that the United States may use nuclear threat and blackmail against others and pursue policies of aggression and war, while others may not take measures to resist such threat and blackmail and defend their own independence and freedom? To give the aggressors the right to kill while denying the victims of aggression the right to self-defence — is this not like the Chinese saying: "The magistrate may burn down houses but the ordinary people cannot even light their lamps"?

THE Chinese Government is firmly opposed to nuclear war and to a world war. It always stands for general disarmament and resolutely stands for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. The Chinese Government and people have never spared their efforts in order to realize this aim step by step. As is known to the whole world, the Chinese Government long ago proposed, and has consistently stood for, the establishment of a zone free from nuclear weapons in the Asian and Pacific region, including the United States.

The Chinese Government holds that the prohibition of nuclear weapons and the prevention of nuclear war

are major questions affecting the destiny of the world, which should be discussed and decided on jointly by all the countries of the world, big and small. Manipulation of the destiny of more than one hundred non-nuclear countries by a few nuclear powers will not be tolerated.

The Chinese Government holds that on such important issues as the prohibition of nuclear weapons and the prevention of nuclear war, it is impermissible to adopt the method of deluding the people of the world. It should be affirmed unequivocally that nuclear weapons must be completely banned and thoroughly destroyed and that practical and effective measures must be taken so as to realize step by step the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, prevent nuclear war and safeguard world peace.

FOR these reasons, the Government of the People's Republic of China hereby proposes the following:

(1) All countries in the world, both nuclear and non-nuclear, solemnly declare that they will prohibit and destroy nuclear weapons completely, thoroughly, totally and resolutely. Concretely speaking, they will not use nuclear weapons, nor export, nor import, nor manufacture, nor test, nor stockpile them; and they will destroy all the existing nuclear weapons and their means of delivery in the world, and disband all the existing establishments for the research, testing and manufacture of nuclear weapons in the world.

(2) In order to fulfil the above undertakings step by step, the following measures shall be adopted first:

a. Dismantle all military bases, including nuclear bases, on foreign soil, and withdraw from abroad all nuclear weapons and their means of delivery.

b. Establish a nuclear weapon-free zone of the Asian and Pacific region, including the United States, the Soviet Union, China and Japan; a nuclear weapon-free zone of Central Europe; a nuclear weapon-free zone of Africa; and a nuclear weapon-free zone of Latin America. The countries possessing nuclear weapons shall undertake due obligations with regard to each of the nuclear weapon-free zones.

c. Refrain from exporting and importing in any form nuclear weapons and technical data for their manufacture.

d. Cease all nuclear tests, including underground nuclear tests.

(3) A conference of the government heads of all the countries of the world shall be convened to discuss the question of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and the question of taking the above-mentioned four measures in order to realize step by step the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

The Chinese Government and people are deeply convinced that nuclear weapons can be prohibited, nuclear war can be prevented and world peace can be preserved. We call upon the countries in the socialist camp and all the peace-loving countries and people of the world to unite and fight unswervingly to the end for the complete, thorough, total and resolute prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons and for the defence of world peace.

Support for Korea's Anti-U.S. Patriotic Struggle

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

AT 10 a.m. Korean time, July 27, 1953, in a handsome wooden hall within a tent-dotted circle at Panmunjom, an American general signed what one of his fellow countrymen called the first armistice without an American victory—the Korean armistice which brought to an end the shameful war of aggression against Korea launched by U.S. imperialism.

On the same day this year, the Chinese people successfully closed the “month of common struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggressive troops from south Korea” which they observed in response to the call of the Third Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference held early this year. Although the Chinese People's Volunteers withdrew from Korea five years ago, the U.S. aggressors are to this day still occupying the southern part of the country, where their armed forces total 65,000 men. The Chinese people through their various activities during that month, have demonstrated that they stand at the side of the Korean people. Their voice and that of progressive world opinion is a tremendous moral force denouncing U.S. imperialism.

10,000-Strong Peking Rally

Meetings to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people's war of liberation were held in many Chinese cities, in factories and institutes of higher learning and at the Sino-Korean Friendship People's Commune on the outskirts of Peking. These activities culminated in a 10,000-strong Peking rally on July 26 to celebrate the Korean people's great victory in their resistance against U.S. imperialist aggression.

Attending the rally were Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier, and Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Party's Central Committee.

Attending the rally by invitation were also representatives of the heroic Korean people. They were the members of the Delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee and the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity led by Kim Kook Hun, which came to China specially for the occasion, Zung Bong Koo, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy in China and other Korean guests visiting China. They were greeted by workers, students, civil servants, men and officers of the People's Liberation Army and members of the people's militia in the capital.

Present at the meeting were also friends from Asia, Africa, Latin America and other parts of the world.

Presided over by Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the rally

was addressed by Kuo Mo-jo, who is a Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Chairman of the China Peace Committee, and Kim Kook Hun.

Kuo Mo-jo in his speech pointed out the tremendous significance of the victory won in the Korean people's war for the liberation of their fatherland and warmly praised the comradeship-in-arms between the peoples of China and Korea.

The People Are Invincible. Kuo Mo-jo said: “The historical facts of the Korean war demonstrate the truth that the power of the people is invincible. Man is the decisive factor in any war. It is utterly wrong to exaggerate one-sidedly the role of technology. But there are now some self-styled Marxist-Leninists who energetically make propaganda for the U.S. imperialist policy of nuclear blackmail in order to intimidate the people of the world. According to them, it seems as if the oppressed peoples and nations of the world have no choice but to kneel down humbly and place themselves at the mercy of the U.S. imperialists since the latter have so-called nuclear teeth. This shows that in fact they have no confidence in their own strength and the strength of the masses of the people, and that they are serving the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war.”

People Will Master the New Techniques. “The whole world knows that the Korean and Chinese peoples won their war against U.S. aggression while U.S. imperialism still had a monopoly of atomic weapons. This fully testifies to the fact that new technique cannot be the decisive factor in war. What is more, there is no new technique which is unattainable, which can be monopolized for long by a small number of persons or countries. As a matter of fact, the U.S. atomic monopoly has long been broken. The present attempt of a small number of countries to control the destiny of the people of the world by means of monopolizing nuclear weapons will also certainly be smashed in the not too distant future. We are of the firm conviction that we revolutionary people will surely be able to master the new techniques which the imperialists have been able to master,” Kuo Mo-jo said.

Modern Revisionists Striking a Bargain With Imperialism. “The modern revisionists, far from opposing imperialism, are trying hard to prettify imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, and are loudly extolling the ‘wisdom’ and so-called sincerity for peace of Kennedy and his ilk. While they themselves do not oppose imperialism, the modern revisionists do not allow others to oppose imperialism. They are trying by every means to check the anti-imperialist struggles of the people of the world and oppose the

revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and peoples and are trying to barter away the interests of the revolution of the world's people in a bargain with the imperialists. The Chinese Communist Party and the Government of the People's Republic of China have consistently pursued a policy of resolutely opposing imperialism and supporting the revolution of the people of the world, and have thus incurred the deep hatred of the modern revisionists. During the recent period, the modern revisionists have become more and more open in taking the stand of befriending the U.S. imperialists and opposing China, of befriending the Indian reactionaries and opposing socialist China, and thereby betraying Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the interests of the revolution of the people of the world and the defence of world peace. It should be pointed out that the shameless conduct of the modern revisionists absolutely cannot stem the tide of the anti-imperialist and revolutionary struggle of the people of the world. On the contrary, it will only further expose the ugly features of the modern revisionists," Kuo Mo-jo stated.

National Egoism Denounced. Kuo Mo-jo declared that "in the cause of proletarian revolution, assistance is always mutual. To regard one's assistance to others as the doling out of charity or even as a means to interfere in others' internal affairs is national egoism or great-power chauvinism and is by no means proletarian internationalism. This we Chinese and Korean peoples resolutely oppose."

Sino-Korean Solidarity. "At the present moment when the U.S. imperialists are stepping up the pursuance of their policies of aggression and war under the camouflage of the 'strategy of peace' and when the modern revisionists are prettifying imperialism and collaborating with U.S. imperialism for ulterior motives, the unity of the Chinese and Korean peoples is of very great importance. The Chinese people will for ever stand together with the Korean people, with all Marxist-Leninists and with the revolutionary people of the whole world and, holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will resolutely defend the revolutionary principles of the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement, firmly oppose imperialism and carry forward to the end the struggle to defend world peace and support the revolutionary cause of all oppressed peoples and nations," Kuo Mo-jo concluded.

In his speech, Kim Kook Hun told the rally of Korea's experience in its war of liberation. He recalled: "In that war which lasted three years, the Korean people and their Chinese brothers displayed a courageous, selfless and unrivalled spirit. They not only gloriously defended the freedom and independence of their fatherlands but also made contributions to peace in the Far East and the world and built an impenetrable defence line guarding the eastern bastion of the socialist camp."

"The experience of the Korean war powerfully demonstrates," he said, "that an imperialist war of aggression must be resolutely rebuffed with the people's revolutionary armed forces; only in this way can the imperialist policy of aggression be smashed, national independence and freedom be safeguarded and lasting world peace preserved."
Imperialists and Revisionists Will Come to Grief. "Recently," the Korean peace leader said, "the U.S. imperialists

have organized and conducted a large-scale campaign against China by taking advantage of the bilateral talks between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China. The modern revisionists and the opportunists represented by the Tito group, who attempted to split the international communist movement, have also taken part in this anti-China chorus.

