

PEKING REVIEW

22

May 29, 1964

Foreign Minister Chen Yi's Letters on Laotian Situation

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Statement of Japanese C.P.

On Punishment of Shiga and Suzuki

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How To Be a Good Communist

Liu Shao-chi

Liu Shao-chi's well-known work, *How To Be a Good Communist*, was written in July 1939. It gives a penetrating elucidation of the universal Marxist-Leninist truth that the proletariat, while changing the objective world, must at the same time change itself, and it sums up the experience of the Chinese Communists in educating and remoulding themselves in the revolutionary struggles. This book has played an important role in helping Chinese Communists in their efforts to temper themselves.

The author has recently made some changes in style and some additions, and the revised text was published in the double issue of *Hongqi* (*Red Flag*), No. 15-16, 1962. The present English translation follows the revised Chinese text.



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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

May 29, 1964 Vol. VII No. 22

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THE WEEK

Among the major events of the week:

- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium led by Jacques Grippa, Secretary of the Central Committee, arrived in Peking last week for a visit.

- Foreign Minister Chen Yi, in his letter to the Co-Chairmen and participating nations of the Geneva Conference, suggested that a conference be held in Phnom Penh next month to discuss first the Laotian question.

He also sent a letter in reply to the British Foreign Secretary's May 19 message to the Chinese Government, which misrepresented the real situation in Laos.

- *Renmin Ribao* in its May 25 commentary declared that U.S. imperialism must not be allowed to bring the U.N. into Indo-China.

- The All-China Athletic Federation supports the decision taken by 13 Arab countries to boycott the Olympic Games if Indonesia is not invited to participate.

- A Hsinhua News Agency commentary exposed the letter forged by U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek agents to frame the nine Chinese unwarrantedly arrested last month by the Brazilian authorities.

- An Indian aircraft intruded on May 24 into China's air space in the Tibet region and engaged in prolonged reconnoitring and harassing activities.

- The Chinese press published:

- the resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party expelling Yoshio Shiga and Ichizo Suzuki from the Party.

- the statement of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party exposing the collusion of Yoshio Shiga and Ichizo Suzuki with the modern revisionists. It calls on all Party members to struggle to the end against traitorous, anti-Party acts.

- an article from the April issue of the Vietnamese journal *Hoc Tap* by Lieutenant-General Hoang Van Thai, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Vietnamese People's Army. It stresses the importance of mastering the Marxist-Leninist military line of the Party and combating revisionist influence in the military field.

- a speech by M.H. Lukman, First Vice-Chairman of the Indonesian Communist Party, at the May 23 mass rally in Djakarta celebrating the 44th anniversary of the founding of the Party. He said that the Indonesian Communist Party would wage an uncompromising struggle against revisionism.

Belgian C.P. Delegation in Peking

The delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium received a warm welcome on its arrival in Peking on May 20. Led by Jacques Grippa, Secretary of the Central Committee, it has come for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. The Belgian comrades were

greeted at the airport by Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the C.P.C., and other leading Party officials.

On the evening of May 22, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party gave a banquet in honour of Jacques Grippa and his colleagues. Liu Shao-chi and Chu Teh, Vice-Chairmen of the C.P.C.'s Central Committee, and Teng Hsiao-

ping were among those present. At the banquet, both hosts and guests toasted the solidarity between the Chinese and Belgian Communist Parties based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

That afternoon, Liu Shao-chi and Teng Hsiao-ping met with Jacques Grippa and the other Belgian comrades and held talks with them in a cordial atmosphere.

Chairman Mao Receives Austrian Comrades

Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, on May 21 received and had a cordial talk with Theo Heiss, head of the delegation of the Austrian Marxist-Leninist journal *Rote Fahne* and members of his delegation. The Austrian comrades arrived in the latter part of April for a friendly visit at the invitation of the editorial department of *Renmin Ribao*.

China Backs Boycott of Olympic Games

Thirteen Arab countries have decided to boycott the Olympic Games to be held in Tokyo next October if Indonesia is not invited to participate. The decision, reached at the May 20 meeting of the Arab League Council, expresses the determination of the Arab people to uphold Asian-African solidarity and oppose the high-handed action of the International Olympic Committee (I.O.C.) controlled by U.S. imperialism. The All-China Athletic Federation firmly supports this action.

Issuing a statement condemning the I.O.C. for being a tool of U.S. imperialism, a spokesman of the federation recalled that this international organization, taking its cue from the U.S. imperialists, had arrogantly intervened in the Fourth Asian Games held in August 1962 in Djakarta when the Indonesian Government and people refused to allow Israel and the Chiang Kai-shek clique in Taiwan to take part. Later it passed a resolution prohibiting Indonesia from participating in the Olympic Games for an indefinite period. "The I.O.C. makes

great play with the slogan that politics should not meddle with sports," said the spokesman, "but it is actually engaging in all kinds of political intrigues hostile to the newly emerging forces."

The spokesman cited facts to show the I.O.C.'s discrimination against Asian and African peoples, manipulation of international sports and obstruction of the development of sports in the newly emerging countries. "The unanimous decision of the 13 Arab countries to boycott the Olympic Games," he declared, "is a courageous act on the part of the Arab countries and people to oppose the monopoly and manipulation of international sports affairs by the I.O.C. backed by the United States. It is an expression of the great unity of the Asian-African peoples and the newly emerging forces. We are confident that this action will have the sympathy and support of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and all who uphold justice throughout the world."

African Liberation Day

The Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity greeted African Liberation Day, which fell on May 25, with a pledge of support for the African people in their struggle to win and safeguard their national independence.

The summit conference of the heads of independent African states held in Addis Ababa last year designated May 25 as African Liberation Day. The call was sent out to all the African people to rally their strength and root out new and old colonialism from their continent. The Addis Ababa decision and call have the support of the Chinese people and all those fighting against imperialism and colonialism the world over.

In its statement issued on May 24, the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity hailed the advance made by the African people in their fight for independence and liberty. It stressed that the people of the Asian and African countries still faced the common task of opposing imperialism and colonialism, and pledged firm support to the people of the newly

emerging African countries now waging a resolute struggle to eliminate colonial influences and domination, intervention, subversion and aggression by imperialism and new and old colonialism. "An awakened, militant and advanced Africa is forging ahead," the statement said. "The current international situation is extremely favourable to the liberation struggle of the African people. By closing their ranks and persevering in the struggle, the African people will eventually drive the forces of imperialism and new and old colonialism out of Africa."

Chinese Trade Exhibition in Chile

The Chinese economic and trade exhibition opened in Santiago, capital of Chile, on May 16. Over 13,000 people visited it on the first day. Before the week was out, the number rose to 150,000.

More than 500 Chilean guests attended the opening. They included the chief judge of the Supreme Court, the director of the research department of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, leaders of the United Confederation of Labour of Chile, the director of the Central Bank of Chile, the president of the Chile-China Cultural Institute, members of parliament, and representatives of industrial, commercial, cultural and educational circles.

Chang Kuang-tou, head of the Chinese exhibition delegation, spoke at the opening ceremony. He expressed the hope that the exhibition would help promote friendship and economic and trade relations between China and Chile. Noting that China had trade relations with more than 100 countries and regions throughout the world, he said that China wanted to work together with the people of the Latin American countries to break down all obstacles to the development of trade relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Guillermo del Pedregal, president of the Chilean sponsors' committee for the Chinese economic and trade exhibition, also spoke at the ceremony. He praised the excellent quality of the Chinese products

(Continued on p.21.)

Foreign Minister Chen Yi's Letter to the Co-Chairmen and Participant Countries of the Geneva Conference

— Suggesting a Meeting in Phnom Penh in June to
First Discuss the Laotian Question —

The situation in Laos is becoming increasingly grave . . . U.S. air force bombing and reconnaissance flights over Laotian territory are the first step of direct U.S. armed intervention in Laos. . . . In the meantime, the U.S. and its followers have intensified their attacks and aggressive activities against Cambodia and are openly scheming to extend the war of aggression which they are waging in southern Viet Nam, thereby seriously endangering peace and security in Indo-China as a whole. . . . The Chinese Government considers that it has become imperative and urgent to convene a conference of the participants of the Geneva agreements in order first to save Laos from this threatening situation. . . . It also hopes that, to facilitate the early convening of the conference, the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference will promote a meeting of the three groups in Laos to form a delegation representing all the three Laotian forces to attend the conference.

May 26, 1964

The situation in Laos is becoming increasingly grave. The United States engineered the military coup d'etat in Vientiane single-handed and has been using the Rightist coup d'etat clique to hold Prince Souvanna Phouma under duress and to undermine the Government of National Union, thus making the outbreak of a general civil war in Laos touch-and-go. It has been the hope of the Chinese Government that, through the efforts of the Co-Chairmen, the Laotian situation could be somewhat eased through the tripartite consultations; but contrary to our expectations it has further deteriorated in the past few days.

In the present situation in Laos the Laotian Government of National Union and the International Commission have become paralysed, Vientiane has become a world of terror ruled by rampaging troops and police of the Rightist group, and the United States has taken the first step of direct armed intervention in Laos through its air force's bombing and reconnoitring flights over Laotian territory. The United States is planning to send its troops to Thailand, from where they intend to enter Laos.

May 29, 1964

In the meantime, the United States and its followers have intensified their attacks and aggressive activities against Cambodia and are openly engineering to extend the war of aggression in southern Viet Nam. In this way, the peace and security of Indo-China as a whole are seriously endangered.

In view of the above, the Chinese Government considers that it has become imperative and urgent to convene a conference of the participants of the Geneva agreements as proposed by Prince Sihanouk on April 22 and by the French Government on May 20 and seconded by the Government of the Soviet Union, in order first to save Laos from this ominous situation.

The Chinese Government suggests that the 14-nation Geneva conference of foreign ministers should be convened in Phnom Penh, the capital of the Kingdom of Cambodia, in June to discuss first the Laotian question.

The Chinese Government hopes that, to enable the early convening of the conference, the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference will immediately take all possible measures to promote the meeting of the three groups in Laos in order to form a delegation representing all the three Laotian forces to attend the conference.

Foreign Minister Chen Yi's Reply to British Foreign Secretary on Laotian Situation

- In his recent message to the Chinese Government, the British Foreign Secretary misrepresented the uprising of the neutralist troops in the Plain of Jars as a military attack launched by the Neo Lao Haksat troops and requested the Chinese Government to use its influence with the Neo Lao Haksat. The Chinese Government states with regret that it cannot but refuse this request.
- The U.S. has been using the Rightist coup d'etat clique in Laos to hold Prince Phouma under duress and to step up activities to undermine the Laotian Government of National Union and take over the neutralist forces. These machinations have aroused the anger of all patriotic forces in Laos. The neutralist troops' uprising in the Plain of Jars is the inevitable outcome of the military coup in Vientiane.
- The Chinese Government believes that Prince Phouma fully understands that, by working for the co-operation of the three Laotian groups as the leader of the neutralist group, he is respected by the Laotian people, but that otherwise, if he becomes the leader of the Rightist group, which is alleged to incorporate both the neutralist and Rightist groups, he will completely forfeit his political standing.
- The U.S. is trying to create a new pretext for extending its aggression and intervention in Laos. The peace and security of Laos and the whole of Indo-China are seriously endangered.
- Britain, as a Co-Chairman of the Geneva Conference, far from performing its duty, has echoed the U.S. in using the uprising of the Laotian neutralist troops as a pretext for a false accusation against the Neo Lao Haksat and openly supported the dispatch by the U.S. of its aircraft for direct aggression in Laos. Such practice is incompatible with its capacity as Co-Chairman of the Geneva Conference. China hopes that the British Government will give serious consideration to her suggestion and uphold the Geneva agreements.

May 26, 1964.

The Chinese Government has received the British Foreign Secretary's message of May 19 in which he misrepresented the uprising of the neutralist troops in the Plain of Jars on May 16 as a military attack launched by the Neo Lao Haksat troops and, basing himself on this perverted account, requested the Chinese Government to use its influence with the Neo Lao Haksat. The Chinese Government states with regret that it cannot but refuse this request.

The facts are clear. Ever since the military coup d'etat in Vientiane on April 19, the United States has been using the Rightist coup d'etat clique in Laos to

hold Prince Souvanna Phouma under duress and energetically to undermine the Laotian Government of National Union and annex the neutralist forces. These sinister machinations have aroused the anger of all the patriotic forces in Laos. The uprising of the neutralist troops in the Plain of Jars on May 16 was the inevitable outcome of the military coup in Vientiane of April 19.

