

PEKING REVIEW

36

September 4, 1964

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**C.P.C. Central Committee's
Reply to July 30 Letter of
C.P.S.U. Central Committee**

(p. 6).

**Marxist-Leninist Parties Condemn
Schismatic International Meeting**

(p. 23).

**Glorious New Page in History
Of World Science**

1964 Peking Symposium closes (p. 11).

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

Who Is The Enemy

Poems by Rewi Alley

Rewi Alley is a citizen of New Zealand and of the world. He is now approaching the end of his first four decades in China. In that time he has watched the struggles and eventual success of the Chinese revolution as an on-the-spot observer.

He has travelled widely in China, has also visited Cuba, Viet Nam and Korea, and taken part in many international conferences in the struggle for peace. In these poems he writes of things as wide experience has made him see them, in the hope of communicating to others the love and respect the denied majority of the world's people have inspired in him. The selections presented here have been made by the editors from a folio of largely unpublished poems. They are quite frankly political, the writer firmly believing that only when mankind discards imperialism and its henchmen, can true national independence and a solid basis for world peace be gained.

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Israel Epstein

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

September 4, 1964 Vol. VII No. 36

CONTENTS

THE WEEK	3
ARTICLES & DOCUMENTS	
C.P.C. Central Committee's Reply to the C.P.S.U. Central Committee's Letter of July 30, 1964	6
Letter of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. of July 30, 1964, to the Central Committee of the C.P.C.	8
China Firmly Supports the People's Struggle for National Liberation in the Congo (L)	
— Foreign Ministry Statement	10
New Chapter in World Science — Our Correspondent	11
Communique of the 1964 Peking Symposium	12
For a Broad United Front of the World's Scientists — Vice-Premier Chen Yi	14
Scientific and Democratic Spirit at Peking Symposium — Li Ssu-kuang	15
Scientists Denounce U.S. Aggression in Viet Nam	16
U.S. Doom in South Viet Nam Is Inevitable — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Editorial	18
South Viet Nam Cauldron Boiling — C.K. Cheng	20
A World Meeting to Cause a Split Must Be Averted	23
Khrushchov's Plot for Schismatic Meeting Doomed to Failure	25
Early World Meeting — C.P.S.U. Leaders' Plot to Create Split	27
A Hastily Convened World Meeting Does Not Serve Interests of Unity	27
Armed Struggle — The Main Form of Struggle in Venezuelan Revolution	28
ROUND THE WORLD	30

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THE WEEK

Among the major events of the week:

• The Chinese press published the letter of the Central Committee of the C.P.C. in reply to the letter of the C.C. of the C.P.S.U. (dated July 30) which was also published. Dated August 30, 1964, the letter of the C.C. of the C.P.C. reiterates that the Chinese Party is firmly opposed to a schismatic meeting and declares that it will never take part in any international meeting, or preparatory meeting to be called by the C.P.S.U. for the purpose of splitting the international communist movement.

• On September 1, the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a statement condemning U.S. armed intervention in the Congo (Leopoldville) and affirming China's steadfast support for the Congolese people's fight for national liberation.

• The 1964 Peking Symposium, an 11-day event which writes a new page in the world history of science, closed on August 31. Another such symposium will be held in Peking in 1968.

• The Chinese press published:

— full text of an editorial of *Rodong Shinmoon*, organ of the Korean Workers' Party, "Meeting of Parties of Various Countries Which Will Cause a Split Must Be Averted."

— extracts of a speech by Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Albanian Party of Labour, exposing the Khrushchov group's plot to call a schismatic meeting in a hurry.

— extracts of a statement of the National Secretariat of the Communist Party of New Zealand saying that an early meeting of the international communist movement would split, not unite, the movement.

— extracts of an article "No Hurry for an International Meeting" carried in the August issue of the *Vanguard*, organ of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist). It says that a hastily convened world meeting does not serve the interests of unity.

— excerpts from a report by Ramiz Alija, Member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the C.C. of the Albanian Party, entitled "On Further Strengthening the Party's Ideological Work in Communist Education for the Working People."

— the full text of "The Modern Revisionists' Theory Concerning the Social-Democratic Parties," an article by *Akahata*, organ of the Japanese Communist Party.

Chairman Mao Receives Nepalese Guests

Last week Saturday, Chairman Mao Tse-tung received members of a Nepalese educationists' delegation led by Kesari Raj Pandey, Under Secretary of the Ministry of Education of the Kingdom of Nepal. He had a cordial and friendly talk with his guests.