"To oppose the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people who are loyal to the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism and to intensify activities to create a split can only gladden the enemy."

"The Chinese Communist Party and the People's Republic of China," he noted, "long tempered and united in the struggle against imperialism and revisionism, have been consistently pursuing a foreign policy of peace: a policy to strengthen friendship and unity among the countries of the socialist camp on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism; to resolutely oppose the imperialist policies of aggression and war and work for peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems; and to give active support and aid to the liberation struggles of the peoples in the colonies and dependencies."

"Nevertheless," he continued, "the imperialists and the modern revisionists represented by the Tito group are heaping absurd slanders and libels on China, alleging that China is 'warlike' and 'wants to solve all questions by means of war.' But no one will ever believe them. The slanders and attacks by the imperialists and the revisionists against China will inevitably go bankrupt. They are doomed to complete failure."

The Way to Defend Peace. The Korean peace leader also pointed out the only way to defend peace. Citing a convincing array of facts, he told the rally that "U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the people the world over, the ringleader of international reaction, the main force of war and aggression and the hangman of the national-liberation movements."

"Therefore, without a struggle against imperialism, especially a struggle against U.S. imperialism, the main force of aggression and war, peace is out of the question, national liberation and victory for a socialist revolution too are out of the question."

"Peace," he announced, "cannot be obtained by begging, but must be won by the struggle of the masses."

"A new world war can be prevented and peace defended only by casting away all illusions about U.S. imperialism, maintaining the keenest vigilance against it, thoroughly exposing and condemning its schemes to carry out aggression and provoke war, uniting all anti-imperialist forces, using all forms of struggle and actively fighting against imperialism wherever it is entrenched."

Sacred Internationalist Duty. "Today, in face of the disruptive activities of the imperialists and the modern revisionists, it is the sacred internationalist duty of the peoples of the socialist countries to uphold the unity of the socialist camp," he declared.

"Our Party and people," the Korean peace leader said, "on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have made, and will con-

tinue to make, great efforts to enhance their friendship and unity with the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and promote relations of mutual assistance and cooperation with these countries. As always, our people will resolutely oppose the main danger in the international communist movement, modern revisionism, and do everything in their power to strengthen the unity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of the international communist movement.

"The Korean people will do their utmost to strengthen their friendship and unity with the Chinese people who are loyal to the revolution. In the struggle against imperialism, their common enemy, the Korean and Chinese peoples will always share weal and woe."

With the Chinese Leaders

Kim Kook Hun and other members of the Korean delegation were received by Chou En-lai and Teng Hsiao-ping on the same day that the Peking rally was held.

Two days earlier, on July 24, the China Peace Committee and the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity jointly gave a dinner party in honour of the Korean guests. Both hosts and guests spoke at the banquet. Kuo Mc-jo in his speech made the following points:

- The peoples of Korea, Viet Nam, Cuba and Algeria have, one after another, defeated imperialism which possess nuclear weapons.
- Modern revisionism, playing up the terror of nuclear weapons, helps the imperialists with their nuclear blackmail in an attempt to maintain with imperialism a monopoly over nuclear force.

Kim Kook Hun pointed out:

- Peace and human progress is out of the question without the struggle against imperialism and its ringleader the United States.
- The modern revisionists are prettifying imperialism and spreading illusions about it to weaken the class consciousness of the proletariat.

Chinese Press Hails the Korean Anniversary

Peking's press also marked the occasion with editorials and gave much space to cover the celebrations of the anniversary of the Korean people's victory in all parts of the country. *Renmin Ribao* (July 27), hailing "the spectacular victory won by the Korean people [which] greatly encouraged the oppressed nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America," expressed the belief that under the strong Marxist-Leninist leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and with the sympathy and support of the people of the socialist countries and all peace-loving people of the world, the Korean people would win final victory in their just cause to achieve the peaceful reunification of their country.

At Korean Embassy Reception

Zung Bong Koo, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy, gave a banquet on July 27 to celebrate the anniversary. Chinese Party and state leaders including Chou En-lai, Teng Hsiao-ping, Peng Chen and Chen Yi, attended the banquet and spent a happy evening with

the Korean comrades. Zung Bong Koo and Vice-Premier Chen Yi spoke at the banquet. They paid glowing tribute to the great historic significance of the victory of the Korean people's war for liberation and to the blood-sealed comradeship-in-arms between the peoples of China and Korea. Chen Yi strongly condemned U.S. imperialism for its forcible occupation of south Korea, its violations of the Korean armistice agreement, its obstruction of the peaceful reunification of Korea and its constant war provocations. But, Chen Yi said, some self-styled Marxist-Leninists had the effrontery to prettify the U.S. imperialists as "angels of peace" while vilifying as "warmongers" these socialist countries that firmly safeguard world peace and oppose imperialist aggression. "Do these persons have anything in common with Marxist-Leninists? Shouldn't they feel ashamed of themselves?" Vice-Premier Chen Yi asked.

With the U.S. imperialists and reactionary nationalists pinning their hopes on a split in the socialist camp and the international communist movement, Vice-Premier Chen Yi said that the people of the socialist countries and Communists all over the world should "persevere in principle, strengthen unity, eliminate differences and wage a common struggle against the enemy and certainly not abandon principle, widen differences, create a split and accept the foe as friend." He expressed the belief that the people of the socialist countries and all revolutionary people of the world desire unity, not a split. "Anything that is against the will of the people is bound to end in failure and to be condemned by history," he said.



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China Celebrates Cuba's July 26

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

CHINA sent Cuba the warmest fraternal greetings on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the July 26 armed uprising and wished the Cuban people still greater victories in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and in socialist construction.

On July 25, the eve of the Cuban revolutionary festival, Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress; and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Fidel Castro, First Secretary of the National Directorate of the United Party of Socialist Revolution of Cuba and Prime Minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Government, and Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos, President of the Republic of Cuba. The message reaffirmed that the Chinese people would always remain the most faithful and closest of comrades-in-arms of the Cuban people. (For full text see page 13.)

Chairman Mao Receives Cuban Guests

Chairman Mao Tse-tung on July 26 received and had a cordial talk with the members of the delegation of the Cuban National Council of Culture, led by Osmin Fernandez; the trade union delegation from Cuba, led by Juan Blasco; and the delegation of Cuban youth and students, led by Felix Guerra Pulido.

Premier Chou En-lai the previous day also received and had a cordial talk with members of the three delegations.

Grand Celebration

On July 25 more than 10,000 Peking citizens gathered at a rally sponsored by the China-Cuba Friendship Association, the China Peace Committee and 11 other people's organizations. It was attended by Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier; Chen Yi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee and Vice-Premier; and Kuo Mo-jo and Lin Feng, Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Kuo Mo-jo; Regino Pedroso Aldama, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Cuban Embassy in China; Jose Simon, member of the delegation of the Cuban National Council of Culture; and Felix Guerra Pulido, head of the delegation of Cuban youth and students, addressed the rally.

Kuo Mo-jo paid high tribute to the Cuban people who, he said, were continuously advancing their revolutionary cause under the leadership of the Cuban Revolutionary

Government headed by Fidel Castro, and had built the first socialist state in Latin America. The July 26 Revolution of Cuba had kindled among the Cuban people the flame of revolution against U.S. imperialism, accelerated their revolutionary awakening, and opened up the revolutionary road of armed struggle, he said. He hailed the great victory of the Cuban people's revolution which had further promoted the upsurge of the national-democratic revolutionary movements in the Latin American countries, and dealt telling blows to the U.S. imperialists steeped in their crimes of enslaving and plundering the Latin American peoples.

The Kennedy Administration, he pointed out, frenziedly continuing its arms drive and war preparations, was resorting to still more sinister and crafty means, while talking glibly about a "sincere desire for peace." He drew attention to the fact that U.S. imperialism was still occupying the southern part of Korea and the Chinese territory of Taiwan, ignoring the five just demands of the Cuban people and occupying the Guantanamo base in Cuba, cruelly plundering and oppressing the Congolese people, massacring the south Vietnamese people and rekindling the civil war in Laos in violation of the Geneva agreements. "Were these facts manifestations of the U.S. imperialists' 'sincere desire for peace'?" he asked. Kuo Mo-jo then declared: "We are firmly convinced that no matter what U.S. imperialism may resort to in its 'strategy of peace' plot and no matter how modern revisionism may try to spread illusions among the people of the world about imperialism, the awakened peoples will neither be deceived nor intimidated. They know that as long as they maintain vigilance, strengthen unity and wage a resolute struggle against U.S. imperialist policies of war and aggression, they will be able to shatter completely all U.S. imperialist schemes."

Kuo Mo-jo pointed out that the safeguarding and strengthening of the unity of the socialist camp on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is of paramount importance for the victory of the cause of world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism. He said: "The Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party will stand, as before, with the revolutionary people of the world and persevere in principle, eliminate differences, strengthen unity and wage a common struggle against the enemy. History is a fair-minded witness. Certain defeat awaits anyone who turns black into white, tries to obliterate the distinction between enemies and friends, and does things which distress those near and dear to us but gladden the enemy."