After the coup the United States and its lackeys used hard and soft measures in turn against Prince Souvanna Phouma. They thought their many tricks very successful, but actually they laid quite bare their underhand designs. Why did they at first put Prince Phouma under house arrest? Because he presided over

the talks of the tripartite leaders in the Plain of Jars and, together with the Neo Lao Haksat, stood for the neutralization of Luang Prabang and Vientiane and worked for the application of the political programme of the Government of National Union. Why did they later release Prince Phouma from house arrest? Because he remained under duress and they believed it more advantageous to present him as the leader of the Rightist group as against the Laotian patriotic forces and ascribe to him the serious responsibility of undermining the Laotian Government of National Union, the tripartite agreements and the Geneva agreements, rather than themselves overthrowing the Government of National Union in a naked and direct manner. Here lies the whole secret behind the Savannakhet clique's declaration that it was "dissolved" and had "disappeared," that it had handed all its troops over to Prince Phouma, and so on and so forth.

The actual facts also show who rules the roast in Vientiane today. A most telling proof is the fact that, apart from the single exception of the neutralist General Amkha Soukhavong, the National Army Command as reported not long ago consisted wholly of officers of the Savannakhet clique, including the leading figures in the coup d'etat. Is it not clear enough whether it is the Savannakhet clique which has handed over its troops, or the neutralist troops which have been annexed? In fact, Vientiane is completely under the military control of the Savannakhet Rightist clique, the so-called revolutionary committee of the Rightist coup d'etat clique is still issuing orders and the city is under the pall of unprecedented terror. There the safety of the representatives of the Neo Lao Haksat and other patriots is devoid of any guarantee. Even the office of the Polish delegation on the International Commission in Laos and the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in Laos are surrounded by troops of the Savannakhet clique, electricity and telephones are cut off and personnel of the Vietnamese Embassy have been unwarrantedly detained. Yet Prince Phouma, who is said to have recovered full authority, has been helpless in the face of all this. In these circumstances, how can one blame the Ministers of the neutralist group and the Neo Lao Haksat who were forced to leave Vientiane for refusing to return?

Since Prince Phouma is held under duress by the Savannakhet Rightist clique, it goes without saying that none of his words and actions can represent the neutralist group, let alone the Laotian Government of National Union. The composition and members of the Laotian Government of National Union were results of joint consultations and unanimous agreement of all the three groups. All changes in the composition and members of the Laotian Government of National Union without the unanimous agreement of the three groups are illegal and invalid. Prince Souvanna Phouma is an influential Laotian statesman, whom the Chinese Government has always held in esteem. The Chinese Government believes that Prince Phouma fully understands that, by working for the co-operation of the

three Laotian groups as the leader of the neutralist group, he is respected by the Laotian people, and that otherwise, if he becomes the leader of the Rightist group, which is alleged to have incorporated both the neutralist and Rightist groups, he will completely forfeit his political standing. The neutralist group represents a social force that objectively exists in Laos. People are bound to come forward to raise the banner of the neutralist group.

The neutralist patriotic forces in Laos have by their firm actions clearly expressed themselves against the schemes of the United States and its lackeys. Minister Khamsouk Keola, General Huon Mongkhunvilay, General Kham Ouane Boupha and Colonel Deuane have successively issued statements expressing their just stand. Part of the neutralist forces stationing in the Plain of Jars staged an uprising against being annexed by the Savannakhet Rightist clique. These actions were heavy blows at the United States and its lackeys, and were nothing to fuss about because they had only themselves to blame. But the United States raises an outcry and tries to create a new pretext for extending its aggression and intervention in Laos. Directed by the United States, the Thailand and south Viet Nam authorities have entered into active collusion with the Savannakhet Rightist clique in stepping up military dispositions. For days on end U.S. aircraft have made reconnoitring and bombing flights to bases of the Neo Lao Haksat and the neutralist forces. Moreover, the United States has gathered its vassal countries for military manoeuvres in the neighbourhood of Laos and clamoured for sending its troops to Thailand from where they intend to enter Laos for large-scale armed intervention. All this shows that the United States has come from behind the scenes to play a direct role, and its evil intentions have finally been revealed. The peace and security of Laos and the whole of Indo-China are seriously endangered.

As a Co-Chairman of the Geneva Conference, Britain has the unshirkable duty, together with the other participants of the Geneva Conference, to take effective measures to stop the criminal violations of the Geneva agreements by the United States and the Savannakhet Rightist clique. However, the Chinese Government cannot but point out with regret that, far from performing its duty, the British Government has echoed the United States in using the uprising of the Laotian neutralist troops as a pretext for falsely accusing the Neo Lao Haksat and openly supported the dispatch by the United States of its aircraft for direct aggression in Laos. Such practice on the part of the British Government is incompatible with its capacity as Co-Chairman of the Geneva Conference. With a view to reversing the ominous trend in Laos, the Chinese Government has put forward a concrete suggestion in its May 26 letter to the Co-Chairmen and the other participating nations of the Geneva Conference. It hopes that the British Government will give serious consideration to its suggestion and effectively perform the duty of upholding the Geneva agreements.

Washington Plots U.N. Intervention In Indo-China

by COMMENTATOR

Following is a translation of a commentary published by "Renmin Ribao" on May 25 under the title "U.S. Imperialism Must Not Be Allowed to Lead the U.N. Into Indo-China." Subheads are ours.—Ed.

U.S. IMPERIALISM is plotting to lure its allies into its aggressive war in south Viet Nam. This plot was frustrated at the recent meetings of SEATO in Manila and of NATO at the Hague. So now it is resorting to new tricks: it wants to internationalize the war by means of the United Nations. Stevenson, Permanent U.S. Representative to the United Nations, gave a concentrated whiff of this new conspiracy in his statement on May 21 in the Security Council.

The incursions into Cambodian territory made by the south Vietnamese reactionaries have been instigated and directed by U.S. imperialism. Faced by the indisputable evidence contained in Cambodia's complaints against the United States and its lackeys, Stevenson was forced to admit shamelessly that "on May 7 and May 8 and on earlier occasions" they had "in fact . . . crossed" into Cambodian territory. But he immediately tried by sophistry to absolve U.S. imperialism of its responsibilities.

Strange U.S. Logic

As Stevenson sees it, there is no "marked" frontier between south Viet Nam and Cambodia, so that "there are places where one does not know whether he stands on one side of the frontier or the other." Moreover, he suggested, even if Cambodian territory was violated there is nothing to be said against it, because they were in "pursuit" of the south Vietnamese people's forces which, he alleged, were engaged in "massive violence" in the area adjacent to Cambodia, and which the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and China "direct." Stevenson thus arrived at the conclusion that Cambodia's "territorial integrity cannot be assured" and "her independence cannot be certain."

Peculiar logic this is!

According to Stevenson's arguments, Cambodia is a country with an obscure boundary, whose territory can be freely entered and whose independence is illusory.

According to Stevenson's reasoning, it is not the U.S. Government but the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the People's Republic of China which have menaced the security of Cambodia and encroached upon its sovereignty.

Could anything be more fantastic than this "reasoning" or more shameless than these lies? Prince

Sihanouk long ago forcefully refuted the argument that Cambodia's frontier is not "marked." He has pointed out that this fallacy is "a big fraud" aimed at turning Cambodia into a country without a legal boundary, so that U.S. imperialism and its flunkies can flagrantly infringe upon Cambodian territory and sovereignty. As to the slanders against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and China, they are even less worthy of refutation. We need only ask Stevenson in reply: Who is it after all that is using the southern part of Viet Nam as a testing ground for "special warfare?"

What warrants attention, however, is not Stevenson's fabulous sophistry, but the real intention concealed behind it.

Scheme to Bring in U.N.

Feigning deep concern for the "stability" of Cambodia's borders, Stevenson trotted out three recommendations: (1) to link this question with the United Nations Organization; (2) to dispatch U.N. observers; and (3) to send outright a U.N. force to the area. These recommendations, each one more brazen than the other, seek to lead the U.S.-controlled United Nations into the contiguous areas of Cambodia and south Viet Nam as a first step, and then to involve it in Washington's dirty war in south Viet Nam as well as its aggression throughout Indo-China.

This is the reason why the Johnson Administration has done all it can to oppose Prince Sihanouk's proposal for a meeting of the Geneva conference participants to ensure Cambodia's neutrality and settle the whole question of Indo-China. Stevenson raked up the excuse that even if such a meeting were convened, it would not be able to produce an agreement "any more effective" than the Geneva agreements. Then how effective are the Geneva agreements? According to Stevenson's logic, the only way to "uphold" this international accord to safeguard peace in Indo-China, is by means of war waged by the U.S. aggressors and their puppet south Vietnamese troops. So, as Stevenson sees it, the Geneva agreements have long since ceased to be an accord of peace, but are a pact for war!

Stevenson further contended that it was not possible for the international commission set up under the Geneva agreements to "do an effective job" of fulfilling its functions. But why can't it do so? It is common knowledge that the sole reason for this is the persist-

ent way in which the U.S. imperialists prevent the commission from exercising its proper functions and powers. As long as the United States can use the so-called "majority" resolutions of the international commission to serve its aggressive policy, it praises the commission. But whenever things go against Washington's purpose, it goes out of its way to torpedo that body and seeks to replace it with a controllable tool.

In short, U.S. imperialism is trying to usurp the name of the United Nations to extend its aggressive war in south Viet Nam and to meddle in Indo-China's affairs. In so doing it will completely scrap and bury the Geneva agreements. If this U.S. scheme were allowed to materialize, Washington would be enabled to write off at one stroke the international obligations undertaken by the states which participated in the Geneva conference and to get a free hand in that region. This is a sinister and venomous plot.

U.S. imperialism already has a long criminal record of manipulating the United Nations to further its

aggressive policies. The events in Korea and the Congo (Leopoldville) are clear proof of this. But the U.S. imperialists ought to realize by now that the United Nations cannot serve as its life-preserver. The debacle of the U.S. aggressors on the Korean peninsula proved this years ago. And the fiasco they are approaching in the Congo (Leopoldville) will be yet another proof. Whatever new tricks the U.S. imperialists may pull, their doom in south Viet Nam cannot be averted.

Cambodia's territory and sovereignty must be respected. U.S. imperialist aggression in south Viet Nam and intervention in Laotian internal affairs must be stopped forthwith. The Chinese people and all the other peace-loving people of the world will absolutely not allow U.S. imperialism to lead the United Nations into Indo-China and meddle in affairs there. They will not allow U.S. imperialism to scrap the Geneva agreements and undermine peace in Indo-China. The U.S. aggressors must clear out of south Viet Nam and Indo-China!

Laos in Ferment

Neo Lao Haksat Unmasks the United States

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

STATEMENTS issued by the Neo Lao Haksat and the news reports emanating from Laos bring out the faithless role played by the United States in bringing about the present imbroglio in Laos. Speaking to visiting newsmen from Vientiane, the capital, Prince Souphanouvong pointed out at his Khang Khay headquarters on May 15 that the dollar is behind the events now unfolding. Without U.S. money, the Vice-Premier of the National Union Government and Chairman of the Neo Lao Haksat said, the Rightists could not last a single day. He condemned the United States for its flagrant intervention and aggression in Laos.

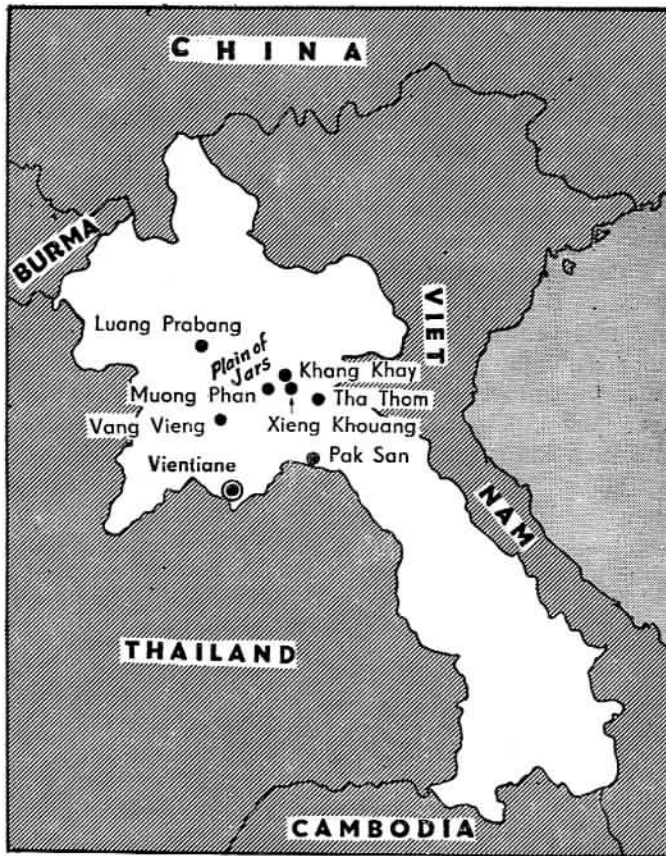
Wrecking of the Legal Government. The National Union Government of Laos came into existence on June 23, 1962, in accordance with the Zurich agreement and the Plain of Jars agreement signed by the three political groups in Laos. As agreed by them, the principle of unanimity applies both to the distribution of government portfolios and to decisions on all major problems of state. But on April 27, eight days after the U.S.-engineered coup in Vientiane, General Phoumi Nosavan, the Right-wing Vice-Premier, put forward an "eight-point programme" (see *Peking Review*, No. 19, p.33) to wreck the National Union Government. Since then the situation arising from the coup has taken a dangerous turn.