Among the educationists in the delegation are a botanist, a zoologist, a linguist, a writer and a professor of political science.

Venezuelan Communist Delegation in Peking

After a two-week visit to China, the delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Venezuela headed by Eduardo Gallegos Mancera, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Venezuelan C.P., has left Peking for a visit to Hanoi.

During their stay in Peking, they were received on August 28 by Chairman Mao Tse-tung with whom they had a cordial and friendly talk.

On the previous day, the delegation held a press conference. (See p.28.)

Liu Ning-I on 10th World Conference Against A- and H-Bombs

On September 1, Liu Ning-I, leader of the Chinese delegation to the recent 10th World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs in Japan, gave a report on the conference to representatives of all walks of life in the capital.

Conference of Unity. Appraising its outstanding achievements, Liu Ning-I described the conference as one of unity at which the Japanese people and the people of the rest of the world condemned U.S. imperialism, the mortal enemy of peace, and defended world peace; it was also a conference at which the peoples of the world smashed the plots for a split by the modern revisionists in the service of U.S. imperialism. He also referred to the conference as the largest and the most fruitful, one of great international significance with a far-reaching influence.

Liu Ning-I gave an account of how participants had exposed, in the light of their own experience, the crimes committed by U.S. imperialism, namely, aggression, intervention, subversion and the implementation of its policy of war in all parts of the globe. While the conference was in session, Liu Ning-I recalled, U.S. imperialism launched its armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. This fresh crime, he said, enraged the delegates. Confronted by this, the plenary session in Osaka adopted a resolution opposing this new U.S. war provocation against the D.R.V.

Criminal Attempts by Soviet Revisionists. Liu Ning-I then went into detail exposing the criminal attempts by the Soviet revisionists to split and sabotage the Japanese movement for banning A- and H-bombs.

After the 9th World Conference closed last year, he said, they published articles attacking its resolutions which they themselves had voted for. They egged on and supported the Japanese Right-wing so-

cial democrats to intensify their efforts to split the Japanese movement and convene a schismatic meeting. They also let it be known that it was their intention to change the fundamental line of the Japanese movement completely.

When the preparatory meeting for the international session of the 10th conference began on July 28, Liu Ning-I continued, many delegates put questions to the Soviet delegation, asking why it had opposed the 9th conference, why it wanted to take part in the splitters' meeting and why it supported the splitters' actions. Giving these questions a wide berth, Zhukov, the Soviet delegation leader, simply said that they had not come to be placed on trial, while making clear their decision to support and take part in the splitters' meeting. Zhukov also put the delegates from India and the World Council of Peace up to sowing dissension and creating trouble both inside and outside the conference. This vicious attitude of the Soviet delegation caused great indignation among the vast majority of the delegates who cited a host of facts exposing and denouncing the crimes of the Soviet revisionists: persistently serving the needs of imperialism, refusing to support the just struggle of the Japanese people and the national independence movements and engaging in splitting and sabotaging the movement of the world's people in defence of peace.

At the conference, Liu Ning-I recalled, Zhukov and his company had repeatedly vilified delegates of various countries and tried to make trouble. But, thanks to the persistent struggle of delegates from Japan and other parts of the world, the conference eventually decided that "no foreign delegates taking part in the splitters' meeting should be elected to the leading organs of the conference." Thus the ugly efforts of the Soviet delegation to infiltrate the conference in order to split and sabotage it were fully exposed. Its attempts to penetrate the conference in order to change the correct line of the conference also went bankrupt. Thereupon, Zhukov and his group announced their withdrawal from the world con-

ference. With tails between their legs, they ran off and attended the splitters' meeting in Hiroshima.

Liu Ning-I pointed out that the struggle at this international conference was highly significant. It fully showed that the Soviet revisionists and their partners from the World Council of Peace were hostile to the Japanese progressive forces and the Japanese people, that they tried to sabotage and split the world conference, and they were in every sense the biggest splitters. But before the broad masses of the people, the splitters had no way out; the masses could not but disown them, Liu Ning-I concluded.

Chinese Delegation Back From Rumania

Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier and Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, together with other members of the Chinese Party and government delegation he headed, has returned to China from Bucharest after attending celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the liberation of Rumania.

The Chinese delegation, besides taking part in the celebrations, also visited a number of Rumanian industrial plants, state farms and hydro-electric stations. Its members were deeply impressed by the struggle carried on by the Rumanian people under the leadership of the Rumanian Workers' Party and their achievements.