Anniversary Reception

On July 26, Regino Pedroso Aldama, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Cuban Embassy in China, gave a recep-

Chinese Party and State Leaders' Message of Greetings to Cuban Leaders

July 25, 1963

ON the happy occasion of the glorious festival of the tenth anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people, we have the honour to extend, on behalf of the Chinese people, the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government, our warm greetings to the heroic Cuban people, the United Party of Socialist Revolution of Cuba and the Cuban Revolutionary Government.

Ten years ago, Comrade Fidel Castro led the Cuban people in an armed uprising by launching a courageous attack on Moncada Barracks, indicating thus to the Cuban people the correct road of revolution. After this, the Cuban people carried on a hard struggle which eventually brought about the overthrow of the dictatorial rule of Batista, the U.S. imperialist stooge, and unswervingly embarked on the socialist road, establishing the first socialist state on the American continent. The Cuban people also waged a succession of resolute, stubborn struggles against U.S. imperialism and its other stooges, triumphantly defeating one U.S. imperialist armed aggression after another. This has not only defended the revolutionary gains of Cuba and safeguarded its national sovereignty and dignity, but also greatly contributed to the cause of the defence of world peace.

The victory of the revolution of the Cuban people is a great event of historical significance in the present-day world, standing out as a shining example for the revolutionary struggles of the Latin American peoples. The Cuban people, on the basis of their own experience in revolution and that of other Latin American peoples in their revolutionary struggles, wrote the two Havana Declarations which are of great revolutionary signifi-

cance, setting forth a revolutionary programme for the Cuban people and other Latin American peoples to unite and fight, and thus greatly enhancing the confidence of all oppressed nations in Latin America and other parts of the world in their struggle for liberation. We firmly believe that no force on earth can check the mighty historical course of the revolutionary struggle of the Latin American peoples, and that the peoples of Latin America will surely win final victory in their struggle for liberation.

The U.S. imperialists, who will never resign themselves to their failures, will in no circumstances give up their intervention in and aggression against Cuba. We are convinced that by relying on their close unity and staunch struggle and with the support of the revolutionary peoples in Latin America and other parts of the world, the Cuban people will surely be able to foil the schemes and manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and overcome all difficulties in their triumphant advance along the road of socialism. The Chinese people reaffirm their resolute support for the Cuban people's revolutionary struggle against U.S. imperialism. The Chinese people have been, are, and will always remain the most faithful and the closest of comrades-in-arms of the Cuban people. The militant friendship formed between the Chinese and Cuban peoples in the struggle against their common enemy will stand tests of any severity.

May the Cuban people achieve still greater successes in their revolution and in their cause of construction! May the militant friendship between the Chinese and Cuban peoples be eternally green!

tion in celebration of the July 26 anniversary. Among those present were Premier Chou En-lai, and Vice-Premiers Chen Yi and Lo Jui-ching.

In his speech at the reception Vice-Premier Chen Yi stressed that it was necessary to wage serious and repeated struggles both to win victory in revolution and to defend the fruits of the revolution. He reaffirmed that the Chinese people, together with the Cuban people, would struggle to the end against U.S. imperialism.

"Renmin Ribao" Greets Cuban Festival

The Chinese press greeted the anniversary in editorials. *Renmin Ribao*, stressing the great significance of the Cuban revolution, said: "It proves for all the oppressed nations and peoples of the world that no matter how powerful the oppressors may be, revolutionary victory can be won and national liberation attained so long as close reliance is placed on the people, a correct revolutionary line is followed and there is the courage to wage a resolute struggle against the reactionaries both foreign and domestic and to oppose armed counter-revolution with armed revolution."

The paper cited a number of recent facts showing that despite the repeated defeats it has suffered in its schemes of armed aggression against Cuba, U.S. imperialism has not abandoned its criminal aims to subvert the Cuban Revolutionary Government and stamp out the Cuban revolution. It declared that while continuing its own aggressive acts against Cuba, the U.S. Government was scheming to mobilize other Latin American countries for collective intervention in Cuba. The counter-revolutionary Cuban bandits, fostered and directed by the United States, have continued to engage in subversive, disruptive and harassing activities against that country. U.S. President Kennedy at a recent press conference once again made it clear that the United States could not coexist peacefully with Cuba.

Renmin Ribao expressed firm confidence that the heroic Cuban people will be able to overcome all difficulties and defeat any U.S. imperialist plots and activities. "The Cuban people are invincible. No force on earth can arrest the triumphant progress of the revolutionary cause of the peoples of Cuba and the other Latin American countries," *Renmin Ribao* concluded.

India's Grave Step to Menace Asian Peace

Following is a translation of an editorial published in "Renmin Ribao" on July 28 under the title "A Grave Step Taken by the Indian Government to Menace the Peace of Asia." Subheads are ours. — Ed.

ON July 22 India and the United States simultaneously made official announcements that the Indian Government had concluded an "air defence agreement" with the United States. Under the pretext of opposing Chinese air raids, the agreement provides that the U.S. and British air forces will join with the Indian air force in periodic "joint exercises" in India. The United States will provide India with "a set of radar installations and connected communications equipment which would cover almost the entire northern border of India," and the United States may use these military installations at any time. Chester Bowles, U.S. Ambassador to India, made it clear in New Delhi on July 25 that under the agreement the United States would immediately consult with India and offer it the best help should India provoke a new conflict on the Sino-Indian border. It is not difficult to see that the agreement is a variety of the "air umbrella programme" which the United States proposed not long ago. In order to throw itself further into the arms of U.S. imperialism, the Indian Government is ready to go to any length in selling India's sovereign rights and national interests for the formation of a military alliance with the United States, thereby turning India into an aggressive base to be used by the United States for an indefinite period. This is a grave step taken by the Indian Government in its deliberate attempt to create new tension along the Sino-Indian border and to threaten the peace of Asia.

An Out-and-Out Lie

The Indian Government has described this action involving the loss of India's sovereign rights and the humiliation of the Indian nation as one designed to defend India "in the event of large-scale air attack by the Chinese." This is an out-and-out lie.

Everybody knows that there is absolutely no question of China "invading" India, still less any question of China carrying out aerial attacks on India. But to fool the Indian people, the Indian Government and all its propaganda agencies have recently gone out of their way to spread rumours about "substantial movements and concentrations" of Chinese troops along the Sino-Indian border, "forward deployment of Chinese troops all along the border," "concentration" of the Chinese air force in Tibet,

"installation of guided missiles," etc. But facts are, after all, facts. Even if the Indian reactionaries repeat such rumours ten thousand times, they cannot alter the fact that China has consistently adhered to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the fact that China has taken a series of important conciliatory actions which have brought about a relaxation in the Sino-Indian border situation. The Indian Government has fabricated these lies in an attempt to show the "necessity" for its betrayal of India's sovereignty and its agreement to the use of Indian bases by the United States, and thereby assuage the Indian people's intense dissatisfaction and cover up the real aim of its acceptance of the U.S. "air umbrella."

Simultaneously with this intensified rumour-mongering and vilification by the Indian Government, there has been an unabated increase of intrusions and provocations by Indian ground and air forces on the Sino-Indian border. The purpose is obviously to create a situation of fresh tension and conduct the cold war in order to meet the needs of its domestic and foreign policies. Recently, the Indian press has been vociferous about the need to create tension on the Sino-Indian border. The *Times of India* stated on June 25 that "tension, however unpleasant, is something that must be deliberately created and maintained." In calling on the Indian people to put up with the onerous burden of taxation, Nehru has himself stated that "China might further attack India at any time." This fully reveals the intentions of the Indian reactionaries. They are striving to maintain the "state of emergency" at home and tension on the Sino-Indian border in order to intensify their fleecing and suppression of the Indian people and cadge more economic and military aid from the United States.

Aimed Against India's Other Neighbours, Particularly Pakistan

The Indian Government's collaboration with the United States is directed not only against China but also against India's other neighbours, particularly Pakistan. Pakistan Foreign Minister Bhutto pointed out recently that a heavily armed India would always be a threat, not only to Pakistan but to the whole continent. The *Youth Weekly* of Nepal said not long ago that India attempted to draw "under her control many frontier states which have been independent since ancient times." The Indonesian paper *Bintang Timur* stated in June that the purpose of India was "not only to oppose China, but also to intimidate the smaller and weaker neighbouring countries, and, if possible, encroach upon their territories." It can be

seen that the expansionist ambitions of the Indian Government are clear to all.

Getting India Into U.S. "Global Strategic System"

One cannot help pointing out that the Indian Government's agreement to hold "joint exercises" in India with the U.S. air force is a new concrete step by U.S. imperialism to get India gradually into its "global strategic system" and to turn that country into a major U.S. aggressive military stronghold. The *Indian Express* frankly admitted that the "air umbrella" involved "contingency plans" by the United States to "save fresh areas from going under communism from Laos and Viet Nam in Southeast Asia to Latin America." India has long been employed by U.S. imperialism as a major instrument for pushing ahead its policies of aggression and war in Southeast Asia. The Indian Government has for a long time not only given active service to U.S. imperialism in its aggressions against Laos and south Viet Nam but has also recently adopted a series of measures to meet the needs of U.S. imperialism. It has built naval and air force bases on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and is preparing to open these bases and the Bay of Bengal to the U.S. navy and air force. The Indian Government has agreed to the establishment by the Voice of America of a powerful relay station in India for Southeast Asia. Now, under the U.S.-India "air defence agreement," the U.S. air force may use Indian air space to spy on China's southwest border areas and threaten the security of China. The U.S. air force may also use its bases in India to step up its aggressive moves in South and Southeast Asia. Obviously this series of actions of the Indian Government in the service of the U.S. policy of aggression has seriously threatened the security of the Southeast Asian countries and the peace of Asia.