First, there was the so-called handing over of all the forces of the Right-wing Savannakhet clique,

including those of coup-makers Kouprasit and Siho, to Prince Souvanna Phouma who in June 1962 formed the National Union Government as leader of the neutralist forces. This "merger," Prince Souphanouvong pointed out, is simply "an attempt to put the neutralist forces under the Savannakhet forces." It is an extremely vicious scheme, he said, and it is used as a device to rekindle war and undermine the Neo Lao Haksat forces and the genuine neutralist forces.

The Command of the Laotian Genuine Neutralist Forces denounced the move. "The U.S. imperialists," it said, "will never disband the forces of the Savannakhet faction or place them under the command of Prince Souvanna Phouma. On the contrary, if the forces of the Savannakhet faction and those of Prince Phouma were merged into one, the only result would be the swallowing up of the latter by the former. It is like throwing a handful of salt into a river. It cannot change the water into salt water but will merely dissolve and disappear."

Next came unagreed government changes. Appointments were made to replace Khamsouk Keola, Minister of Health, and Huon Mongkhunvilay, Secretary of State for Veterans, who had left the capital because of the assassinations and sudden arrests there. The post of Foreign Minister, vacant since the assassination of Quinim Pholsena last year, was also filled. In an urgent message to Prince Souvanna Phouma on



Sketch map of Laos .

by Su Li

May 19, Prince Souphanouvong reiterated the Neo Lao Haksat's opposition to these illegal appointments. Prince Souphanouvong said that such action fitted in with the U.S. imperialists' scheme to undermine the National Union Government and to sabotage the 1962 Geneva agreements and the agreements concluded by the three (Laotian) factions. In a statement issued two days later in which he accused the United States and its hatchet men of fomenting the critical situation in Laos, Prince Souphanouvong declared that the Neo Lao Haksat would absolutely refuse to recognize the "re-organization" of the National Union Government, and that U.S. imperialism and the Savannakhet clique must bear the responsibility for the serious consequences arising from their actions.

On May 14, the U.S.-supported Savannakhet forces took military action. They launched a "mopping-up" operation against the local people around Tha Thom but found themselves in trouble. They met strong resistance and were compelled to withdraw. Tha Thom itself, a strategic town in the southeastern part of Xieng Khouang Province which was seized by the reactionaries last year, once again came under the control of the patriotic forces.

Uprising of the Neutralist Forces. On May 16 the Fourth Paratroop Battalion led by the commander Lt.-Colonel Cheng and deputy commander Captain Khao and the Sixth Paratroop Battalion led by the commander Captain Som Vang of the neutralist forces

under General Kong Le came out against the troops of the Phoumi Nosavan clique and other reactionary units in Muong Phan and the Plain of Jars. Other troops which took part in the uprising were a company in Phou Lak Tay and a company in Tha Thom.

In a joint statement issued three days later the commanders of the two paratroop battalions said that the only way out for the genuine neutralist forces was to stand up against the reactionaries and drive Phoumi Nosavan's troops and U.S. imperialism out of the Plain of Jars. They expressed the hope that Prince Souvanna Phouma would understand that their uprising was to save the neutralist forces and urged him not to harbour any illusions about the United States and the Rightists but to be true to his own ideals and return to the side of his own forces.

The Supreme Command of the Neo Lao Haksat Fighting Forces declared that the uprising staged by the patriotic neutralist forces had dealt a telling blow to the April 19 coup. It said that the uprising was helpful to the defence of the tripartite National Union Government and to the neutralist forces themselves and served as a brake on rekindling the civil war in Laos. The uprising also indicated that a sharp struggle between two lines was going on within the neutralist forces—between those who wanted to overthrow the National Union Government, surrender to U.S. imperialism and serve as tools in a U.S. war and those who wanted to preserve the neutralist forces and maintain their independence. This action to eliminate the reactionaries was of vital importance to the continued existence of the neutralist forces and an internal matter in which no outsiders should be allowed to intervene.

To confuse the situation, U.S. imperialism and its hirelings slanderously charged the Neo Lao Haksat with attacking the neutralists. A spokesman of the Neo Lao Haksat nailed the lie and put the record straight on May 18. Neutralist troops, he said, had risen to oppose the U.S. imperialist lackeys, the Kouprasit-Siho rebel clique, because they objected to the coup and to the attempt made to place the neutralist forces under its control.

Fighting took place, he said, because troops and bandits had been airdropped to attack and annex the liberated areas controlled by the neutralists and the Neo Lao Haksat, and because the Savannakhet officers and men planted in the ranks of the neutralist forces were trying to control them. What is more, the Savannakhet troops had been carrying out "mopping-up" operations in the liberated areas, persecuting and killing the local people. All this, the Neo Lao Haksat spokesman concluded, turned the neutralist forces, the militiamen, guerrillas and the people against the Savannakhet troops.

U.S. Air Intrusions Over the Liberated Areas. From May 17 to 20, T-28 aircraft of the United States and Savannakhet clique frequently raided and bombed Muong Phan and the Plain of Jars. One civilian was killed and three wounded. From May 21 to 23, U.S.

jets intruded into the liberated areas of the Neo Lao Haksat and the neutralist forces, flying over Nong Het, Ban Ban, the Plain of Jars, Khang Khay, Xieng Khouang and Muong Phan on provocative reconnaissance. These acts, a Pathet Lao spokesman pointed out, also violated the 1962 Geneva agreements.

Robert McCloskey, the U.S. State Department spokesman, said on May 22 that the United States was studying the information obtained from these spy flights. Other U.S. officials asserted that the flights would continue and might be the first of several actions enlarging U.S. military operations in Southeast Asia. AP reported that the United States was also considering sending to Laos T-28's "able to do light bombing."

In a press conference held in Vientiane on May 24 Prince Souvanna Phouma declared that he had agreed to let the United States introduce weapons, planes and other war materials into Laos to supply the Savannakhet clique and its troops in their attacks on the Neo Lao Haksat.

In an urgent message to Prince Phouma the same day, Prince Souphanouvong expressed strong opposition to this agreement to let U.S. aircraft fly over areas controlled by the Neo Lao Haksat on spy missions. He said Prince Phouma had proved clearly in his statement that he was working hand in glove with U.S. imperialism and its lackeys for the purpose of extending the civil war in Laos. "Such acts of yours, of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys," said Prince Souphanouvong in his message, "are a crude violation of the 1962 Geneva agreements and the agreements signed by the three sides and are blocking a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question. They can only aggravate the tense situation and lead Laos on to a more dangerous road."

Thai Troops Appear. In the meantime, four battalions of Thai troops commanded by U.S. officers have been dispatched to the Thai-Laos border to help the Savannakhet clique in its attacks against the Laotian patri-

otic forces. These four battalions, according to Radio of the Pathet Lao Fighting Units, landed at Pak San, Vientiane Province, on the bank of the Mekong, disguising themselves as troops of the Savannakhet clique.

Mass Rallies of Protest. Since the April 19 coup, mass rallies, with about 200,000 people taking part, have been held in many parts of Laos to condemn the activities of the United States and the Right-wing faction. At one rally held on May 18 in Phong Saly Province, Upper Laos, people including representatives of various nationalities came from remote places. General Khamouane Boupha, representative of the neutralist forces in Upper Laos, was one of the speakers. He said, "The setting up of the faked National Assembly in Vientiane, of a mixed headquarters, the so-called unification of the national army and the so-called transfer of the Defence Ministry and military power to Prince Souvanna Phouma are plots of the United States and the Savannakhet clique to put Phouma under their control. They are designed to squeeze out the genuine neutralist forces and the Neo Lao Haksat."

Prince Souphanouvong's Statement. In a statement broadcast over the Voice of Laos on May 25 Prince Souphanouvong said U.S. imperialism and its hirelings were responsible for creating a chaotic situation in the Plain of Jars and the Muong Phan area. He urged the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference of 1961-62 and the other participating countries to take effective measures to stop these dangerous actions. The uprising of the officers and men under Kong Le, he pointed out, took place because Prince Souvanna Phouma, under the direction of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, had arbitrarily replaced certain ministers and "merged" the neutralist forces with those of the Savannakhet clique. He said Prince Souvanna Phouma, following the cue of U.S. imperialism, had wrecked the National Union Government and should no longer be regarded as the National Union Government premier.

Forgery in Brazil

by COMMENTATOR

Following is a translation of the comments issued on May 20 by the Hsinhua News Agency on a "letter" forged by agents of the U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek gang and released on May 8 as "evidence" to frame Chinese personnel arrested by the Brazilian authorities.—Ed.

ON May 8, Colonel Luis Franca of the Brazilian Army Police released to the press a "letter," allegedly "hidden in an unloaded flashlight," as "evidence" of "espionage" by Chinese personnel in Brazil. This sudden move was made five weeks after the unjustifiable arrest of the Chinese personnel and when all the lies and slanders against them had been exploded so that even their authors lost confidence in their efficacy.

This crudely forged "letter" was made public by the Brazilian authorities, but is clearly the handiwork of the agents of U.S. imperialism and Chiang Kai-shek. To produce such a "letter" as "evidence" and think that world public opinion will swallow it only reveals its authors' monumental stupidity and impudence.

The Chinese personnel were arrested by the Brazilian authorities on April 3. A thorough search lasting more than eight hours was made following the arrests. Later, Colonel Gustavo Borges, security director of Guanabara State, told the press that there was no evidence incriminating the Chinese personnel, and that nothing of a compromising nature was found. Now,

five weeks later, this "letter" allegedly written in Chinese has suddenly been churned out. This is obviously a frame-up masterminded and directed by U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek agents. The Brazilian authorities cannot in anyway prove that the "letter" belongs to the Chinese personnel. What is more, this fantastic invention is so full of inconsistencies and loopholes that even a cursory examination will show up its authors for what they are.

The "letter," signed by "Comrade Cheng," was addressed to "Comrade Wang." This is, first of all, quite out of accord with Chinese custom. Both "Cheng" and "Wang" are surnames of millions of Chinese. Without exception, Chinese use the addressee's name without the surname in correspondence. Besides, it is laughable to imagine anyone signing or calling himself "comrade so and so."

According to this "letter," "Comrade Cheng" had worked in Brazil and had written this "letter" in "Berne, Switzerland, March 20, 1963." He "left Brazil several months ago," that is, several months before that date. He had been "told that you ["Comrade Wang"] will come to Switzerland in April to discuss the continuation of my ["Comrade Cheng's"] work in Brazil" and then "Comrade Wang" would go to Brazil. But strangely enough, "Comrade Cheng" did not meet "Comrade Wang" but left this "letter" for him.

It is true that among the nine arrested Chinese, there are three who bear the surname of "Wang." They are Wang Wei-chen, Wang Yao-ting and Wang Chih. Wang Wei-chen arrived in Brazil as Hsinhua correspondent on December 29, 1961. According to the "letter," "Comrade Cheng" had worked in Brazil several months before March 20, 1963. If so, why should they not meet in Brazil, but in Berne on the other side of the Atlantic? Wang Yao-ting arrived in Brazil on January 14, 1964, and Wang Chih on June 7, 1963. The former was in the Chinese trade mission and the latter was making arrangements for an exhibition. The times of their arrival too are at variance with the time given in the forged "letter."

To which "Comrade Wang" was the "letter" addressed? How utterly inept is this attempt of the U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek agents to frame our Chinese personnel with this forged "letter!"

It is even more important to ask: When did this "Comrade Cheng" who had worked in Brazil and made the acquaintance of many Brazilians, arrive in that country? What Chinese organization did he represent in Brazil? Did the Brazilian Government issue him the necessary visa to enter the country? Did it grant him a residential permit? Can the Brazilian authorities now produce the relevant documents?