In Bucharest, the Chinese delegation was received by Comrade Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party and Chairman of the State Council. During the reception, the Rumanian hosts and the Chinese guests held a talk which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

On leaving Rumania, Vice-Premier Li sent Rumanian Party and government leaders a message of thanks. Published in full by the Rumanian press, the message said that the warm hospitality extended to the Chinese delegation was a manifestation of the profound, unbreakable, fraternal friendship existing between the Chinese and Rumanian peoples.

Message of Greetings From Chinese Leaders

Comrade Ho Chi Minh, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam,

Comrade Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the D.R.V.,

Comrade Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Government of the D.R.V.,

On behalf of the Chinese people, the Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China, we express the warmest greetings to the fraternal Vietnamese people, the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the founding of the D.R.V.

Under the correct leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and President Ho Chi Minh, the industrious and courageous Vietnamese people have scored tremendous successes in the cause of socialist transformation and socialist construction in the past year. Illuminated by the resolutions of the Third Congress of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the fraternal Vietnamese people are working for the triumphant fulfilment of the grand First Five-Year Plan in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. The Chinese people are elated over every success of their Vietnamese brothers and wish them new and still greater successes.

The Government of the D.R.V. has consistently pursued a peaceful foreign policy, resolutely opposed the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war, actively supported the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and peoples, and has made important contributions to safeguarding peace in Southeast Asia and the world. The Government of the D.R.V. has always strictly adhered to the 1954 Geneva agreements and waged an unswerving struggle for the peaceful unification of the motherland.

The recent armed aggression launched by U.S. imperialism against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam was a long premeditated provocation aimed at extending the war in Indo-China. But the Vietnamese people, long-tested in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, cannot be cowed into submission. With resolute actions, the heroic Vietnamese people gave a powerful rebuff to the U.S.

aggressors and won an important victory. U.S. imperialism must be held responsible for its serious crime of aggression against the D.R.V. The debts of blood it owes the Vietnamese people must be repaid. Since U.S. imperialism has taken the step of extending the war in Indo-China, it cannot expect the D.R.V. to renounce the right of action to fight against aggression, nor can it expect all peace-loving countries and peoples to give up the right of action to assist the D.R.V. in its fight against aggression. Justice is entirely on the side of the D.R.V. The Chinese people are firmly convinced that with the support of all peace-loving people of the world, the fraternal Vietnamese people will surely be able to smash the war provocations and all conspiracies and schemes of the U.S. aggressors. The people of south Viet Nam will certainly win final victory in their armed struggle for self-defence against the sanguinary rule of U.S. imperialism and its vassals. The Vietnamese people's national aspirations for the peaceful unification of their motherland will surely be realized.

China and Viet Nam are neighbours closely related to each other like the lips and the teeth sharing common weal and woe. The Chinese people highly treasure the great unity and militant friendship between the two countries which are ever more consolidated and developed. They will for ever unite with the Vietnamese people to hold high the banners of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, staunchly oppose imperialism and modern revisionism and strive for new victories in the joint struggle for world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism.

May the comradeship-in-arms between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples remain green for ever.

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

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

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

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

September 1, 1964

D.R.V. National Day Celebrated

The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the first socialist state in Southeast Asia, was 19 years old on September 2. The Chinese people celebrated the occasion with great enthusiasm.

On September 1 there was a celebration meeting in the hall of the colourful Cultural Palace of the

Nationalities on Changan Boulevard. Vice-Premier Chen Yi, the Vietnamese Ambassador Tran Tu Binh and many Vietnamese guests who were visiting Peking were present.

Yang Hsiu-feng, President of the China-Viet Nam Friendship Association, addressed the meeting. He said that the founding of socialist Viet Nam 19 years ago was a great victory

for the Vietnamese people and Marxism-Leninism. After reviewing the Vietnamese people's glorious history of struggle, he said that at a time when imperialism and the reactionaries in various countries and modern revisionists were trying their utmost to obstruct and undermine the revolution of the people of the world, the experience of the

(Continued on p. 22.)

C.P.C. Central Committee's Reply to The C.P.S.U. Central Committee's Letter of July 30, 1964

August 30, 1964

**The Central Committee of the Communist
Party of the Soviet Union**

Dear Comrades,

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has received the letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union dated July 30, 1964. Completely ignoring the desire of many fraternal Parties for unity and their opposition to a split, your letter slams the door tight against consultations on the question of convening an international meeting of the fraternal Parties and issues the order for an open split in the international communist movement.