In the face of these facts, how can the Indian Government continue to deceive the world's people by claiming that it is still "non-aligned"? Isn't the Indian Government's agreement to provide the U.S. air force with bases for an indefinite period of time a sufficient proof that it has completely discarded its cloak of "non-alignment," thereby clearly revealing its military collaboration with the United States? The fact is that India has actually formed a political and military alliance with the United States. Even the Indian weekly *Blitz* has said that U.S. air force units are going to be in India "to bury non-alignment over the Himalayan terrain and dump its ashes down the sacred rivers." From these facts one can see clearly the reactionary nature of the Nehru government of India—a government which has never hesitated to betray the interests of the Indian nation by openly allying itself with U.S. imperialism to threaten peace in Asia and the world.

Taking Soviet Aid Can't Whitewash India's "Non-Alignment" Fraud

To cover up its sordid alliance with U.S. imperialism, the Indian Government has also used its receipt of aid from the Soviet Union as a last resort to retrieve the bankruptcy of its "non-alignment" fraud. In its press communique the Indian Government mentioned specifi-

cally the fact that "discussions with the U.S.S.R. regarding the assistance for strengthening our air defence that can be provided by that country are going on." The Indian journal *Statesmen* has admitted that this is "for the benefit of those who might see in the impending air exercises a departure from India's policy of non-alignment." In fact, this clumsy sleight of hand can deceive no one. The fact is: After their receipt of military assistance from the Soviet Union, the Indian reactionaries' collaboration with U.S. imperialism has not slackened off but become closer; their attitude towards the People's Republic of China, instead of becoming milder, has become more vicious. While receiving U.S. money and weapons to carry out anti-China and expansionist moves in compliance with the wishes of the United States, the Indian reactionaries would be only too glad to receive additional money and arms from the Soviet Union to increase their capital against communism and the people, and what objection can the United States have to this? U.S. Under Secretary of State Harriman has openly declared that "the United States desires to see the Soviet Union assist in bolstering India's defence set-up" and that "it is in the U.S. interest that the Soviet Union continues to give economic assistance to India." It is utterly futile for the Indian Government to try to use its receipt of military assistance from the Soviet Union to prove that India remains a "non-aligned" country.

Attempt to Create Fresh Tension on the Sino-Indian Border

Under the pretext of opposing China, the Indian Government has agreed to U.S. military forces using India as a base to carry out war preparations in an attempt to create fresh tension in the Sino-Indian border areas. This is yet another proof of the Indian Government's rejection of a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question. We hope that the Colombo conference nations which have worked for reconciliation in the Sino-Indian border dispute will take notice of this dangerous design of the Indian Government.

China, on its part, will never waver in its determination to seek a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question and will continue its efforts to bring about a reasonable solution. But, if the Indian Government, relying on the support of the U.S. aggressive forces, should take rash actions in the Sino-Indian border areas and create new conflicts, it must bear responsibility for all consequences that may arise therefrom. Moreover, we cannot help expressing grave concern over the threat posed by the Indian-U.S. alliance to India's neighbours and to Southeast Asia. By concluding this "air defence agreement," the Indian Government has tied itself tightly to the U.S. war chariot, thereby seriously endangering India's national interests. This outrageous line of action will not only be opposed by the Indian people but will also be condemned by the broad masses of the Asian and African people. The Indian Government should know that any attempt to use force and the threat of force to realize its territorial claims is doomed to failure. The Sino-Indian boundary question can only be solved by peaceful means. There is no other way out.

Situation in Industry — Good

MID-year reports from various branches of industry add up to a most encouraging picture. Industry as a whole did very well indeed in the first six months of 1963: Output rose steadily; quality continued to improve; a bigger range of products was produced; raw materials and fuel consumption was reduced; and efforts to improve management yielded excellent results.

All-Round Improvement

Higher Output. The half-year output targets for the great majority of the major industrial products of key importance to the national economy and the people's livelihood were fulfilled in time or ahead of schedule. Average daily output of raw materials and fuel generally surpassed the planned levels.

Reports from the **steel industry** show that the output of pig iron, steel, forgings and rolled stock, coke and refractory materials, that is, all the major products of the industry, rose steadily month after month, so that the half-year output targets were fulfilled ahead of schedule, in some cases by more than a month.

The nation's **collieries** mined more than one million tons of coal over and above the plan every month from January through June, and output kept on rising throughout this period. In June, the daily average was over 40,000 tons higher than in January.

Good news also came from the forest areas: Total **timber output** in the first six months of this year was 10 per cent bigger than the same period of last year. The targets for mine props and railway sleepers, two important items for the nation's socialist construction, were fulfilled.

Particularly noteworthy is the fact that greater amounts of the **means of production** were produced for the rural people's communes to help consolidate their collective economies, raise crop yields and speed up the technical reform of agriculture. Seven times as much nitrogenous fertilizer equipment was made in the first six months of this year as in the same period last year; it will go to equip the dozen nitrogenous fertilizer plants now under construction or being enlarged. Chemical fertilizer output in the January-June period was 42 per cent higher than in the same period of 1962. The output of tractors topped last year's corresponding figure by 30 per cent; and output of water pumps for irrigation was more than doubled. Increases were also registered in the production of other farm equipment, such as electric power equipment, rubber-tired carts and engines for driving water pumps.

The situation in **light industry** is also encouraging. The output of products using factory-made materials rose steadily. Thanks to the improving farm situation, a rise began in the production of consumer goods using farm and sideline products as their raw materials. The January-

June output value of 17 light industrial goods using farm and sideline products as raw materials rose by 20 per cent compared with the same period of 1962.

Better Quality. The quality of many products in both heavy and light industry showed marked improvements in the period under review. Over 99 per cent of the pig iron smelted by the country's major blast furnaces was up to standard. For over half of the blast furnaces the proportion of up-to-standard pig iron stood at an all-time high. Compared with the 1962 average, a greater proportion of the steel made by open-hearth furnaces, converters and electric furnaces was up to standard. In the first quarter, 94 per cent of the forgings and rolled stock were top grade; the figure rose to over 95 per cent in the second quarter. Coal mined in the first half of 1963 had a smaller percentage of dirt and a lower ash content than that mined last year. Over 97 per cent of the cotton piece goods produced were first class.

The rural people's commune members were delighted with the new Dongfanghong (East is Red) tractors that came off the assembly line earlier this year. Their engines develop a higher than rated power and their parts are longer wearing than before. All this helped reduce the cost of ploughing by tractor.

Bigger Range. In the spirit of building socialism in China mainly by relying on the nation's own efforts and resources, many plants successfully trial manufactured and produced new products. Between January and June, China's metallurgical enterprises turned out over 300 types of new forgings and rolled stock. These are being appraised and tried out by customers; they will soon go into regular production. Of these, 250 belong to the high-grade and precision category such as forgings and rolled stock for tractors, motor vehicles and for fertilizer and artificial fibre-making equipment.

A considerable portion of the 220 new-type machines trial manufactured by the machine-building industry in the first half of this year were designed for the farms; many others will go to equip other industries.

Lower Costs. Industrial enterprises made notable economies in raw materials and fuel during the period under review. In April, thermal power plants throughout the country with a generating capacity of 500 k.w. and above succeeded in reducing by 23 kilogrammes compared with 1962 their coal consumption per 1,000 k.w.h. of electricity generated. The major collieries in the first half of 1963 reduced their consumption of props per 10,000 tons of coal extracted by 27 cubic metres. The props thus saved can be used for mining over one million tons of coal. The metallurgical enterprises lowered their coke-ratio (coke consumption per ton of iron smelted) by 61 kilogrammes. The key paper mills slashed their pulp consumption per ton of paper made by 29 kilogrammes. These are just a handful of many examples.

Labour productivity stood at a much higher level than last year. A miner now extracts on average 40 kilogrammes more coal per day than he did last year.

Factors Behind the Success

This encouraging situation in industry must first of all be attributed to the Communist Party's general policy for developing the national economy with agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor as well as the policy known as "readjustment, consolidation, filling out and raising standards."

Improving Agriculture—An Impetus to Industry. The events of past years have vividly demonstrated the close interdependence between agriculture and industry and how they promote one another. Great concerted efforts have been made in the past few years to boost agriculture. A series of policies implemented in the people's communes have brought the enthusiasm of their members for collective production into fuller play, further consolidated their collective economies and generally promoted farm production. The nation has gone all out to give agriculture and the people's communes every possible material, technical and financial aid as well as aid in the fields of leadership and personnel. The work of the industrial departments, in particular, has been readjusted according to the policy of making agriculture the foundation of the national economy: those branches of industry producing the means of production for agriculture have been greatly strengthened; all the others have also readjusted their work to give more effective service in various ways to agriculture.