A non-existent "Comrade Cheng" waiting in Switzerland to meet a non-existent "Comrade Wang" — this is the fictitious basis on which the whole plot of the invented "letter" rests. Naturally there is no question of this "Comrade Cheng" meeting "Comrade Wang" in Switzerland. So the "letter" was supposed to have been left in Switzerland and to have suddenly turned up in Brazil to serve as "evidence" of Chinese

"espionage." However, nobody knows how this "letter" was left and how it was picked up. If those who planned the frame-up are to be believed, the Chinese personnel, who they allege are "international spies," evidently brought with them to Brazil this "letter" supposedly written in March 1963, which could easily incriminate them, and put it in safe keeping to be seized by the Brazilian authorities after their arrest in April, 1964, and to be used as "evidence" against themselves. This is the customary method used by the U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek agents in framing innocent people. Whenever they want to frame someone, they can always "obtain" the fabricated evidence they need from the victim.

The strange style and phraseology of the "letter" shows beyond any shadow of doubt what kind of persons its true authors are. For example, it says, "Now I give you the names in Portuguese of the principal persons. . . ." How strange that those who forged the "letter" should think it necessary to explain that the names of the Brazilians were in Portuguese, the national language of Brazil!

The "letter" also says: "I suggested to our organization that they be sent to our country to receive training as special agents." Now, the Chinese habit is to say "suggest to our superior," never "suggest to our organization." So, this point alone is enough to show the "letter" up as forged. Its authors would do well to bear in mind the above comments and produce something more plausible than such a transparent forgery.

Still more strange is the fact that the authors should have thought it wise to say "to receive training as special agents" in so many words! These and other phrases such as "orthodox Communists" and "a born leader" which are often used by reactionaries, and the familiar style of the U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek agents evident in the "letter" expose the identity of the forgers.

Today, the U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek agents are given free rein in Rio de Janeiro. The AP reported from there on April 9 that the Chiang Kai-shek gang had dispatched some special agents to persecute the nine Chinese citizens. Their persecution and vilification having failed, they have tried to frame the Chinese with forged "evidence." But their forgery is too crude to be effective. Moreover, it is too late now to produce forged "evidence."

The work of the Chinese trade personnel and newsmen in Brazil is above board. They have followed China's foreign policy of peace and friendship, abided by Brazilian laws and worked conscientiously to further friendship between the Chinese and Brazilian peoples. This is a fact that no one can distort.

The forged "letter" lists the names of a number of Brazilian persons. According to a UPI dispatch dated May 18, the Brazilian military tribunal on that day ordered the arrest of these people. This is obviously an attempt to pick up from among these people the false witnesses, if any are to be found, whom they need in order to back up the false charge of interference in Brazil's internal affairs. Such a charge would enable them to bring the Chinese before the military tribunal

for trial as "criminals" violating the "national security law." Our Chinese personnel did not do anything counter to China's foreign policy and any charge to the contrary is false. The very forging of this letter shows clearly how futile it is to attempt to incriminate them. It only goes to show how dastardly and foul is the plot to victimize these Chinese.

According to a report carried in the Brazilian paper *Jornal do Comercio*, a sheet bearing "instructions on how to use and prepare invisible ink" was "found" with the forged "letter." According to the logic of the U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek's agents, it seems that all "spies" have to carry with them such textbooks as instructions on espionage. So it follows that since "Comrade Wang" personally brought to Brazil the "letter" which was used as "evidence of espionage" and put it in safe keeping, he would certainly also have to carry and keep the "instructions on how to use and prepare invisible ink." Is there any spy in the world who does not know how to prepare invisible ink? All this shows to what lengths of brazenness the U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek agents can go in Brazil without being punished by the law.

It must be mentioned specially that immediately after the Brazilian authorities made public the forged "letter," the U.S.I.S. relayed it on May 11. In a dis-

patch from Rio de Janeiro dated May 13, UPI quoted the Brazilian authorities as saying that "the Chinese face prison terms here if convicted of spying, or extradition to Formosa [Taiwan]." The Central News Agency of the Chiang Kai-shek gang also showed particular zeal over this matter. Stepping forward from behind the scenes, it raised a hue and cry about the "evidence of crime" against the Chinese personnel. The truth is out now: U.S. imperialism, which is behind this international conspiracy, has all the time been working hand in glove with the Chiang Kai-shek gang to abduct the Chinese personnel to Taiwan and this scheme is being stepped up by means of this forged "letter."

It should be stressed in all earnestness that now is the time for the Brazilian authorities to pull back and cease allowing themselves to be the dupes of the U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek agents. A trial of Chinese personnel with such a preposterous "letter" as "criminal evidence" can only become a laughing stock of the whole world, disgrace the Brazilian nation and discredit the Brazilian people. The Brazilian authorities should think things over, immediately stop this persecution and withdraw their false accusations against the nine Chinese, refrain from handing them over for trial and set them free to carry on their normal pursuits.

The Handiwork of U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek Agents

Following is a translation of the full text of the "letter" published in the Brazilian paper *Jornal do Brasil*:

"Comrade Wang: I have been told that you will come to Switzerland in April to discuss the continuation of my work in Brazil. I had very much wished that we could spend quite some time together talking over the work in Brazil, including how to intensify all the measures to gain success for our line.

"Comrade Mai had envisaged a meeting of two weeks between you and me before your going to Brazil, but that was impossible. For this reason I am leaving this letter for you to explain the situation and activities in Brazil.

"Now I give you the names in Portuguese of the principal persons in your place to facilitate your fulfilment of the important tasks of our common struggle and underground work and to maintain contacts with the true leaders of the Brazilian Communist Party as comrades.

"In Brazil we maintain an intimate and personal friendship and very satisfactory business relations with the following orthodox Brazilian Communists: Joao Amazonas, Lincoln Oest and Mauricio Grabois.

"They are important people for the revolution. They have asked nothing special from us, but are ready to be guided by us.

"In view of their contribution to our work, I suggested to our organization that they be sent to our country to receive training as special agents. As I left Brazil several months ago, I have no knowledge whether this suggestion has been accepted or not. If not, I want you to do your best in this respect. Before my departure, I talked with them about you, and they are waiting for you. Please remember me to them.

"In the principal task of our common struggle, Sergeant Garcia Jr., Sergeant Paulo Prestes and Max da Costa Santos are our important connections. Garcia Jr.

is a person of good position who can establish new connections in the government for us. Max da Costa Santos has done much but sometimes he speaks indiscreetly. Nevertheless, he is strong help for us and his views in favour of violent revolution can attract the people.

"Paulo Prestes is our most important connection. He was a born leader, so sometimes it is difficult to understand him. In working with him, you have to be careful, for we do not wish that his talents will one day be used against our line.

"I have arranged everything. I hope you will not fail in your mission in Brazil, for victory will be ours. Looking forward to the day I shall see you again. Kind regards, Comrade Cheng, Berne, Switzerland, March 20, 1963. (Please forward it to Comrades Ben Tchém, Shee Hwa and Wang Chin)."

In addition to the letter, the special agents of the U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek clique have also forged a sheet allegedly "found with the letter," which bears "instructions on how to use and prepare invisible ink."

According to the Brazilian paper *Jornal do Comercio*, the "instructions" consist of six points: "First, choose a piece of paper of best quality but not too smooth; second, spread the paper flat on the desk; third, mix ten drops of the special eye-lotion in fifty cubic centimetres of water; fourth, make an instrument for writing in the following manner — sharpen a stick and rub the end on the finger nail until it is well pointed and smooth; fifth, now you can begin to write. Do not forget to number each secret letter thus written. Repeat all the important names and numbers. On the sides of each page, leave a margin of two centimetres; sixth, finally, heat both sides of the secret letter over steam for two minutes, insert it between two clean pieces of paper, put them between the pages of a big magazine and place a weight on it."

Conquering Shisha Pangma

by KUO CHAO-JEN

HIDDEN in the mountain fastness of Tibet little information existed about Mount Shisha Pangma when the decision to organize an expedition to climb it was taken. Its height had been calculated approximately at 8,013 metres. It was known to be snow-clad all the year round but little beyond that was recorded. One of the first tasks, therefore, was to send reconnaissance parties to make a preliminary study of its weather and topography.

This done, the expedition of 195 picked climbers and auxiliary personnel was officially formed in February 1964. Its leader was 37-year-old Hsu Ching, who had taken part in the 1959 Muztagh Ata (7,546 metres) expedition and was deputy leader of the 1960 Chinese expedition that climbed, via its northern slope, to the summit of Mount Jolmo Lungma (8,882 metres), the world's highest peak.

Deputy leader of the expedition was 34-year-old Chang Chun-yen, another veteran of the Muztagh Ata

climb. He was also later in charge of the transport team that played such a heroic part in the Jolmo Lungma ascent, carrying provisions and equipment up to 3,100 metres for the assault team that conquered the peak. Another well-known mountaineer in the group was Wang Fu-chou, 29, one of the three Chinese who have reached the summit of Mount Jolmo Lungma. The members of the expedition came from various parts of the country and from a variety of occupations including mining, factory work, the People's Liberation Army and a number of universities.

The expedition arrived at the foot of the mountain on March 18. Bad weather reigned and the temperature dropped to over 10 degrees below zero. A spot south of the peak at an altitude of 5,000 metres was chosen as the site of the base camp. Soon a little settlement of tents was raised on this frozen waste. Around a flagpole from which fluttered the five-starred red flag of China, neat rows of green tents formed a square. These housed the mountaineers. A huge felt tent was

the expedition's social centre. This could accommodate a couple of hundred people and was used for cinema shows and meetings. Several tents beneath a mesh of aërials were the radiomen's quarters. In other tents were the laboratories of the scientific section of the expedition staffed with specialists in glaciology, geology, meteorology, cartography and high-altitude physiology. The medical personnel soon had their hospital tent ready.

Reconnoitring the Mountain

Preparations were under way long before the expedition was formed. It was still winter when the first group of the No. 1 reconnaissance party reached the foot of



MOUNT SHISHA PANGMA. The world has 14 peaks over 8,000 metres high. Mount Shisha Pangma (8,012 metres) was the last of them still unclimbed until May 2 this year when a Chinese expedition reached its summit. Known in Tibetan also as Gosainthan (Place of the Saints), it is in Nyenyam County, southern Tibet, 15 kilometres north of the main Himalayan crest line and 120 kilometres northwest of Mount Jolmo Lungma, the world's highest peak.

It is snow-clad all the year round and with fields of seracs from 5,300 to 5,900 metres above sea level. Its winds can sweep a man off his feet. Even in April and May, the most favourable time for climbing, it seldom enjoys good weather for more than a few days at a time.

Shisha Pangma. Led by Liu Lien-man, who played a courageous role in the Mount Jolmo Lungma climb, they first gathered all the information about the mountain they could from the herdsmen and hunters living in the region. Then they made a preliminary study of the mountain from all the four points of the compass. As soon as they had completed their work, the second group of the No. 1 reconnaissance party was ready to carry on the survey on the basis of the information the first group had gathered. This group discovered the glacier that played a key role in the final climb. This glacier reaches back over 15 kilometres up the mountainside and they located it when they climbed to a point about 6,000 metres up a peak directly opposite Shisha Pangma. It was ascertained that there was a possible route up the mountain from the terminal point of this glacier. After taking photographs and making a topographical map, they reconnoitred up this ice river to a height of 5,800 metres.

Continuing the path-finding mission over a number of wide crevasses and a broad stretch of soft, powdery snow, the No. 2 reconnaissance party blazed the trail from 5,800 metres to an ice ledge at 6,550 metres above sea level. From this height, with the aid of a powerful telescope, they spotted a possible path to the summit.

From this point, the No. 3 reconnaissance party took over. They played an outstanding part in ascertaining the route to the top. They set out at a time of the year when the Himalayas are usually experiencing their worst weather. Strong winds blew from morning to night with no let-up and pelting granular snow added to the difficulties. Despite this the party worked their way up. After negotiating a precarious passage over alternating hard ice and powdery snow they toiled for four hours up a wall of ice 260 metres-high and with an average gradient of over 40 degrees. This brought them to a height of 7,160 metres, only some 800 metres short of the summit itself. They took photographs and made a sketch map of the final stretch of the planned route to the summit.

Expedition Takes Over

With the path from 5,000 metres right up to the 8,012-metre summit charted, everything was ready for the next step—the establishment of the string of rest and supply camps along the route.

The first transport group under the leadership of veteran mountaineer Shih Ching had the job of setting up the camps up to 6,900 metres. All provisions and equipment had to be carried in two trips so that the summit party could set out on schedule.

After setting up Camp I at 5,300 metres the transport group set out the next day, winding their way over the glacier's moraines and seracs. As they went higher the going got more difficult and dangerous. Climbing slopes where a fall could send a climber hurtling onto deadly forests of ice pinnacles, the group managed to get to 5,700 metres before the weather broke. A blizzard of piercing wind began blowing with increasing force driving a rain of granular snow before



On their way to the summit

it. Visibility was low. It took two hours to do the next 100-metre climb to the top of an ice-clad rock face. At this spot a site was chosen for Camp II.