We pointed out in our letter to you of July 28 this year that "you are determined to prepare and call a meeting arbitrarily, unilaterally and illegally with the aim of effecting an open split in the international communist movement" and that "you have laid down a revisionist political programme and a divisive organizational line for an international meeting of the fraternal Parties." We stated, "You have premeditated everything: what kind of meeting it is to be, who should prepare it, who should take part in it and who should convene it — on all these questions you claim the last word. To you, all the fraternal Parties are mere puppets qualified only to move at your command." We also explained the consequences to you, pointing out that in calling a small schismatic gathering which is against communism, against the people and against the revolution you would wilfully take the road to your doom, and we sincerely advised you to rein in on the brink of the precipice.

In your letter of July 30, you pay no heed whatsoever to our letter of July 28. You also turn a deaf ear to the recent appeals of many fraternal Parties opposing the calling of a hasty schismatic meeting.

In your letter you arbitrarily lay it down that a drafting committee shall be convened without the prior

attainment of unanimous agreement through bilateral and multilateral talks by the Chinese and Soviet Parties and all the other fraternal Parties concerned. The members of the drafting committee must be the 26 Parties you have designated, no more and no less, and there is no room for any discussion on this question. Every member Party of the drafting committee must immediately submit to you a list of its delegates who must report in Moscow before December 15 without fail.

You even decide before the convening of your appointed drafting committee that an international meeting shall be held in the middle of next year.

Furthermore, you have the effrontery to declare in your letter that, whether or not the fraternal Parties participate, the drafting committee you have designated shall open shop as scheduled and the international meeting unilaterally called by you shall begin on the date prescribed.

Thus the day in December 1964 on which you convene your drafting committee will go down in history as the day of the great split in the international communist movement.

You have used many fine words in your letter in order to deceive public opinion. You say that your purpose in calling an international meeting is to "preserve" and "strengthen" unity and not to effect a split. If that were so, then at least the procedures and steps for preparing and convening an international meeting of the fraternal Parties should be decided by unanimous agreement among all the fraternal Parties of the world through bilateral or multilateral talks in accordance with the principle of consultation on an equal footing. But completely violating the principle of achieving unanimity through consultation among the fraternal Parties, ignoring the views of fraternal Parties opposed to a hurried meeting, and not caring whether or not the fraternal Parties participate, you are determined to call a meeting. Is there the least desire for unity in all this? Is it not clear that you are working for a split?

You say that in calling the international meeting you want to seek "things in common which unite all the fraternal Parties." This is a whopping lie. The fraternal Parties do indeed have things in common — they are the revolutionary principles of the Declaration of 1957 and the Statement of 1960. But you have long since thrown these things in common overboard and are proceeding further and further down the road of revisionism. So far from showing any desire to renounce your revisionist line, you now insist on forcing it on the international meeting. In these circumstances, what is there in common between yourselves and the world's Marxist-Leninists?

Today, the most urgent common task before the Communists and revolutionary people of the world is to oppose U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. But you are bent on colluding with the U.S. imperialists and on seeking common ground uniting you with them. You have repeatedly indicated to U.S. imperialism that you want to disengage from all fronts of struggle against it. When U.S. imperialism recently launched its armed aggression against a fraternal socialist country, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, not only did you fail to declare explicit support for Viet Nam in its struggle against U.S. aggression, but you even aided and abetted the aggressor by actively supporting the U.S. attempt to intervene in Viet Nam through the United Nations. While you pursue this anti-communist, anti-popular and anti-revolutionary line, how can the Marxist-Leninists reach any agreement or take any common action with you?

Moreover, you are using every kind of threat to intimidate other fraternal Parties as well as us. In fact, you are banking on your subversion and disruption of fraternal Parties through your collusion with the imperialists and reactionaries and through your employment of Right-wing social democrats, Trotskyites, defectors and renegades. These activities of yours are nothing to be afraid of; you have already done more than enough in this line. The more you act in this way, the more things will develop contrary to your wish. It is beyond your power to subvert or disrupt the fraternal Parties upholding Marxism-Leninism. On the contrary, in the struggle against you they will grow in staunchness and in numbers. Your contemptible activities will only further reveal your true features as betrayers of the revolution. "How can ants topple the giant tree?" Taken together, the imperialists, the reactionaries and the revisionists are a mere handful whom history will discard.