Thanks to these efforts, farm production has improved year by year since 1961. The 1962 crops, which were better than those of 1961, were rated "better than average." This year's summer harvest is still in progress; but already increases in wheat, early rice and rapeseed, compared to last year, have been reported in many major producing areas. It can be said that the farm situation has taken a significant turn for the better and agricultural production has steadily increased with the exception of some areas seriously affected by natural calamities. In many places a fresh upsurge in agricultural production has already taken shape and the collective economies of the people's communes have been further consolidated.

This improvement in the farm situation has contributed to a marked improvement in the people's livelihood and given a powerful impetus to industrial growth. With the steady advance of agriculture and the readjustments made in industry, these two major branches of the national economy have been brought into closer harmony.

Better Balance. The relations among the various branches of industry too have become more harmonious, thanks to the strengthening of the weaker links in the industrial system.

During the First and Second Five-Year Plans (1953 through 1962), China's metallurgical, chemical and other heavy industries showed a tremendous growth but the mining industries, the foundation of all heavy industries, failed to keep pace with this advance. Since 1961 priority has therefore been given to the mining industries and their growth has been accelerated. At the present time, more than 160 large- and medium-sized mining projects are under construction. These include 67 pairs of coal shafts and

over 60 key projects in the field of ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

The petroleum industry, a particularly weak branch in the past, scored brilliant successes during the Second Five-Year Plan. It continued to forge ahead this year. Timber, chemical fertilizers and special steels, three other weak links in the industrial system, have also been strengthened.

All this, and the establishment of new industries producing synthetic fibre, plastics, synthetic fatty acid, etc., has resulted in a better balanced and more comprehensive industrial system. This has laid the basis for sustained industrial growth.

Campaign to Increase Production and Practise Economy. These industrial successes were achieved as a direct result of the campaign to increase production and practise economy. This campaign is now in full swing on a nationwide scale. Highly successful, it displays a number of outstanding features. All individuals and working collectives which are participating in it aim, in the first place, to fulfil and overfulfil the unified state plan. While increasing output, they paid special attention to improving quality, extending the range of products, reducing costs and raising labour productivity.

Staff members and employees have done their best to exploit the full potentials of their enterprises. In the search for ways and means of doing this, some Shanghai enterprises have initiated a most effective method: They organize staff members and employees to compare their own economic and technical norms with those of other enterprises in the same industry and find out where they fall behind others; they then analyse the reasons for their lag and by learning from the more advanced enterprises, work hard to close the gap. This method has been publicized and adopted with excellent results by enterprises throughout the country.

Potentials were also most effectively tapped by eliminating waste. Many small savings not only add up to large profits paid into the state treasury, but eloquently testify to the workers' enthusiasm and sense of responsibility towards the cause of socialist construction.

In the campaign, the centralized leadership of the various enterprises has been strengthened and management made more scientific. With leading cadres, technical personnel and workers working in close co-operation, production problems are tackled more effectively. By going into the front line of production and taking a direct part in productive labour, the leading cadres give better leadership and cement closer ties with the workers.

Socialist education among staff members and employees has played a most important role in the campaign. Outstanding workers and their deeds have been brought to public notice and the rank and file have set out enthusiastically to emulate them. This has further stimulated the initiative of the workers.

It is clear from the above that the present good situation in industry has come about as a result not of temporary factors but of factors which will remain operative for a long time. There is, therefore, every reason to expect a still greater industrial growth in the coming period.

Once More the Chorus

BESIDE themselves with joy because of the publication of the open letter of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., the U.S. imperialists, the Indian reactionaries and the Yugoslav revisionists have now joined in a concerted attack on the Chinese Communist Party, vying with each other in hurling invectives against the C.P.C. and sparing no effort to poison Sino-Soviet relations. On the heels of the Communist Parties of Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria and the German Socialist Unity Party, the leadership of the French and Italian Communist Parties have also followed the baton to attack the C.P.C.

U.S. Imperialism Attempts to Set U.S.S.R. Against China

Washington's attitude to the open letter is unequivocal. The very day the letter was published, the spokesman of the U.S. State Department lost no time in giving it the official blessing, saying that it was "very interesting." Washington officials, according to the *New York Times*, "were encouraged" by it. Kennedy himself, when asked if he agreed with the allegation in the letter that the policy of the Chinese Communists would lead to a world nuclear war, answered: "It would seem to be directed to that end."

The paid press of Wall Street added their voices to the smear campaign. They defamed the C.P.C. as "anti-white racists" (AP) and "warmongers" (UPI). They stigmatized China's policy as "a conspiracy against humanity" (*New York Herald Tribune*). They accused China of "wishing to reduce the world to smoking ruins, in the desperate expectation that among the ruins China would at last find her proper, predominant place" (columnist Joseph Alsop).

Disclosing what is in the minds of the U.S. ruling circles, many American papers emphasized the need to help the Soviet leader, who, they said, was in a "tight spot." *Newsweek* wrote: "The Administration is now convinced that the U.S. should offer Khrushchov maximum support in his dispute with Red China." State Department circles, reported AFP from Washington on July 14, felt that "within certain limits, the U.S. should facilitate Khrushchov's task in order to help the Soviets maintain their communist world authority in the face of the Chinese challenge." Some newspapers advised Kennedy to take advantage of the "excellent opportunity" provided by the open letter to make a "breakthrough" in U.S.-Soviet relations.

The Washington *Evening Star* saw in the open letter "great promise" for the U.S. ruling circles. It editorialized: "an eventual Soviet-American alliance does not seem altogether inconceivable." The *New York Herald Tribune* sounded even more confident: "The view is being ex-

pressed that, if there is a divorce between the Soviet Union and Red China, Moscow will in the end seek a marriage—or some kind of relationship—with the West. . . . The time may be nearer than we think when it will be in both our interests for the Soviet Union and the U.S. to stand against a war-minded Red China."

Indian Reaction Exploits Situation to Cadge Arms From West and U.S.S.R.

Boasting that the Soviet position represented forceful support for New Delhi's anti-China policy the Indian reactionaries and press did their best in slinging more mud at the Chinese Communist Party and attempts to poison Chinese-Soviet relations.

Patriot (July 16) tried to distort and traduce the C.P.C.'s stand on war and peace, declaring that "the Chinese rulers under the grip of Trotskyite and chauvinist ideas are, in the name of world revolution, seeking a solution to their manifold and complex internal problems in a new world war and trying to embroil the Soviet Union in a head-on clash with the U.S.A. . . . The Soviet Union, by openly denouncing this policy, has given ultimate proof of its sincere devotion to the cause of world peace and coexistence." The weekly *Link* too praised the Soviet open letter as "touching the heart with its passionate humanism and a sincerity which rings true," and declared that it "proves in a convincing manner that Peking is a warmonger, that all its prattle of world revolution has no connection with the actual requirements of the world revolutionary movement, and that its guiding ideas are nothing but a rehash of Trotskyism and crude chauvinism."

The Indian bourgeois press made no bones about the fact that New Delhi was using Soviet support to patch its torn and tattered cloak of "non-alignment." The pro-U.S. *Indian Express* commented on July 17: "In the new set of circumstances, the label 'non-alignment' has lost its pith and point and so we are free, more than ever before, to retain that label while doing everything required to get all the military aid that we can wangle from the West as well as from Moscow." Earlier, this paper noted: "The Russians don't care any more about the conclusions which the Chinese choose to draw. The Russians have even gone beyond the stage of indifference. They have tried with careful calculation to confront China with their intention to strengthen India's defence. . . . In fact the Kennedy Administration would be more than satisfied to keep Moscow on our side in our fight with Peking." Another Indian paper, *Statesman*, also admitted that Washington supported rather than opposed the seeking by New Delhi of military assistance from the Soviet Union in its fight against China. "Far from walking angrily into the foreign office with what were virtually notes of protests, the Western envoys should now, for reasons of their own, be eager to see the Soviet Union committed to strengthening India's defences against China," it wrote.

IIS, official mouthpiece of New Delhi, relayed on July 20 a PTI dispatch from Moscow, saying that "the ideological dispute between China and the Soviet Union is thus of great significance for India. . . . Observers believe that there is every possibility that the Soviet

Union would consider favourably India's need for defence equipment."

Tito Renegades Eager for Sino-Soviet Split

The Titoites made no secret of their hope for an immediate split between China and the Soviet Union. A Tanjug dispatch from Moscow dated July 23 gloated that "talks between the Soviet and Chinese Parties have failed." Describing Yugoslavia as the country "which helped plant the seeds of conflict," a correspondent of the U.S. paper *Washington Post* reported from Belgrade that Yugoslav "officials willingly discuss the Sino-Soviet struggle and the problems it poses" and "without exception those interviewed expect relations between Moscow and Peking to deteriorate further."

As expected, the Titoites extolled the Soviet open letter and expressed great satisfaction with the letter's "skilful defence" of them. Yugoslav papers exhausted their vocabulary of curses on the C.P.C., labelling it as "openly craving for war," "a standard bearer of the Trotsky variety," "upholding Stalinism and Stalinist methods," "inciting antagonism between the whites and the non-whites," and "calling for collective suicide." At the same time, they lauded the open letter to the skies, describing it as "a document of tremendous significance" (*Oslobodjenje*), "a solid, objective and conscientious analysis of basic problems of the contemporary world" (*Kommunist*), etc., etc.