By this time a snowstorm was raging. Working under such difficult conditions this transport team set up Camps III and IV at 6,300 and 6,900 metres respectively. The whole operation was completed on schedule when Camps V and VI were set up as planned. By April 24, after five weeks of strenuous work, five tons of equipment and food had been carried up and stored in a string of camps at altitudes of 5,300 metres, 5,800 metres, 6,300 metres, 6,900 metres, 7,500 metres and 7,700 metres. This laid the foundation for the successful summit climb that followed.

Climb to the Summit

At 12 noon, Peking time, on April 25, the summit party left the base camp and commenced their climb. They crossed the glacier in three days and worked their way up slippery ice-clad slopes to Camp III (6,300 metres). The next day, April 28, they took advantage of fine weather and raced against time to reach Camp IV (6,900 metres). There they found the tents snowed under. Tired as they were, they had to spend two hours digging them out. They were forced to remain at this camp the following day because of bad weather.

On April 30, they were on their way again. When they crossed the northeast ridge of the mountain, they



Hsu Ching



Chang Chun-yen



Wang Fu-chou



Wu Tsung-yueh



Chen San

found their path barred by an ice slope with a 40-degree gradient and covered with loose snow a foot deep. It took them 7 hours and 50 minutes of strenuous climbing to negotiate this slope and reach Camp V at 7,500 metres. Once again they found the tents buried under snow and another two hours were spent getting things shipshape before they were able to rest.

On the morning of May 1 the summit party began the ascent to Camp VI—the assault camp. They scaled a steep slope with an average gradient of 50 degrees and at 12:30 hours reached their goal. That evening at 17:00 hours, Peking time, they received a radio message from their base camp predicting unusually fine weather the next day. Consultation that evening led to the decision that ten of the summit party's 13 men should proceed in three groups to the summit the next morning. The remaining three men, who had shown signs of fatigue, would stay at Camp VI and stand by in case of emergencies.

Shisha Pangma Conquered

At 6:00 hours on May 2, the ten climbers set out from Camp VI for the summit. The moon that morning gave very poor light and the climbers had to pick their way with the help of their flashlights. As they neared 7,800 metres, dawn broke and the sky in the east showed faint pale streaks. The wind, though not strong, pierced even the down-padded climbing clothes with its bone-chilling cold. While climbing across an ice slope which rose at an angle of about 50 degrees, Wang Fu-chou, one of a group, lost his foot-hold as the steps hewed out by the ice-axes wore down and gave way. He fell some 20 metres before the others in his team were able to

lodge their ice-axes into the ice and check his fall by winding the rope around their handles. As Wang Fu-chou hauled himself up with the aid of ropes Wu Tsung-yueh, who carried a cine-camera, filmed this hair-raising escape.

Moving up from here the climbers had to skirt two large ice falls and scramble up a difficult slope of snow which gave little purchase to their cramponed boots. By this time rarefied air and lack of oxygen was one of the chief difficulties. Having got to the top of this slope the climbers found themselves knee-deep in loose snow. Before them they saw the summit waiting for them only about 10 metres away. But they were so exhausted that they had to pause for a rest before pushing on.

The sun was now out but the wind's velocity had increased to over 25 metres per second. Finally at 10:20 hours, Peking time, the ten climbers stepped onto the triangular-shaped summit of Mount Shisha Pangma and the last of the world's 8,000-metre-plus peaks had been conquered.

The conquerors of the mountain—Hsu Ching, Chang Chun-yen, Wang Fu-chou, Wu Tsung-yueh, Chen San, Cheng Tien-liang, Sodnam Doje, Migmar Trashi, Doje and Yonten—stayed on the summit for 40 minutes. They took group pictures and then filmed the leaving of a five-starred Chinese flag, a plaster bust of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and their pencilled signatures. At 11:00 hours they began their descent. At 16:00 hours they were back at Camp IV safe and sound as the news of their success flashed across the country. On May 4 they were all back at the base camp, their mission accomplished.



Sodnam Doje



Cheng Tien-liang



Migmar Trashi



Doje



Yonten

Japanese C.P. Central Committee's Statement on Punishment of Shiga and Suzuki

The Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party issued a statement which was published on May 23 in the Party organ, "Akahata," under the heading, "On the Punishment of Yoshio Shiga and Ichizo Suzuki for Their Activities Trampling Underfoot the Party Constitution and Undermining the Party." Following is a translation of the full text of the statement. — Ed.

I

Anti-Party activities:

The House of Representatives at its plenary session on May 15 took a vote on the ratification of the partial nuclear test ban treaty. With regard to this treaty, the Seventh Plenum of the Central Committee of our Party has adopted the following attitude:

"Our Party also understands the feelings of those who welcome the treaty because they think radioactive contamination will be reduced. Of course, this does not mean equating socialism with U.S. imperialism. But looking at the overall situation, and taking account of the more fundamental question of preventing all kinds of nuclear war, it is necessary to criticize the fact that U.S. imperialism is continuing to fly in the face of world opinion by preparing for nuclear war while taking advantage of underground tests to develop actively its nuclear weapons.

"In particular, U.S. imperialism has forced our country to suffer thrice from atomic and hydrogen bombs, built many bases in our country, and deployed troops armed with nuclear weapons. With Japan as the strongpoint, with the policy of the so-called 'containment of China' as the core and the strangling of the national-liberation struggle in Asia and the invading of the Asian socialist countries as the target, U.S. imperialism is stepping up its preparations for nuclear war, including the development of small nuclear weapons. This is threatening peace in Asia and the world and the security of Japan. At such a time, proceeding from the above-mentioned overall situation and the fundamental question, it is impossible to support the treaty which has in fact failed to restrict the U.S. imperialist policy of nuclear war (for instance, it makes an exception of underground tests)."

In accordance with this stand, the Diet group of our Party decided that Comrade Kan-ichi Kawakami

should be chosen as a representative to express opposition at the plenary session to the ratification of the treaty.

But in violation of the resolution of the Seventh Plenum of the Central Committee and the decision of the Diet group Yoshio Shiga voted for the partial nuclear test ban treaty. **This action of Yoshio Shiga is a traitorous action violating Party discipline and the Party's revolutionary tradition and capitulating to and praising the U.S. and Japanese reactionary forces.** Yoshio Shiga took this action at the crucial moment when our Party should be exposing to the Japanese people the essence of the partial nuclear test ban treaty and the intentions of U.S. imperialism which has signed the treaty and of the Hayato Ikeda cabinet and the Liberal Democratic Party, a crucial moment when the Party should be pointing out for the Japanese people the true path of the struggle for peace and independence. **Prior to the moment of voting, Yoshio Shiga's despicable, traitorous action had been prepared over a long period in a planned way behind the back of the Party and by deceiving it.** This Yoshio Shiga personally admitted at the session of the Presidium of the Central Committee.

At the Seventh Plenum of the Central Committee, Yoshio Shiga, together with Ichizo Suzuki, stated his views of "conditional support" for the partial nuclear test ban treaty. But he expressed his readiness to obey in deeds the resolution passed by the overwhelming majority of the session of the Central Committee. **But, shortly afterwards, Yoshio Shiga, defying the Party resolution, stealthily made contacts on his own with the forces of a certain foreign country and, since then, has consistently been instigating his trusted flunkies to engage in factional activities against the Party line.**

As a result, he betrayed the Party and voted for ratification of the partial nuclear test ban treaty on May 15 when the plenary session of the House of Representatives took a vote. Afterwards, he began openly to take hostile actions undermining the Party, holding his press conference, issuing "My Appeal to You All" prepared in advance and giving radio and television speeches. **He has used the same tactics as did the anti-Party revisionists Shojiro Kasuga and company when they defected from the Party.**

On May 15, the Presidium of the Central Committee called an enlarged meeting to discuss the anti-Party activities of Yoshio Shiga. **He quibbled and stuttered when it came to making any defence of his obvious activities to trample underfoot Party discipline and undermine the Party. Yet he showed no signs of repentance. He even slung mud at the Party and asserted that his actions were not a violation of Party discipline.** Going back on his words, he did not attend the continued enlarged meeting of the Presidium held on May 16. Together with his wife, Taeko Watanabe, he even urged by telephone members and supporters of the Party in Osaka and other places to support his actions, thus continuing his factional activities to undermine the Party.

At the enlarged meeting of the Presidium on May 15, Ichizo Suzuki, who has taken the same stand as Yoshio Shiga on the partial nuclear test ban treaty, spoke in support of the activities of Yoshio Shiga to undermine the Party when, to questions raised by the participants at the meeting, he answered: "Shiga's activities are understandable." Moreover, in reply to the question of what attitude he would take when the House of Councillors voted on the treaty, he said that he would consider it for two or three days. At the meeting of the Presidium on May 20, he expressed this attitude: If the Party did not change its attitude towards the voting on the treaty in the House of Councillors, he would proceed from the stand of conditional support of the treaty and cast an affirmative vote. **He has not changed his anti-Party attitude and has stubbornly refused to accept the justified criticism and advice of all other Members of the Presidium.**

On May 21, the Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee fully discussed this question on the basis of the report made on the above-mentioned facts by the Presidium. The overwhelming majority of comrades thoroughly criticized their anti-Party attitude and demanded resolute punishment for them according to the Party Constitution.

During the discussion, Shiga openly said that he was determined to continue anti-Party activities, while Suzuki declared that he would violate the decision and the Constitution of the Party and vote for the partial nuclear test ban treaty. They claimed at the meeting that they were defending themselves. But far from defending their anti-Party activities, they only reiterated their views on the partial nuclear test ban treaty and slandered the historic role and fundamental line of the Party at the present stage. These are the same tactics adopted by all anti-Party elements when they betray the Party.

It is now clear that **there is a factional relationship between Shiga and Suzuki: politically, in accordance with their common revisionist views, they echoed each other, openly opposed Party decisions, ignored Party discipline, insisted on their demand that they be allowed freedom of action, and made clear their approval of the partial nuclear test ban treaty.**

It was by relying on the selfless efforts of all Party members and supporters and with their own open guarantee to carry out struggles in the Diet in accordance with the Programme and policy of the Communist Party of Japan, that they were elected representatives. **Their present action was, therefore, an abominable betrayal which violated the Party's discipline and political line and submitted to the U.S. and Japanese reactionary forces. It was also a shameful act of perfidy which betrayed the confidence of the masses of the people who had elected them.**

The Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee endorsed the Presidium's report and resolution on this question and made the following decisions:

1. This action of Yoshio Shiga violates and tramples underfoot the following provisions of the Party Constitution: The fourth paragraph of the Preamble: "Violating Party discipline, failing to carry out Party decisions, undermining Party unity, organizing factions and engaging in factional activities are most evil actions undermining the Party. Actions detrimental to the political line and organizational principle are not allowed inside the Party." "The Party Constitution is the criterion for the Party's work and life. All Party members must respect and not slight and ignore the Constitution. Party members must place the interests of the Party above their own and not place individuals above the Party." Article 2, "Duties of Party Members": Item 1: "Go all out to safeguard the solidarity of the Party and consolidate its unity"; Item 2: "Implement Party policy and decisions and fulfil the tasks assigned by the Party"; Item 5: "Irrespective of their position, Party members must observe the Party Constitution and Party discipline, and foster noble qualities through continuous cultivation"; Item 7: "[be] faithful to the Party and not cover up or distort facts"; Item 9: "Intra-Party questions must be settled inside the Party and not brought up outside the Party." Article 14, Item 5: "Party decisions must be carried out unconditionally. Individual Party members must obey the Party organization, the minority must obey the majority, the organizations at lower level must obey those at higher level and all the organizations throughout the country must obey the National Congress and the Central Committee." Article 53: "Led by the Central Committee, Diet representatives must carry out their activities in the Diet in accordance with Party principles and policy," and so forth. In view of the above, the Central Committee decides to expel him from the Party in accordance with Articles 59 and 60 and the first paragraph of Article 63 of the Party Constitution.

2. The above-mentioned action of Ichizo Suzuki violates and tramples on the provisions of the fourth paragraph of the Preamble of the Party Constitution, Items 1, 2 and 5 of Article 2, Item 5 of Article 14 and Article 53. The Central Committee hereby decides to expel him from the Party in accordance with Articles 59 and 60 and the first paragraph of Article 63 of the Party Constitution.

Decision of the Central Committee of the Japanese C.P. on Expulsion of Shiga and Suzuki

THE Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party on May 22 announced the resolution, adopted at a plenary session of the Central Committee on May 21, to expel Yoshio Shiga and Ichizo Suzuki from the Party.