Concerning the preparation and convening of an international meeting and its composition, we have repeatedly said that it is necessary to achieve unanimity of views through consultation among all the fraternal Parties, including the old ones and those rebuilt or newly founded. Otherwise, no matter what drafting

committee or international meeting you convene, it will be illegal.

We will never be taken in by your fine words, never submit to your threats, never be accomplices in your divisive activities and never share with you the responsibility for splitting the international communist movement. If we were to take part in your schismatic meeting, it would be tantamount to legalizing your illegal activities, to recognizing your right to destroy the principles guiding relations among fraternal Parties as laid down in the Declaration and the Statement, and to accepting the C.P.S.U. as a patriarchal father Party. Naturally we will never act in this way, for we hold ourselves bound by principles and responsible to history.

Here we reiterate the stand of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China as stated in our letter to the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. dated July 28, 1964:

"The Communist Party of China persists in its stand for an international meeting of the fraternal Parties for unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, to be held after ample preparations, and we are firmly opposed to your schismatic meeting.

"The Central Committee of the C.P.C. solemnly declares: We will never take part in any international meeting or any preparatory meeting for it, which you call for the purpose of splitting the international communist movement."

In unilaterally deciding to convene a drafting committee in December this year and an international meeting in the middle of next year, you must be held responsible for all the consequences of openly splitting the international communist movement.

Together with all the fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties and all the Marxist-Leninists of the world, the Communist Party of China is determined to raise still higher the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism, the banner of unity based on proletarian internationalism and the militant banner of anti-imperialism, and is determined to carry to the end the struggle against your revisionism, your splittism and your capitulationism.

We have already warned you that the day you call a schismatic meeting will be the day you step into your grave. Your letter of July 30 shows that, disregarding all consequences, you have taken another long step towards this grave of your own digging. At this critical juncture, we hope you will weigh the pros and cons and choose carefully between continuing on the road to doom and turning back to safety.

With fraternal greetings,

**The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China**

Letter of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. Of July 30, 1964, to the Central Committee Of the C.P.C.

To the Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China

Dear Comrades!

The Central Committee of the CPSU has sent to all the fraternal Parties its letter of June 15 addressed to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The letter sets our positions on the basic questions connected with the existing differences in the international communist movement, and also advances concrete proposals on measures for strengthening its unity.

Up to the present, an absolute majority of the fraternal Parties have spoken out in favour of the necessity for collective action to overcome the difficulties which have sprung up in our ranks. They advocate the holding of a new international meeting of representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties, and, moreover, many Parties insist that the convening of the meeting must not be postponed for a long time.

The Central Committee of the CPSU sees in this position taken by the fraternal Parties new evidence of their great concern for the fate of the communist movement and of their awareness of the high responsibility which the current situation imposes on Communists.

Marxist-Leninists cannot shut their eyes to the fact that the differences which sprang up in our ranks four years ago not only have not lost their acuteness but are becoming more and more serious. Ideological differences have grown into open conflict which can lead to a split in the international communist movement if measures are not taken. All this is rather adversely affecting the activities of the Communist Parties, especially those in the capitalist countries, doing harm to the entire world communist movement and undermining the unity of the world socialist system, and it may weaken the attractive force of the ideas of socialism.

More and more facts show that our class enemy is reckoning on making every possible use of the discord in the ranks of the Communists. Imperialist reaction, especially in the U.S.A., is stepping up its activities, striving to strengthen its positions and launch an offensive against the workers' movement, the national liberation movement and the democratic movement, trying to undermine the unity of the socialist countries and intensifying the threat of war.

No genuinely Marxist-Leninist Party can remain indifferent in the face of such developments. No one

else can solve the problems confronting the communist movement on behalf of us Communists. No one Party alone is able to undertake the solution of the problems affecting the interests and fate of the whole movement. Here common collective efforts are essential, by all the fraternal Parties and all Marxist-Leninists. The fraternal Parties have come precisely to these conclusions, in persistently advocating the organization of a new international meeting as the tested method for overcoming differences and working out common positions.

As is known, at the 1957 meeting the fraternal Parties unanimously adopted the following decision: "Entrust the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with the function of convening meetings of the Communist and Workers' Parties in consultation with the fraternal Parties."