Explaining why the Titoites were satisfied with the open letter, the correspondent of *Le Monde* (July 16) reported from Belgrade: "The Yugoslavs support the views of the Soviet leader all the more warmly because these views correspond on many points with the views which they themselves have held for many years regarding Chinese policy."

True to their renegade role, the Tito group have not hesitated to offer advice to the appropriate quarters. To their U.S. imperialist masters, they stressed that the Western powers, with the U.S. in the lead, "should help show that Premier Khrushchov's peaceful coexistence policy was the right one by giving tangible proof of their own desire for peace. An ideal opportunity to do so would be provided at the nuclear test-ban talks. . . ." (AFP report from Belgrade, July 14). To the leadership of the C.P.S.U., the Belgrade revisionists counselled: "Any concession to China with regard to its present views, however small, would cause failure to the entire socialist cause. . . . It is necessary to persist in the struggle to the end" (*Politika*). Yugoslavia, added the renegades, would "make its own contributions to the battle" (*Oslobodjenje*).

The Tito group are talking big. They have the effrontery to present themselves as a member of the international communist movement and are meddling shamelessly in Sino-Soviet relations.

French and Italian C.P. Malign C.P.C.

Hard on the heels of the publication of the open letter of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., the leadership of the French and Italian Communist Parties also turned their fire against the C.P.C. They have not hesitated to

distort the facts, stand truth on its head, and vilify the C.P.C.

The statement of the Political Bureau of the C.P.F. (July 19) accused the leaders of the C.P.C. of "openly taking issue with the theses approved by all, including those approved by their own Party" and of "splitting activities within the international communist movement and in the international democratic organizations." It maligned the views of the C.P.C. on war and peace, declaring that "a world war would bring death to hundreds of millions in a few days' time: countries like ours would become radio-active deserts. It is not possible to build a 'truly magnificent future' on such ruins." It accused the C.P.C. of "trying to lend credit to the belief that the struggle against a new world war is opposed to the just struggle of the peoples for their national independence," of "ignorance and contempt of the contributions of the working class and Communist Parties in the capitalist countries," and of "basing the struggle against exploitation and oppression not on class principles, but on the principle of what part of the world they belong to or what colour of skin they have."

Luigi Longo, Assistant General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party, was especially zealous in his attack on the C.P.C. In a signed editorial published in *L'Unita* (July 21) he accused the C.P.C. of shattering the people's hopes in the Sino-Soviet talks and "intensifying intolerable splitting activities." In line with the Soviet open letter, he heaped groundless charges on the C.P.C., such as "distorting" and "negating" the Moscow Statement and Declaration, "not believing in the possibility of tying the hands of the imperialist blocs and preventing them from starting a new world war," "being divorced from reality," "taking a dogmatic and scholastic attitude towards the questions of peace and revolution," and "not understanding the concrete conditions of our time." Earlier, in a speech made in Milan on July 15, Longo viciously attacked the C.P.C. and tried to blame it for making public the differences between the fraternal Parties. At the same time he said that "the question is not to find out who started the debate, but, what is more important, is that the Chinese side has used sharp and hostile language." Longo also tried to answer criticisms from the ranks of the Italian Communist Party that their leadership did not publish the Chinese statement by accusing the C.P.C. of "conducting sectarian activities."

GUOZI SHUDIAN ANNOUNCEMENT

Certain persons with ulterior motives, forging the imprint of the **GUOZI SHUDIAN** bookstore of China, have printed and circulated bogus copies of "Publication News From China" in which they announce the publication of a book, "Stalin on World Revolution," purportedly written by Chairman Mao Tse-tung on the tenth anniversary of the death of J.V. Stalin.

GUOZI SHUDIAN hereby declares that it has never announced the publication of such a book in any issue of its catalogue "Publication News From China," nor has such a book ever been published by any publishing house in China.

GUOZI SHUDIAN P.O. BOX 399, Peking, China

ROUND THE WORLD

Pakistan

No to U.S. Dictation

Washington is resorting to the usual pressure tactics in an attempt to make Pakistan toe the U.S. line in its foreign policy. When Pakistan International Airlines started negotiations with the Chinese civil aviation authorities for a Pakistan-China air service agreement, the State Department spokesman openly expressed "disquiet," because the proposed agreement was "an unfortunate breach" of what he called "free world solidarity." U.S. shipping lines carrying U.S. "aid" goods then suddenly increased freight charges to the Pakistan port of Chittagong, while the U.S. press came out with a rash of reports of a possible stoppage of U.S. "aid" to Pakistan.

Pakistan, however, is giving a resounding rebuff to such crude tactics. Communications Minister Abdul Sabur Khan declared in a public statement that the "Americans have no right to dictate to us on our international relations and foreign policy." Fazlul Quader Chowdhury, Minister for Education, Food and Agriculture, answered the U.S. spokesman's threats with a reminder that Pakistan is "an independent nation and free to formulate its own foreign policy." Typical of the reaction of the Pakistan public is this statement by Zainuddin Khan, Chairman of the National Workers Committee, who said: "We, the patriotic

people of Pakistan, are prepared to starve rather than barter away our sovereignty for a few bags of wheat or a few dollars."

The Pakistan people are getting steadily more critical and angry about the U.S. policy of assisting the arms buildup in India, which threatens Pakistan's security, and U.S. meddling in Pakistan's external and internal policies. Press criticism of Washington is increasing. Anti-U.S. demonstrations have taken place in Karachi.

New Delhi

Buttering Up to the Chiang Gang

Nobody can say that in striking up a working relationship the Indian Government and the Chiang Kai-shek gang are not showing ingenuity — though it tends to take somewhat bizarre forms. Some issues back this column quoted a report from the *Christian Science Monitor* about an unannounced visit of a Chiang "envoy" to New Delhi and Chiang agents helping to run an Indian concentration camp for overseas Chinese. Last week a Chiang delegation of "Buddhist monks" turned up in India and New Delhi gave it the red-carpet treatment.

Prime Minister Nehru personally received the delegation. Home Minister Shastri and Law Minister A.K. Sen took time off to talk to the guests, the former about — the "overseas Chinese question." The Indian authorities' in-

terest in the pious delegation extended to giving it plenty of opportunities to attack the People's Republic of China in public.

According to the Indian paper *Statesman* (July 18), Sham Nath, India's Deputy Minister for Information and Broadcasting, announced to the press that All-India Radio had engaged certain Chiang elements from Hong-kong to broadcast its news in Chinese. On its part the Chiang gang has invited India to attend the "Second Asian Basketball Meet" in Taipei later this year. Now New Delhi is considering reciprocating by having the Chiang gang take part in a Buddhist cultural exhibition scheduled for sometime next year in India.

All this makes it clear: In its increasing subservience to Washington, New Delhi is courting the friendship of the Chiang gang and ever more openly lending itself to the U.S. imperialist scheme of creating "two Chinas."

Ecuador

Washington and the Coup

The Ecuadorian coup d'etat of July 11 followed a now familiar pattern in Latin America. Pro-U.S., reactionary officers seized power and formed a junta. They established strict military rule and started to mass-arrest progressives and patriots in all parts of the country. In Quito and Guayaquil, demonstrators against the coup were shot down in the streets. President Arosemena, accused of "ineffectiveness in fighting communism," was thrown out of the country.

The Arosemena government fell because it bowed to pressure from the ultra-reactionary military clique. Under the sway of the military, it broke off relations with revolutionary Cuba, toed the U.S. line in its foreign policy and sought to suppress the democratic forces at home. When these measures failed to curb the people's growing struggle, Washington replaced Arosemena with an outright military dictatorship.

The Kennedy Administration is trying to give the impression that it has nothing to do with the coup. But this make-believe is futile. The U.S. press abounds in reports revealing the black hands of U.S. interventionists busy at work.

Following the military seizure of power in Guatemala last March, U.S.

THE PASSING SHOW

Quick Tears, Long Sorrow

White racists in South Africa these days are stocking up with a "pocket-size tear-gas dispenser operated like a can of push-button insect repellent." Each container holds about 80 shots or, as the ads put it, "enough to deal with a whole mob." Sales are brisk to "whites only." It was invented by a man who worked on gases for the German Nazis. Its makers claim that it blinds victims for up to ten minutes. They evidently forgot to add that, to start with, the user must be permanently blind to the future. They say "it leaves no lasting effects." They forgot to mention a legacy of disgust and hate for the user and his own corruption and moral degradation.



News and World Report in its April 15 issue predicted "a rash of more military coups (in Latin America) in the months ahead." And the *Christian Science Monitor* in an article entitled "Nod to Militarists: New U.S. Policy in Latin America" (April 22), makes it quite plain that current Washington policy towards the continent emphasizes the use of local military reaction, particularly military dictatorships, to put down the rising people's movements. After the latest coup, while State Department officials hemmed and hawed, "qualified observers" in Washington were reported to have observed that Arosemena's personal behaviour was inappropriate to his "high position."

The Ecuadorian putsch was stage-managed by Washington. Like the coups in Argentina, Peru and Guatemala earlier this year, here is a clear case of Yankee imperialism exporting counter-revolution.