The announcement said: the Eighth Plenary Session of the Central Committee was attended by all Members, all Alternate Members and all Central Control and Auditing Committee Members with the exception of three Central Committee Members and one Alternate Member, among whom three are now abroad and one ill in bed.

The session heard the Presidium's reports delivered by Chairman Sanzo Nozaka and General Secretary Kenji Miyamoto on questions including the violation of Party discipline by Yoshio Shiga. After the discussion the meeting adopted a resolution on the basis of the Presidium reports.

Fifty-seven out of a total of 60 Central Committee Members participated in the vote taking. A decision was taken by a majority of 53 for and 3 against (Yoshio Shiga, Ichizo Suzuki and Juji Nakano) and one reservation (Shigeo Kamiyama).

All 34 Alternate Central Committee Members present expressed support for the decision.

The session also resolved to demand that Yoshio Shiga and Ichizo Suzuki resign from the Diet membership.

Kenji Miyamoto, General Secretary of the Party, announced the resolution to the press on May 22. The full text of the resolution follows:

"The Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee heard a report by the Presidium 'On Yoshio Shiga's Violation of Party Discipline.' The report and the ensuing discussion clarified Yoshio Shiga's activities to undermine the Party and the role played by Ichizo Suzuki who acted in co-ordination with him. The Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee approved the Presidium's report and resolution on this matter, and decides:

"1. With regard to Yoshio Shiga, to expel him from the Party in accordance with Articles 59 and 60 and the first paragraph of Article 63 of the Party Constitution, in view of his violation of Paragraph 4 of the Preamble of the Constitution, Items 1, 2, 5, 7 and 9 of Article 2, Item 5 of Article 14 and the Preamble of Article 53;

"2. With regard to Ichizo Suzuki, facts show that, acting in co-ordination with Yoshio Shiga's sectarian activities to undermine the Party and trampling the Party Constitution underfoot, he refused to obey the decisions of the Party and trampled the Party Constitution underfoot. And it has been made clear that they have formed a sectarian group in violation of the Party Constitution. His actions violate Paragraph 4 of the Preamble of the Party Constitution, Items 1, 2 and 5 of Article 2, Item 5 of Article 14 and the Preamble of Article 53.

"Thereupon, [the Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee decides] to expel him from the Party in accordance with Articles 59 and 60 and the first paragraph of Article 63 of the Party Constitution."

The resolution was adopted by taking separate votes on Shiga and Suzuki. Of 60 members of the Central Committee, 57 were present. The result was: 53 voted for, 3 against while one reserved his vote.

All the 34 Alternate Members of the Central Committee voiced their approval. After this, the resolution demanding that Shiga and Suzuki resign from their posts of Diet representatives was approved with 53 votes for, one (Nakano) against and one (Kamiyama) reserving his vote.

All the 34 Alternate Members of the Central Committee expressed themselves in favour of the resolution.

II

Shiga and Suzuki's anti-Party activities show that they have turned their backs on the revolutionary

stand set forth in the Programme of our Party, the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement, and have openly slid down to the position of revisionism, thus falling in with the foul modern revisionist trend at home and abroad.

Their arguments for the partial nuclear test ban treaty are: "It can prevent further damage caused by radioactive contamination from nuclear tests and restrain the unlimited development of the nuclear weapons race." As the previously quoted resolution of the Seventh Plenum of the Central Committee of our Party pointed out: This treaty not only contained no stipulation prohibiting the development, manufacture, proliferation and use of nuclear weapons, but in effect even legalized underground nuclear tests. The fact is that within a short period after the signing of the treaty, U.S. imperialism has conducted more than a score of

underground tests and tried its best to develop nuclear weapons through such tests. It has also sought to station nuclear-powered submarines in our country as well as its F-105D aeroplanes which are capable of carrying hydrogen bombs. All these activities show that it is spreading nuclear weapons everywhere in the world and preparing for nuclear war. These facts prove that their proposition that the partial nuclear test ban treaty "restrains the nuclear weapons race" is entirely unfounded. **This proposition can only serve to cover up the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism, reduce the Japanese people's vigilance against the present nuclear war preparations of U.S. imperialism and against Japan's nuclear armament, and weaken the Japanese people's struggle against these activities and in defence of peace and independence.** Ichizo Suzuki separates the partial nuclear test ban treaty from other political conditions and plays up the point that radioactive contamination would be reduced, thus arguing that the treaty should be approved. **This precisely shows their opportunist and revisionist ideas of disregarding the overall situation and showing interest in partial questions.** Taking Japan as its base for aggression against Asia and working hand in glove with the traitorous Japanese ruling class, U.S. imperialism, on the basis of the "security" treaty, is trying to turn Japan into a nuclear offensive base and to arm the self-defence corps with nuclear armaments. It is stepping up in every way its aggression and war provocations centring around the "containment of China" policy. To ignore the above-mentioned conditions at this time and confine discussions only to the reduction of radioactive contamination is obviously very harmful to the struggle against nuclear war and for the defence of Japan's independence and peace.

They said that opposition to the conclusion of the Soviet-proposed partial nuclear test ban treaty runs counter to proletarian internationalism. But it was the United States which was the first to propose the signing of a partial nuclear test ban treaty and at that time it was opposed by all the socialist countries including the Soviet Union and by the peace forces throughout the world. **After the signing of this treaty, it was used by the international revisionist trends as an instrument to attack genuine Marxist-Leninist parties, creating a more complicated and difficult situation for the solidarity of the international communist movement and the peace movement.** In our country, the Right-wing social democrats and the anti-Party revisionists are using this treaty as an instrument to widen the split in the peace movement and the democratic movement. Furthermore, after the signing of this treaty, it has become a fashion in the international peace movement to prettify U.S. imperialism, thus constantly causing confusion in the movement. Shiga, Suzuki and their like alleged that complete prohibition of nuclear tests and universal disarmament could be realized if the international peace forces would struggle in solidarity on the basis of the partial nuclear test ban treaty. This proposition of theirs obviously runs counter to the facts mentioned above.

They have departed from the Japanese people's position of waging a revolutionary struggle to achieve independence, democracy, peace and social progress, underestimated the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism, adopted an attitude which lacks any sense of independence and followed the international trend of modern revisionism without any criticism. On the contrary, our Party, in the light of the actual conditions in Asia and Japan, has adopted an independent, critical attitude towards the partial nuclear test ban treaty. Only in this way can important contributions be made to the Japanese people's struggle for independence and peace, and to the struggle for Asian and world peace.

What characterizes Shiga and Suzuki's anti-Party activities is that, pretending that they themselves alone are the upholders of the Party Programme, they spread the slander that the Central Committee of the Party has trampled underfoot the Party Programme. But the fact is that **they are attacking the Party Programme and are trying to lead the struggle of the Party and the people into the quagmire of revisionism.** They make every attempt to deck themselves out in a way seemingly different from the methods used by the Shojiro Kasuga-Chishu Naito anti-Party revisionist group in order to confuse our Party members and the popular masses. **In essence, however, their viewpoints are theoretically and ideologically the same as those of the Shojiro Kasuga-Naito group.** There is almost no difference at all between the arguments of Shiga and Suzuki for supporting the partial nuclear test ban treaty and those put forward by the Shojiro Kasuga-Naito group. They share common grounds also on such aspects as their underestimation of the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism, of the U.S. imperialist control of Japan, and of the Japanese people's struggle against this domination. What is more, **they have become modern dogmatists as they follow mechanically the international revisionist trend. What is characteristic of them is that, with this ideological weakness and therefore under the influence of the international modern revisionist trend, they have begun to act as anti-Party elements.**

CORRECTION: In our last issue (No. 21) in the left-hand column on page 20, two short paragraphs should be inserted between the first and second paragraphs of the "Statement by Presidium of Japanese C.P. Central Committee on Yoshio Shiga's Anti-Party Activities." They are as follows:

"In the cause for independence, democracy and peace, our Party, no matter how difficult the conditions, has always assumed a genuine mass approach, advanced a clear-cut Marxist-Leninist line and waged struggles out of a sense of responsibility to the people.

"But, what stand has Comrade Yoshio Shiga adopted in taking such an action? Here lies the seriousness of the question."

Their political degradation to revisionism is only too natural. This, meanwhile, is related to their revisionism on organizational principles. The statements they have made show that while flagrantly trampling upon the Party Constitution and Party decisions and engaging in sabotaging activities against the Party, they still argue lamely that their actions do not violate the Party Constitution and demand that they be granted the freedom to engage in factional activities and to undermine the Party. Thus they have repudiated the organizational principles of a Marxist-Leninist party and are trying to convert the vanguard of the working class into a factional group of the petty-bourgeoisie. Ever since the Russian revolution, democratic centralism has been the organizational principle of Marxist-Leninist parties, a principle well-tested in the revolutionary movements of all countries. The political and ideological unity of the advance guard of the working class organized in the Communist Party, as well as their conscious and disciplined actions, are the very guarantee of the unity of millions and of the victory of the revolutionary cause. Therefore our Party will fight resolutely to smash Shiga and Suzuki's foul revisionist theories which try to lead our Party to an organizational collapse, and to thoroughly thwart the despicable, treacherous actions they take on the basis of these theories.

Sano, Nabeyama, Shojiro Kasuga, et al., who reneged on our Party and capitulated to the enemy, also trampled underfoot the Party's organizational principles and, in order to justify their anti-Party activities, negated the principle of democratic centralism. However, they met with a rebuff from the Party and the people, and have gone under. It is certain that Shiga and Suzuki's shameful acts of betrayal will also be repudiated and fought against by the Party and the people and meet the end they deserve.

III Concluding Remarks

As soon as the Presidium's statement of May 16 "On Comrade Yoshio Shiga's Anti-Party Activities" was

issued, it won the warm support of all Party organizations which have pledged their determination to unite ever more closely under the banner of the Party's Central Committee and to firmly combat to the finish the treacherous and sabotaging activities against the Party.

Shiga and Suzuki who have now been expelled from the Party will gang up with the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and their lackeys—the Right-wing social democrats, and the revisionists at home and abroad, aiding and abetting them in a frenzied onslaught against our Party to impair its ties with the masses.

However, it is certain that our Party, in the course of its struggle to shatter their sinister activities, will be further steeled ideologically and strengthened organizationally, thus turning this "misfortune" to good account. Events have shown that after the Shojiro Kasuga group reneged on the Party and was expelled from its ranks, the Party as a whole was strengthened through the resolute struggle it waged.

Let us strive, under the guidance of the Party Programme and the Party congress resolution, for a profound understanding of the resolutions of the Seventh and Eighth Plenums of the Central Committee. Let us strive, on this basis, to further cement the unity of the whole Party, persuade the readers of *Akahata* and all supporters of the Party, and thus broaden this unity.

From the punishment of Shiga and Suzuki, we must learn real lessons with which to consolidate and improve the working style of our Party.

We must shatter the anti-Party activities of the Shiga-Suzuki group and step up the principled struggle against modern revisionism and modern dogmatism so as to ensure the advance and triumph of the current mass struggles and other movements. In this way no room will be left for Shiga and Suzuki's conspiratorial manoeuvres, and the Party as well as the national-democratic united front will be enabled to advance.

THE WEEK

(Continued from p.4.)

shown and expressed confidence that the exhibition would increase Chile's international trade prospects.

More than 4,000 items are on display at the exhibition. They include products of both heavy and light (mainly textile) industries, farm products and handicrafts.

The exhibition has attracted great interest among all sections of the Chilean people. The visitors' book

is filled with appreciative comments. Isauro Torres, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee and member of the Radical Party, expressing admiration for the varied products displayed, wrote: "Promotion of trade with China will be very beneficial to us. Many industrial products which I have seen suit our needs." Victor Puelma, a doctor, wrote: "I am astonished at the products displayed." He had particularly high praise for the medical equipment exhibited.

The exhibition shows the rapid progress China has made since liberation in various fields of national construction, and this has been a centre of interest among Chilean visitors. "The progress the Chinese people have made is tremendous. Only a people who have embarked on the road of socialism can hold such an exhibition which fosters mutual understanding among the peoples," says the entry in the visitors' book signed: Carlos Palma, a textile worker.

ROUND THE WORLD

U.S. in the Congo

Another South Viet Nam?

Washington is quickening the pace of its military intervention in the Congo to bolster the ramshackle Adoula regime. It is taking over the big stick and exposing itself as the gendarme of international reaction — in Africa as well as in Asia — because the “U.N. forces” are scheduled to withdraw before the end of June.