Up to the present, necessary consultations have been held, the question of convening an international meeting of the Communist Parties has been discussed in a sufficiently detailed and thorough way, and the positions of all the Communist Parties have become manifest. The job now is to shift the solution of the problem to a practical basis. Taking into consideration the clearly expressed will of the absolute majority of the fraternal Parties, the CC of the CPSU considers that the time is ripe to begin preparatory work for the convening of an international meeting. We hold that, already this year, a drafting committee should be convened. In so far as it has already become clear in the process of preliminary exchange of views that the question of the composition of the drafting committee could become a new obstacle to its convening, we regard as the only reasonable way out the convening of the drafting committee with the same composition with which it worked during the preparations for the 1960 meeting, that is, comprising of the representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the following 25 countries: Australia, Albania, Argentina, Bulgaria, Brazil, Great Britain, Hungary, Viet Nam, the German Democratic Republic, West Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, the PRC, Korea, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania, the USA, Syria, the USSR, Finland, France, Czechoslovakia and Japan.

The CC of the CPSU invites the representatives of the fraternal Parties listed above to come to Moscow by December 15, 1964, so as to start on the practical work of preparation for an international meeting.

Undoubtedly, it would conform to the common wish if the committee could start working with its full

membership from the beginning. However, in our opinion, the committee should also begin its work in the case that any of the 26 Communist Parties fails to send its representatives by the appointed time.

In accordance with the experience of past meetings, the drafting committee will prepare drafts of the principal documents to be submitted to the international meeting for discussion. The committee could discuss the whole range of questions concerning the holding of the international meeting and put forward its proposals on them. The drafting committee should send its proposals and recommendations on all these questions to all the fraternal Parties.

The CC of the CPSU expresses the conviction that, despite the complicated situation in the communist movement, there is every ground for the drafting committee to cope with its task successfully. After the committee has accomplished the necessary preparatory work, the international meeting should be convened at the time set by the committee.

On the aims and perspectives of the meeting, the CC of the CPSU has stated its views in its letter of June 15. We want to stress once again that for us the question of the meeting is inseparably linked up with the problem of preserving and strengthening the unity of the world communist movement. The meeting will be called not to condemn anybody, to "excommunicate" anybody from the communist movement and the socialist camp, to attach insulting labels, or to throw irresponsible charges at each other — this would lead only to further divisions, and not to the strengthening of unity. We consider that the meeting should concentrate its efforts on finding out the things in common which unite all the fraternal Parties, and on seeking ways to overcome the existing differences.

In the opinion of the CC of the CPSU, each fraternal Party could state its viewpoint at the meeting in a frank and matter-of-fact way, so that its viewpoint can be considered in working out the common line and joint decisions, and it should also listen to the opinions of other Parties.

Apparently, the starting point of the work of the new meeting will be the decisions of the previous meetings — the Declaration of 1957 and the Statement of 1960 in which the general line of the world communist movement was laid down. At the same time, reaffirming the principles of the Declaration and the Statement, the new meeting might sum up the past stage, exchange experiences, go over the whole complex of problems confronting world communism, and, in accordance with the shifts that have taken place in the international situation, enrich and develop the ideas of the Declaration and the Statement and creatively consider and solve new problems. Collectively to analyse the new economic and socio-political phenomena and processes which have occurred in the past four years since the last international meeting, to co-ordinate appraisals and

positions and to enrich and concretize the common political line accordingly — this, in our opinion, is the most important task of the new international meeting.

Like other fraternal Parties, the CPSU fully realizes that the holding of the meeting in a situation in which there are acute differences is a difficult and complicated matter. It is possible that in the course of the meeting unanimity may not be reached on all questions at once, however hard all the consistent supporters of unity may strive to do so. Nevertheless, we are deeply convinced that this, too, would not mean the "formalization" of the split or the creation of obstacles to the further seeking of ways to unity. In that case, it should be possible to try to reach agreement that the participants of the meeting should undertake the obligation to take account of the opinions of all the fraternal Parties, conscientiously co-operate in those fields in which common positions and interests are found, and refrain in the future from any actions which aggravate the difficulties and only gladden the class enemies.

We hope that all the fraternal Parties will consider these proposals with due attention, make use of the time before the convening of the meeting to make a profound study of the situation that has arisen in the communist movement and make constructive contributions to the discussion and the search for ways to overcome the difficulties.