Students' Seminar

Struggle Between Two Lines

The Students' Seminar of the Underdeveloped World which took place recently in Salvador City, Brazil, was an encounter between a revolutionary line and a non-revolutionary line. A struggle between the two permeated the discussion of such topical questions as national liberation, world peace and the tasks of students of all countries.

There was the delegate from Chile who called for the "creation of a world of peaceful coexistence among different beliefs, different political thoughts and different political parties" under which "democratic and all other forms of government, from the capitalist to the Marxist, should be preserved." There was the observer from the Soviet Union who waxed eloquent about general and complete disarmament; and there was also the observer from the German Democratic Republic who advanced the idea that the policy of peaceful coexistence could prevent the imperialists from starting war. Then there was the Yugoslav delegate who took this opportunity to distort the view of the revolutionaries on war and peace. They were all rebuffed.

Hernando Lopez, delegate of Colombia, said: "In order to preserve the rule of imperialism, which the popular masses oppose, revisionists and

opportunists are trying to wreck the people's struggle in the name of peaceful coexistence. Under the excuse of working for peaceful coexistence, the opportunists call for the scrapping of all weapons, for weapons, they say, are dangerous and may lead to new wars. These people do not know, however, that the state apparatus which is armed can be removed only by means of arms."

Jose Lopez of Cuba condemned U.S. imperialism for its aggression against his country and for menacing world peace. "The struggle for peace," he said, "is not decided by a piece of paper."

Eligio Salas of Panama declared that the principal struggle waged by the people of the underdeveloped countries of the American continent should be the struggle against U.S. imperialism and the big plantation owners.

Fidelis Cabral of Portuguese Guinea said that Africa should fight on two fronts: armed struggle in the form of guerrilla warfare or popular uprising and struggle against neo-colonialism.

Chu Liang, head of the Chinese delegation, stressed that the destiny of students is closely linked with that of their peoples; students can have a brilliant future only when national liberation is achieved, thus opening up possibilities to develop the national economy and to end a country's backwardness and poverty. The main task confronting the students of Asia, Africa and Latin America therefore continues to be to fight against imperialism and to strive to win and safeguard national independence.

At the seminar an anti-China farce reminiscent of that at the World Congress of Women in Moscow was staged by some people working behind the scenes. First the Indian delegate defied the rules to raise the Sino-Indian boundary question and to attack China. Then a Chinese spokesman was denied the right of reply. When the next day the head of the Chinese delegation Chu Liang read a statement exposing India's diversionary tactics, this was used as a pretext by the executive chairman to stop him from delivering the speech. This ruling was challenged and, by 10 votes to 2 with some delegates abstaining, Chu Liang's right to speak was upheld. The schemers were disconcerted and Chu Liang's speech drew repeated applause. Subsequently a Brazilian dele-

gate told him: "The majority of the Brazilian people stand by you!"

U.S.A.

Uncle Sam in the Red

As a result of the Kennedy Administration's policy of piling up armaments and global commitments to world reaction, the U.S. has just suffered the blow of another budget deficit: It was \$6,200 million in the red for fiscal 1963 (July 1, 1962-June 30, 1963). This means that in two years' housekeeping, the "whizz-kids" of the New Frontier in Washington have run up a deficit of \$12,500 million, and this despite the fact that when Kennedy announced his draft budget for fiscal 1963 in January last year he forecast a surplus of \$500 million. The new deficit won't help U.S. national credit, particularly with the total U.S. national debt reaching the record high of \$305,000 million on May 30.

Meanwhile, according to the Federal Reserve Bank, gold stocks in the U.S. decreased by another \$50 million during the week ending July 17. This brought the national gold reserve down to \$15,633 million, far below the \$16,000 million mark generally considered to be "minimum." Another of Kennedy's promises, made during a television speech in August last year, was that he would eliminate the U.S. international balance of payments deficit by the end of this year. With the coming of 1963, however, the payments deficit in the first quarter had shot up at an annual rate of \$3,200 million (a 50 per cent increase over last year). This caused a big run on U.S. gold holdings.

By the end of 1962, the U.S. had been running an international payments deficit for five consecutive years to reach a total of \$15,800 million. This made U.S. gold reserves decline from \$22,000 million in 1958 to some \$15,600 million now — a drop of nearly 30 per cent. Over the same period, foreign claims and claims of international agencies rose to \$25,400 million; so with \$12,200 million worth of gold bullion tied up by law to back up the U.S. currency, Washington has less than \$3,500 million worth of "free gold" with which to pay its debts. As the *U.S. News and World Report* warns, if foreigners with titles to dollars decide they want gold instead, things could quickly "become embarrassing."

POETRY

Peking Commemorates Mayakovsky

The 70th anniversary of the birth of V. Mayakovsky, the great revolutionary poet of the Soviet Union, was commemorated in Peking in activities spread over the past fortnight. A meeting of Chinese poets and poetry lovers heard recitations of his verses and new poems dedicated to him by contemporary Chinese poets. *Renmin Ribao* devoted three-quarters of a page to a commemorative article by the critic An Chi. The current issue of *Shikan*, a national poetry magazine, carried two other commemorative articles and a poem in his honour.

The capital's most distinguished poets attended the commemorative meeting held on July 19, where the eminent poet Tsang Ke-chia in his opening address hailed Mayakovsky as a "staunch proletarian revolutionary fighter, whose powerful and alert outlook embraced the world revolution." and whose poetry "incites the peoples to rise, to fight, and is a potent weapon of vigorous attack on the enemy."

Then they and the rest of a keenly responsive audience listened to recitals of Mayakovsky's immortal *Vladimir Ilyich Lenin* and the militant *Left March*; *The Best Poem* and *Hands Off China!* in support of China's anti-imperialist struggle; *Cross-section of a Skyscraper* and *Broadway*, biting satires on U.S. imperialism; and *Dragging Out the Future by the Scruff of Its Neck*, *Young Guard*, *Secret of Youth*, and *Scum*, giving timely warning to the young Soviet generation to beware of the influences of corrupt capitalist ideas.

The poets Chao Pu-chu and Liang Shang-chuan recited their new poems in praise of the poet: *Salute! You Drummer of the Streets* and *The Bomb and the Banner*. Li Ying contributed *The Song in Our Hearts* and Cheng Kuang-jui *A Conversation With Mayakovsky*.

An Chi's article in the *Renmin Ribao* of July 28 reviewing the life and work of Mayakovsky recalls Mayakovsky's wish that his poems should go down to posterity not like Eros' arrows or

patinated antique coins, but as "old but powerful weapons." He wanted his poems to be "not just lines of words, but ranks of soldiers." Mayakovsky was a fighter; his poetry, his weapon — such was his life.

The poet dedicated his works to the proletarian cause early in the course of the October Revolution. He wrote a stream of agitational poems and drew some of the most vivid propaganda posters of the time when he worked on the ROSTA (Russian Telegraph Agency) "Window of Satire." His revolutionary fervour made him forget the cold of the studio where he worked and the firewood which served him as a pillow. At the close of the civil war, Mayakovsky threw himself with great energy into the tasks of socialist construction.

The young Soviet republic met difficulties aplenty in the periods of revolution and construction. Mayakovsky neither tried to hide them nor to whitewash them, but met them head on with true revolutionary optimism. In *Very Good!* he loudly proclaimed:

*Our days are sweet
because they are hard.*

He was confident that a bright morning would come in the wake of these struggles. In *Verlaine and Cezanne* he wrote:

*Forward
to tomorrow;*

*Trousers
swishing
as we march.*

When the years of war and acute economic difficulties were left behind and peaceful construction began, Mayakovsky did not regard the class struggle as being over. He criticized people who let "pastoral songs" replace "militant marches." His poems were whiplashes against those who wanted to rest and take things easy in mid-journey. He warned his people against imperialism. "The enemy surrounds our country, scuttling here and there." He wanted his people "to be ever ready," the masses "to rise at the first alarm." He reminded his people of their internal enemies. "The fight is not over!" he cried. He exposed the mad attacks of the kulaks, the rumour-mongers and those who wanted to lead socialist construction astray; the busy speculators and the

embezzlers, the capitalist influences which sought to corrupt the revolution.

World revolution was ever in Mayakovsky's mind. He was in the front ranks of the world proletarian movement but he was ever attentive to the struggles of all the oppressed peoples. He said to British workers on strike: "Your joy is our joy; your sorrow our sorrow." He used fiery language to pour out his wrath on the bloody suppressors of anti-fascist Viennese workers, and opportunists among the Italian Social-Democrats. He said to a "workers' China": "Give us your hand in everlasting friendship!" He enthusiastically acclaimed China's Canton Uprising; he prophesied that the imperialists will be driven out of China. In *Hands Off China!* he sent a fighting call to the Chinese people:

*Four hundred million people
are not a herd of cattle.
People of China, shout louder:
"Hands off
China!"*

*It is time
to drag these scoundrels out,
And boot them over
China's walls.*

In *Very Good!* there is a whole canto in memory of the martyrs buried in the Kremlin wall. He described them as being unable to rest in peace, thinking of the revolution, not only in their own country, but throughout the world. He told us: the world revolution is bequeathed to us by the revolutionary martyrs, this should never be forgotten by the heirs of the October Revolution.