After his March visit to Leopoldville, U.S. Under Secretary of State Harriman openly talked about helping the Congo to maintain “stability” by sending American military instructors to get the Adoula troops “into shape” and supplying them with air and ground transport. “The Americans,” reported the London *Financial Times*, “are re-equipping six Congolese battalions now grouped in Katanga on a war footing. They have supplied six H-21 heavy helicopters, five C-47 transports with five more to come, and six combat aircraft of a type yet to be specified. All deliveries should be completed by June 30.” And, according to the *Scotsman*, another British paper, Washington has allocated \$533,000 “for the purchase of 37 transport and patrol vehicles, radiocommunication material, uniforms, and special equipment to meet riots.”

Riots? The fact is: Despite the weekly million dollars the U.S. Administration is already spending in



the Congo, “stability” is fast fading and the flames which were lighted in Kwilu region in January (see “Round the World,” *P.R.*, No. 7) have leapt over hills and forests to Kwango to the south and Kivu in the east. Armed with primitive weapons, but backed by the people and familiar with the terrain, the guerrillas have struck terror into the hearts of the oppressors by attacking police posts, ambushing government patrols and military lorries and otherwise harassing the Adoula troops.

Southeast of Bukavu, capital of Kivu Province, the people’s forces have captured Uvira, on the shores of Lake Tanganyika, and have cut road links between the two towns. A U.N. military aircraft with U.S. “counter-insurgency expert” Colonel Dodds and the Kivu commander of the Adoula troops on board was shot down while reconnoitring over the region.

U.S. imperialism which wants to swallow the Congo is having indigestion. The way things are shaping up, it will soon have another “special war” on its hands, this time in Africa.

Indonesia Bans Hollywood

Opening Up a New Front

Nowadays, when a Djakarta citizen goes to a cinema, what does he see? Not the Hollywood pornographic movies which glamorize the degenerate “American way of life” but a healthy Asian or African film depicting the life and struggle of the people. This is because, since May 9, all cinemas in the Indonesian capital, with the backing of the audience, the film workers and the cinema owners, have barred U.S. movies from their screens. Indonesia’s radio and television stations have also stopped broadcasting American music, and schools and universities are suspending the private showing of American movies.

This boycott-Hollywood campaign, which is spreading to other cities, is

only one indication of how recognition that U.S. imperialism is enemy No. 1 is gaining ground among the Indonesian people. In a recent speech, President Sukarno declared that when he said “to hell with your aid,” he was “referring to American aid. This is because the United States has told us that if we want American aid then we must stop our confrontation against Malaysia.” On another occasion, he called attention to an invisible weapon of the imperialists who seek to instil into the minds of Indonesians that their “nation is stupid, impotent, weak and inferior.” “For several hundred years,” he said, “we were insulted, enslaved and exploited. But at last we were awakened. We have come to know that it was imperialism that made us belittle ourselves. Our consciousness has been steadily raised.” President Sukarno has already banned the notorious “cultural manifesto” against revolutionary literature, published last August by a group of reactionary intellectuals.

Overall, Indonesia’s struggle against Malaysia and imperialist subversion — the latest instance being the suppression of a traitorous armed gang in south Sulawesi — is gathering momentum. Together with the growing volunteers’ movement and the stress on the united front, these advances on the cultural front draw new forces into the fight against imperialism.

Race to Arm India

U.S. Beaten by a Head

Though a late starter in the race to build India up militarily, the Soviet Union has already overtaken its main rival. The *New York Times* revealed in a special dispatch from New Delhi dated May 13 that the U.S.S.R., in the period since India provoked a major conflict on the Sino-Indian borders in 1962, has committed itself to slightly more military aid to India than has the United States. The total value of Soviet military aid delivered or firmly committed to India is estimated at 130

million dollars, while U.S. military aid delivered or promised stands at 110 million.

New Delhi's friends in the United States are however getting busy. The visit by Indian Defence Minister Chavan to Washington to negotiate more military aid should provide an opportunity for the Americans to make up the leeway. There is only one snag. After his hat-in-hand trip to America Chavan, according to Indian news reports, will "head a high-powered defence delegation to Moscow" to seek still more aid. Or, as the weekly journal *Patriot* of New Delhi bluntly states, "to impress on the Soviet Government the need for expediting the MIG project in India and also to secure a limited number of ground-to-air missiles."

One interesting feature of this competition is that it is not restricted to guns and planes. The zeal with which the Soviet Union has taken over economic and other aid proposals scrapped by the United States is noteworthy. The IIS reported on May 14 that the Soviet Union has offered to install a 1,000-kilowatt transmitter and build a radio station in India by the end of 1965 or early 1966. The Soviet offer was made after Indian-American negotiations — for a transmitter only — were shelved following an uproar in the Indian capital over agreement by the government to allow Voice of America broadcasts to be relayed from Calcutta. Then there was the drawn-out and unsuccessful haggling over the building of a steel plant at Bokaro. Finally dropped by the Americans, this project has been picked up by the Soviet Union.

Is the size of Soviet military and economic aid causing disquiet in Washington? According to the *Times of India*, No. "An interesting aspect of the situation," the paper said on May 10, "is that Soviet military assistance to India no longer inspires much offence or resentment in Washington. Even the bilious congressmen express no criticism. Russia and U.S.A. are now following a parallel course in relation to India.

They can afford to collaborate in India."

But has this taking of aid from the Soviet Union as well as the United States improved the "appearance of non-alignment" for India? Foreign Minister Bhutto of Pakistan, speaking in New York recently, gave a negative answer. He said, "India's arms are very long — she takes from both the East and the West. India can no longer claim to be non-aligned."

Struggle Between Two Lines

A Tale of Three Conferences

Within a few days of each other three international trade union bodies held their periodic meetings to compare notes and chart the course for future action. The Second International Trade Union Conference on Questions Concerning Women Workers met in Bucharest on May 11-16; the Fourth International Miners' Trade Union Conference in Moscow on May 12-15; and the Second Conference of the Trade Unions International of Commercial Workers in Warsaw on May 18-22.

Meeting as they did in the present international climate where the leading imperialist country, the United States, employs more cunningly than ever the dual tactics of paying lip service to peace while actually energetically preparing for war, the three conferences without exception faced the central problem of holding high the banner of revolution and struggle against imperialism.

Those who were class-conscious and had the interests of the greatest number of people at heart wanted the conferences to reflect these sentiments of the world's people, whereas those who were more interested in looking after their own skins than in seeing and helping the oppressed and exploited free themselves from imperialism and colonialism fought shy of struggle lest the mere mention of it would spirit away the so-called detente between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The Warsaw meeting of the Trade Unions International of Commercial

Workers brought credit to itself. Despite the intrigues of the Soviet delegates and their followers to divert the conference from the correct path, the resolutions adopted gave effective utterance to the need for supporting the heroic struggle being waged in many lands against the imperialist powers. The conference condemned the United States for its aggression and intervention in south Viet Nam and maintained that the people of south Viet Nam must be allowed to decide their own destiny. It also censured the United States for keeping south Korea under its military occupation for the last 19 years.

Although the draft general resolution that came up for discussion had at first been approved by the drafting committee, the Soviet delegate who sat in at the plenary session tried to get the conference to include a complimentary reference to the Moscow partial test ban treaty. Her excuse for not raising this in the drafting committee was that she was "extremely worn out." Perhaps out of kindness to help, the Indian delegate surprised the conference by suggesting that it was possible that the Soviet delegate had "forgotten" to mention the tripartite treaty. The majority of the delegates, together with the Secretary of the Trade Unions International, Dumitru Usturoi of Rumania, opposed the Soviet move and the conference passed the general resolution and the other resolutions as presented by the drafting committee.

But if they failed at Warsaw, these champions of the capitulationist line who want to keep the imperialists, and above all the U.S. imperialists, in good humour by trading principles produced other tricks at the Moscow and Bucharest meetings. In both places the Soviet delegates and their followers used unscrupulous tactics to dominate the proceedings. They made a travesty of the democratic practices usually followed at international forums. Among other things they pounded on the table, stamped their feet, threatened to cut off the public address system and intimidated interpreters. These by now have become their favourite antics when worsted in debate.

ACROSS THE LAND

New Highs in Light Industry

THE all-round upsurge in light industry in the first quarter of 1964 is one of the outcomes of last year's good harvest. Throughout the country factories and processing plants, using agricultural produce as raw materials, have been adequately supplied. Up to the end of March output of 18 important light industrial products, among them sugar, cigarettes, dairy products, textiles, soap and alcohol, had outrun figures for the same period last year.

Continuing the noticeable increase from the second half of 1962, food supplies on the market are greater than ever. In the recently completed first quarter of this year fresh pork, poultry, fish, vegetables and fruits were available in large quantities. Canneries have pushed records in quantity, quality and variety forward. The famous Ma Ling Cannery and 10 others in this period came on the market with more than 40 new products: among these were Nanking smoked pork trotters, Peking duck, Tientsin smoked fowl, Canton roast meats and mango juice from subtropical Hainan Island.

In Peking, with national output of butter and powdered and tinned milk 70 per cent above the first three months of 1963, another price cut was made in May on fresh and powdered milk, yogurt, and other dairy products. Although the laying season had not yet reached its peak, large amounts of eggs enabled food manufacturers to step up production as well as increase quality and variety in the first quarter.

The largest single increase in production was in sugar. South China's 72 mills have dealt swiftly with bumper crops in Kwangtung, Fukien and other cane-growing provinces. Average daily production figures were at an all-time high. Up to the end of March twice as much sugar was already produced as in the whole 1962-63 season.

So far this year the brewing industry, using grain and fruit, also

has followed the general upward trend bringing out more alcoholic and fermented beverages.

Cotton, wool, silk, and linen textile production was higher than the corresponding period last year with 95 per cent of the products in the A grade category. Cotton-polyester fabrics also were very much in evidence on the market, in richer colours, several colours and combinations of colours instead of last year's preponderance of pure white and light tones.

Potala Palace Repaired

LARGE-SCALE repairs have been completed on the world famous 13-storeyed Potala Palace in Lhasa. The work, which was done under the auspices of the People's Government at a cost of 110,000 yuan, was carried out by artisans from all over Tibet.

Potala Palace's centuries-old sooty butter lamps have been replaced by electric lighting. Glass has been put in to take the place of wooden partitions or felt curtains in some of the darker halls. The interior's priceless murals, relief sculptures and other decorations have been restored.

Work on this 1,300-year-old Tibetan landmark is part of the Gov-

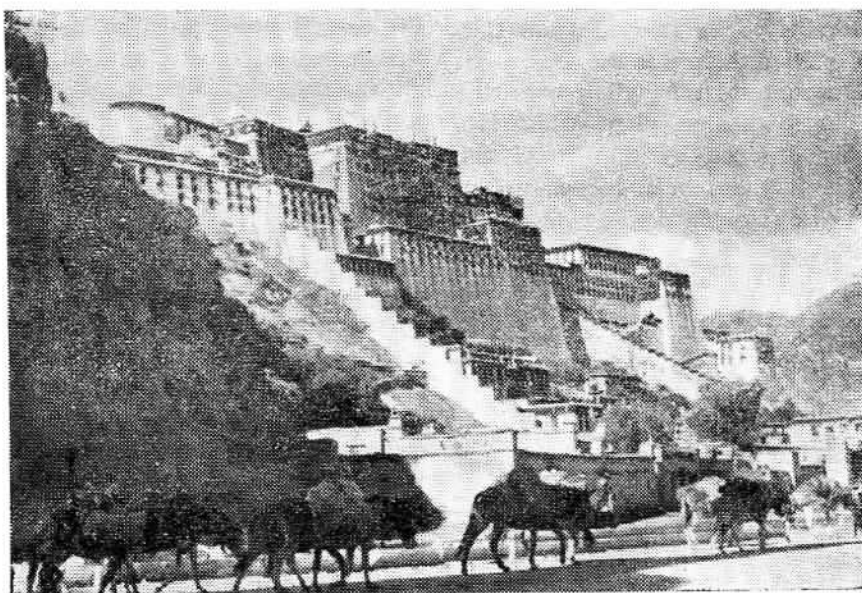
ernment's national programme to preserve historic, religious and artistic treasures and relics. Repairs have also been made on the 15-century Gerden Monastery, the Tashi-Lampo Monastery in Shigatse and the Sakya Monastery near Shigatse which were built in the 12th and 13th centuries. King Srontsan Gambo's Tomb and monasteries in other parts of Tibet.

Successful Trade Fair

THE latest twice-a-year, month-long Canton export fair, which closed on May 15, was the biggest in that city's history. It was the 15th since liberation, and more foreign businessmen from more places attended, a greater volume of business was done and more export items were displayed than at any single previous spring or autumn fair. Visitors were surprised by the variety and quality of goods China had to offer so soon after three years of natural disasters.

From 51 countries and regions came some 3,700 visitors, and 19,000 business transactions were negotiated. More than 20,000 export items were exhibited, 3,000 for the first time.

Commodities displayed fall into the following categories: farm produce, consumer goods, machinery, minerals, instruments and meters, and handicrafts. Agricultural products, including traditional exports like rice,



Potala Palace

soya beans, eggs, frozen meat, fish and fruit, clearly indicated that harvests last year were more than fair and that the people's communes have the strength to weather natural disasters and make a successful comeback quickly.

A big eye-opener was the wide range of machinery, instruments and meters for export — products China had to import until recent years — an astonishing array which included well-designed and well-made machine tools, diesel engines, electric motors, textile and printing machines. All this was sturdy proof of the success of this country's policy of relying on one's own efforts in socialist construction.

As in years gone by light industry again won unstinted praise. Textiles showed a big improvement in assortment and quality. Half of those on exhibition were new products available for export in quantity for the first time. Canned food of exceptional quality and at reasonable prices found immediate favour with many importers from West Europe and Asia. Alarm clocks, toys, bicycles, musical instruments and fountain pens and pencils were among other good sellers.

It was an export fair, but as the Mayor of Canton and acting chairman of the fair, Tseng Sheng, said, "We love peace and want more friends. We want to develop normal trade with other countries and regions." And trade being a two-way affair, China placed many orders with foreign business representatives for steel products, metals, instruments, chemicals, synthetic fibres and other goods.

For the record, China trades with 114 countries and regions but from the look of the Canton fair this figure will not be standing still.

Pasture Research

WORK has begun on a big pasture and zootechnic research centre in the Silingol League of Inner Mongolia, China's leading stock-raising region. First of its kind in the country, the complex is scheduled to be completed in a decade. Its premises are on a 3,200 sq. m. plateau, 1,000 m. above sea level.

Within its boundaries are plains, tablelands, hills and mountains, marshes and sand dunes which offer scientists an opportunity to study different types of topography and their peculiar problems.

Scientists and pasture, zootechnology, veterinary science, geobotany, hydrogeology specialists and other scientific and technical personnel are arriving to take up work in the centre whose long-term task is to work out a programme for conserving, utilizing, developing and improving north China's grasslands. The research centre will also provide accurate and systematic scientific data and theoretical grounds for developing pastures and livestock breeding throughout the country.

In the Spirit of Today

A SOCIALIST code of conduct is rapidly replacing the old in the minds of the Chinese people. Below are two examples from the daily press.

Department store clerk Chang Ching-yun of Anhwei Province hurried off on his bicycle to get in a day's manual labour in the fields. In his jacket he carried 380 yuan, salary for several comrades which he had been asked to deliver. By the time he had peddled to just outside the county town of Fuyang, Chang was beginning to feel the heat of an unseasonable spring day. Stopping, he got off, removed his jacket and put it on the carrier before going on.

It was some time later that Chang discovered his jacket was missing. He turned back and retraced his



The centre's researchers will make a comprehensive study of the local climate, water resources, pasture, vegetation, geology, soil and plant life this year to pave the way for further study.

Briefs

China's biggest centrifugal pump with a 1.6 m. calibre capable of lifting water to a height of 29 m. and displacing 21,600 cu. m. of water per hour has been designed, produced and tested by the Changsha Water Pump Plant.

* * *

A cosmic ray observation post slightly north of Latitude 23' N. has been set up in Canton.

route. By sundown there still was no trace of the jacket or money. Reaching the ford of a small river he had crossed earlier in the day he came upon the jacket swinging from a branch of a tree. Below it was a young peasant with a bicycle.

"You looking for something," he asked the clerk.

Chang's explanation was sufficient. The peasant took down the jacket and handed it over with the money intact.

"Glad you turned up when you did," said the peasant. "It's getting late and I've got something to attend to in town." With this he climbed on his bicycle and rode off, anonymously.

* * *

Soochow worker, Hua Chao-ken unearthed a teapot crammed with gold while repairing his house. He took his find to the police who checked with the previous occupants. Finally the nine gold rings, four gold bracelets and a gold earring were given back to the owner, a 76-year-old woman, Li Hsiu-ti. The gold hoard represented the old lady's savings which had been invested in the precious metal and buried 25 years ago to ward off the ravages of inflation and war. After fleeing to another part of the country, Li Hsiu-ti returned and had been unsuccessful locating her hidden treasure.

"Little Bell"

The plot is no puzzler—it is strictly a children's tale. But the pair of cherub stars, the blend of reality and fantasy in eye-catching colour, and particularly the virtuoso performances of hundreds of half life-size puppets, will make no adult sorry that he has come to the show.

Hsiao Man and little sister Hsiao Chia, playing on the street, pick up a puppet named Little Bell dropped by its owners on their way to a performance at the puppet theatre. Instead of returning it as his sister urges, Hsiao Man runs off to play with it by himself in a park and, tiring, falls asleep with it in a swing. In dreamland, Little Bell comes alive, takes Hsiao Man on a flying horse across the city, and arrives at the puppet theatre. From then on, the boy lives in a sparkling wonder-world of puppets who walk, talk, play, sing and dance. Little sister also drops out of nowhere to join in the fun. Waking up after a little morality play in the theatre, Hsiao Man hurries to return Little Bell to its owners, contrite that he almost deprived other children of the wonderful puppet shows he'd enjoyed.

A Peking Studio production, this is a fine introduction to modern Chinese puppetry. It shows progress in the art brought about, on a firm foundation of China's own ancient tradition, by the invention and mastering of new techniques, the use of new materials and the study of the art in other lands. The wide range of characters in this film—Chinese of many nationalities, stage characters and people of other lands, a bevy of animals—gives good scope for display. Each impresses with an individual personality, a product of keen observation and a high degree of artistic exaggeration and generalization. Little Bell, kindly, comic and garrulous, is a typical theatre announcer for child audiences. The little old *er hu* (Chinese two-stringed violin) player in the national music orchestra, smiling secretly to himself as he plays, gives one the feeling that somewhere one had seen just such a quiet, benign and bemused elderly musician before. The whole orchestra delights. The body and hand movements of its eight musicians are perfectly harmonized to the instrument each plays. The drummer pauses occasionally to push up an unruly lock of hair; the cymbalist watches the drummer expectantly for his cue. These modern puppets are capable of an astonishing variety of movements from the sweeping

New World Record In Weightlifting

With a successful heave of 151.5 kgs., Chinese weightlifter Chen Ching-kai established a new world record for the clean-and-jerk in the featherweight class on May 18. This new record was made at the 1964 National Weightlifting Championships just concluded in Shanghai. It beats the world record of 151 kgs. he himself set last year.

The stocky 23-year-old Cantonese has already improved world records on eight previous occasions in the bantamweight and featherweight clean-and-jerk. His first victory came in 1956 when, as a bantamweight, he lifted 133 kgs. This was also memorable as the first world record in sports ever set by a Chinese athlete.

leaps and somersaults of Chinese opera and dance to the ping-pong play of Grandpa and "Little Tiger." Their exaggerated movements sometimes seem more real than real. The secret of their charm is that they exaggerate only the distinctive traits of each character to make it both funny and believable. The Sinkiang dance of the Uighur people, noted for vivacity and vigour, is delightful.

This is, however, far from being a documentary film. The adventures of the real children are neatly woven in. Both roles are attractively acted by child actors: Hsiao Man by Shih Hsiao-man, a pupil of the Jingshan Primary School in Peking and a "veteran" of other popular films including *Waves on the Southern Shore (Part I)* and *A Revolutionary Family*; Hsiao Chia by novice Ma Chia, six-year-old Peking nursery child. It is to the credit of both puppet players and cameramen that the puppets talking and playing side by side with the children never for a moment jar with a sense of unreality. Trick shots help to show Little Bell and the old caretaker of the puppet theatre seemingly moving around on their own volition, but all the other puppets are manipulated by young puppet masters of the China Puppet Theatre in Peking. The theatre, in-



Hsiao Man at the puppet theatre's backstage

identally, is in east Peking and gives regular shows for the city's youngsters and adults.

Little Bell has still another distinction: that of being the first Chinese film ever to be dubbed into English in China. A Spanish-language dubbing is also in the making. Both will be released abroad.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Western Han Bronzes

In September 1962, the Party secretary of the Tachuan Production Brigade of Tachuan Village, Yuyu County in northern Shansi found a treasure-trove of nine Western Han (206 B.C. - 24 A.D.) bronzes in a gully. Originally buried on its bank at a depth of two metres beneath the present ground level, these had been washed into the gully when the bank collapsed during a rain-storm.

Four of these bronzes are *ding*-tripods of the type commonly used as food vessels. Another is an undecorated basin. Then there is a large gilt bronze quatrefoil bearing a loose ring.

Three other inscribed wine vessels are of particular interest. Two of them make an identical pair. They are shaped exactly like the *lian* (toilet boxes) of this period and have three tiny bear-shaped legs and two *tao tieh* (ogre mask) rings on the body (see illustration). The bodies are decorated in high relief with two bands of naturalistic animal representations and mythological beings like the dragon, phoenix, nine-tailed fox and a strange winged monster, all rendered in a vivid, lifelike manner in a mountain setting.

The relief decoration on the covers is divided by a broad raised band into two concentric zones. Three sculptured phoenixes with handsome long tails divide the narrow outer zone into three equal sections, each carrying a lively dragon design with part of its slithering body still hidden in its den. The inner zone shows a pair of ferocious tigers, mouths agape and tails uplifted, stalking a pair of unidentifiable quadrupeds. The alarm and helplessness of the latter are vividly accentuated by

their reverted heads and bulging eyes.

The inside of both covers has been painted over with vermilion and in parts traces of painted bird and animal designs are still discernible. The rims of both the body and cover are incised with an identical inscription giving the weight and showing that they were made by a certain Hu Fu of Chungling (located near present-day Yuyu County) in the third year of the reign of Ho Ping (26 B.C.). A highly interesting point is that the inscription refers to this pair of vessels not as *lian* but as "vessels for warming wines." This points to the possibility that some of the so-called *lian*-boxes unearthed from Han tombs in recent years may very well actually have been "vessels for warming wines" too. The presence of the vermilion paint inside the cover also suggests that wine vessels of this type may have been inspired by a lacquerware prototype.

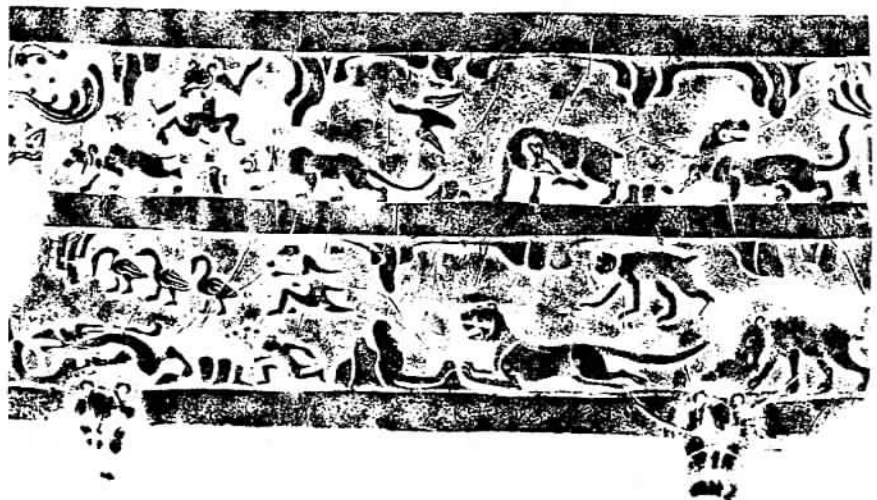
The other vessel is gilt all over and is much larger in size. But for three squatting tigers as legs and the inscription which designates it as a wine vessel, it may well have been passed off as a *jian*-basin of this period. Another unusual feature is that its gilt body is painted on the outside with a profusion of animal designs representing the elephant, tiger, camel, and other real or fantastic animals. The forms of the animals were first outlined in delicate line drawings and then painted over with white, red or black. The fact that the vessel is designated as a



Western Han bronze vessel for warming wines

wine vessel has also enabled archaeologists to identify as wine vessels a large number of pottery and porcelain vessels of a similar shape dating from the Eastern Han (25-220) through the Southern Dynasties (420-589). These were hitherto erroneously classified in various archaeological reports as *ding*-tripods or tripod-basins.

The decorative art of the Han Dynasty has long been noted for its realistic animal motifs but these were most often found on decorated tomb bricks or stone reliefs as part of hunting scenes. These three wine vessels represent a rare instance in which such a great variety of different animals are depicted together in a series of pictures on single vessels.



Rubbing of design on body of vessel (detail)

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