Mayakovsky loved peace, but he did not go down on his knees to beg for it. In appealing for peace, he warned the people to be ever vigilant against the war plots of the imperialists. In *All Quiet in the West*, he wrote:

*We
want peace.
But if they
dare to touch us,*

*We
will clench our teeth
and form our ranks.*

*The warmongers
will see
opposed
A rising workers' front!*

It is because of all this, the author of the article says, that Mayakovsky's poems are dearly loved by the people. At one recital of his poetry, when the poet recited his poem *Very Good!* and came to the place where he said: "Lenin is in our minds, guns are in our hands," a soldier in the audience abruptly stood up and said: "And your poetry is in our hearts, Comrade Mayakovsky!" Mayakovsky's works shine with the light of the October Revolution, with the thought of Leninism. The author concludes: "In commemorating the poet today, we Chinese people find this spirit and this thought very close to our hearts."

Tsang Ke-chia, chief editor of *Shikan* (Poetry), in an article in that magazine, gives a glowing appraisal of Mayakovsky as a great proletarian poet. He recalls that Chinese translations of Mayakovsky's works were made as early as 1937. [A five-volume selected works of 2,800 pages was issued by the People's Literature Publishing House of Peking in 1959.] His poetry has accompanied Chinese poets through long years of struggles, and given them invincible strength.

"Mayakovsky lives still in our fighting ranks; his spirit is alive among Chinese poets," Tsang Ke-chia said in his article. "He is our example in struggle, our guide in the creation of revolutionary poetry. We Chinese poets strive to reflect our great era with like enthusiasm and power, to sing of the present and future of our socialist construction, and to fight imperialism — in particular U.S. imperialism — and all other reactionaries and the left-overs of history that obstruct our road of advance."

STAGE

The Army's Own Entertainers

A 12-man amateur concert troupe of People's Liberation Army men gained the top of a mountain position on the Fukien front but found only five men on duty at the post that day. They wiped their perspiring faces and got ready to put on a show. "Hey, wait a minute," one of the men at the post said, "we're only five here—" Notwithstanding, the 12 performed for the five, with no less spirit than they would have done for 500.

Making short trips of a week or so each time, this group of army entertainers makes the rounds of every position guarded by the men of its regiment. Its "props" are simple: a gong and a drum, an accordion, two *erh hu* — two-stringed Chinese violins, a flute. Its programme is rich: music and poetry, short skits, folk ballad-singing, *kuaiban*, or reciting verses to the beat of bamboo castanets, local opera airs, "chalk talks," and sometimes a potpourri of all in lively, unconstrained style.

The troupe, like others in the modern P.L.A., keeps up the grand tradition born in the earliest days of the Chinese Red Army when soldier agit-prop teams spread the revolutionary message far and wide. These teams heartened the men on the Long March. They helped build the democratic liberated areas during the war against the Japanese invaders and went forward with the revolutionary people's armies in the War of Liberation. In the modern army of New China, as one might expect, amateur concert troupes have a bigger artistic arsenal at their disposal and a higher level of technique; but one thing remains the same — the shining revolutionary spirit that animates them.

Peking sampled their fresh and inspiring art recently when the 12-man troupe mentioned above and another five-man troupe of a company, both from Fukien, gave public performances here. These two had done so well that they were chosen to take their shows to the capital, and critics and audiences were immensely impressed.

Here is a typical programme: *Ever Ready* — a group ballad, with plenty of action and humour, describing the busy training and preparations of the coastal defence guards as they got ready to smash Chiang Kai-shek's loudly touted scheme for invasion of the mainland last summer. *In Praise of the "Red" Third Squad* — introducing the men and deeds which gained that squad the honourable title of "Red." It was sung to a *haju* opera air of Shanghai by a talented young P.L.A. fighter hailing from that city. *The Poetry Contest* — in the lively traditional form of a master poet and his challengers extemporizing poem

against poem to see who finally silences the others — with farming cooperation as the theme. *Stormy Waves of the Caribbean* — a dramatic poem on the lessons of the recent Caribbean crisis. Two men recite it with telling humour, acting with vivid, caricatured movements.

All the acts are short and punchy with that infectious spirit and spontaneity that characterizes the best amateur art. Dialogues and verses have a fresh humour; singing and acting are expressive; instrumental performances are fully up to professional standards.

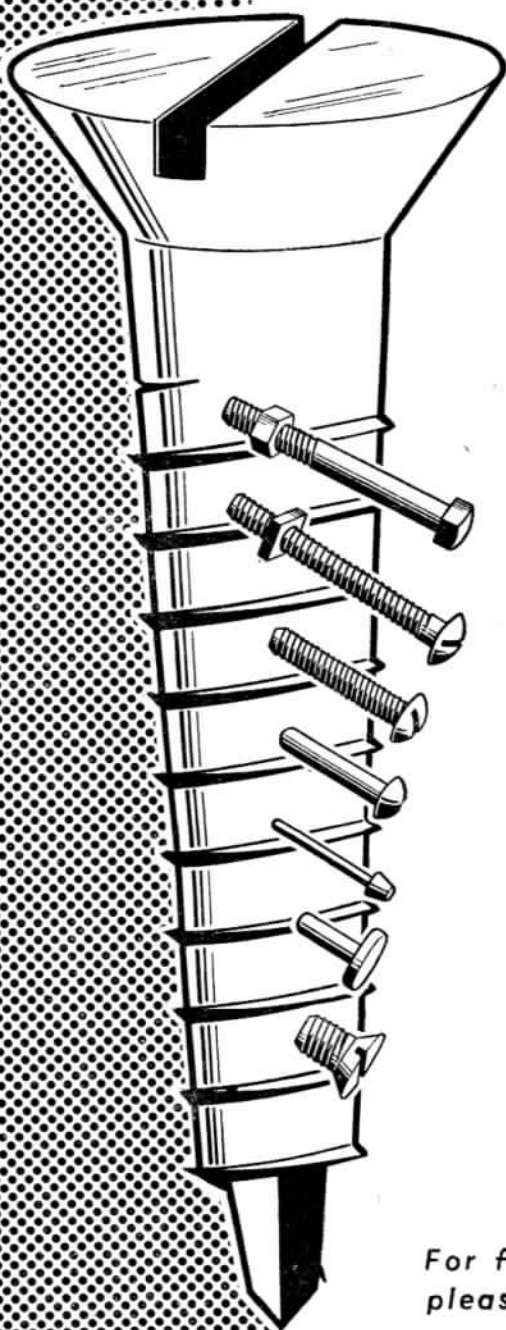
There are tens of thousands of such amateur concert troupes in the people's forces today, growing naturally out of the soldiers' regular cultural activities. Their members gather together for short periods to write their scripts, rehearse or perform. The rest of the time they join in routine training in their respective units where they also help to teach and spread their art. Their shows are extremely popular in all ranks.

The acts we saw in Peking, mostly composed by the concert troupe members themselves, reflect the spirit and character of their creators. These are men of high revolutionary enthusiasm. All 17 men in the two troupes mentioned, for instance, are outstanding soldiers who have received citations as exemplary all-round soldiers or "Outstanding Youth League Members," or been awarded other honours or commendations. Their works reflect the traditions or current tasks of the army and are clarion calls to action; they have the innate nobility of thought and sentiment of the revolutionary soldier with the gusto, humour and human sympathy of men of the people.

With amateur artists found in great numbers among the officers and men, there is no lack of talent. The concert troupes pick the best and maintain a high level of artistry. Of the five men in the smaller troupe that performed in Peking, four can play six kinds of musical instruments such as the *erh hu*, the flute, etc.; all can play five kinds of percussion instruments such as drums and gongs. All are adept at ballad-singing, acting, dancing and reciting.

HARDWARE

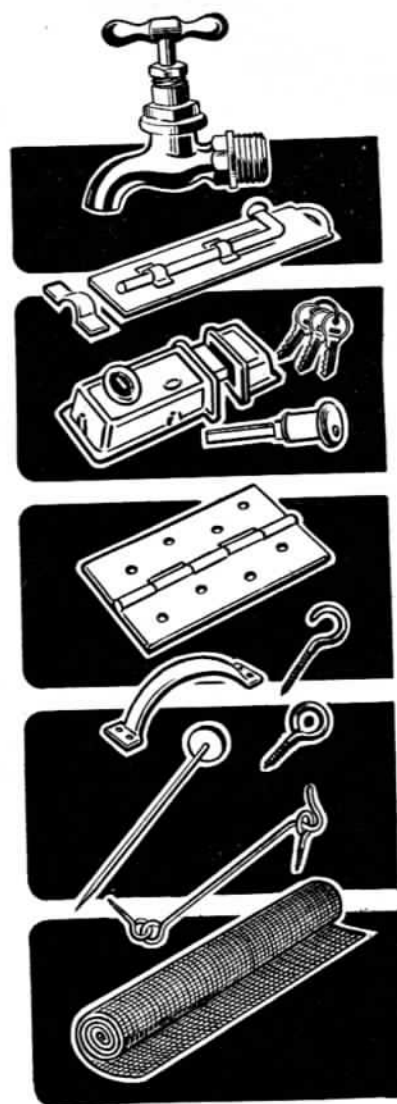
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