It is our deep conviction that there are no insurmountable obstacles to the international meeting starting its work as soon as drafts of documents are prepared by the drafting committee — about the middle of 1965. The representatives of all the 81 Parties which participated in the meeting of 1960 may take part in the international meeting. The refusal of this or that Party to join in this collective work cannot serve as a ground for further delays in carrying out measures for which the time has matured with the aim of working out ways and means of strengthening the international unity of the Marxist-Leninists of the whole world.

Being convinced that the above proposals conform to the highest interests of world communism and to the interests of strengthening the solidarity of all the progressive and revolutionary forces of our times, and that these proposals express the will of the absolute majority of the Marxist-Leninist parties, the CC of the CPSU expects that the proposed measures will be carried out in good time and be crowned with success.

In order to enable us to keep all the fraternal Parties informed of the preparatory work for the meeting, we request you to communicate to us the composition of your delegation to take part in the work of the drafting committee.

With communist greetings,

**The Central Committee of
the Communist Party of the Soviet Union**

July 30, 1964

China Firmly Supports the People's Struggle for National Liberation In the Congo (L)

**The Congolese and other African peoples are called upon to
unite and defeat the U.S. scheme of turning the Congo (L)
into a second south Viet Nam**

Following is a translation of the statement issued by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs on September 1 on the situation in the Congo (Leopoldville). — Ed.

RECENTLY, U.S. imperialism has vigorously extended its aggression and intervention in the Congo (Leopoldville) and brazenly sent its aircraft and military personnel there for the suppression of the Congolese people, thus placing Africa in a new grave situation. In order to provide a cover and a pretext for such acts of aggression and intervention, U.S. imperialism and its lackey Tshombe have been ceaselessly creating and spreading deceitful propaganda. They not only vilify neighbouring newly independent states, the Congo (Brazzaville) and Burundi, as committing "subversion" against the Congo (L), but slanderously charge that the People's Republic of China, which is thousands of miles away, has "intervened in" the Congolese situation and "fomented" a "rebellion" in the Congo, that "it is the Chinese who, first of all, have internationalized the Congolese problem," etc. Obviously, these are out-and-out lies, and they are a danger signal showing that U.S. imperialism is trying to turn this African heartland into a second south Viet Nam. The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn this shameless course pursued by U.S. imperialism and call upon the people of the Congo and the other African countries to unite and defeat this criminal scheme of the U.S. aggressor.

It is well known that throughout the four years since the independence of the Republic of the Congo (L), old and new colonialists, and particularly U.S. imperialism, have been subjecting it to control, intervention, subversion and aggression. U.S. imperialism murdered Lumumba, imprisoned Gizenga, subverted the legal government and strangled the independence of the Congo. Under the flag of the United Nations, U.S. imperialism has subjected the Congo to its military

occupation and bloody suppression, plunging the whole Congolese nation into the abyss of misery. The towering crimes committed by U.S. imperialism in the Congo are innumerable and undeniable. It will not be able to escape final punishment by the Congolese people.

Where there is oppression there will be struggle, and where there is aggression there will be resistance. It is the U.S. imperialists who have compelled the Congolese people to take up arms. It is they who have taught the Congolese people to oppose counter-revolutionary dual tactics with revolutionary dual tactics. The vilification and slanders churned out by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are nothing new, they are merely a rehash of the platitudes used by the imperialists and reactionaries over many years. Revolution is each people's own affair. It can neither be "exported" nor "imported." The liberation struggle of all the oppressed nations and peoples is not something which can be imposed upon them or checked by any external force. The patriotic struggle of the Congolese people against U.S. imperialism will not cease so long as the latter does not stop its aggression and intervention in the Congo.

U.S. imperialism will never willingly quit the Congo although its scheme to control the Congo by means of the "U.N. forces" and the puppet clique has already met with repeated defeats. It has now openly embarked on the road of direct armed intervention and taken the first step of "special warfare" against the Congo. It is worthy of special note that U.S. imperialism is trying by coercion and deception to drag some African countries into the mire, so as to help expand its aggression and intervention in the Congo. At the same time, it is instigating the Tshombe clique to organize mercenaries out of South African and South Rhodesian White racists for invading the Congo. All this shows that U.S. imperialism is the most dangerous enemy of the Congolese

(Continued on p. 31.)

Peking Review, No. 36



Chairman Liu Shao-chi receives the 1964 Peking Symposium Presidium

New Chapter in World Science

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

THE 11-day 1964 Peking Scientific Symposium concluded on August 31, capped by a closing ceremony in the Great Hall of the People to celebrate its success.

A communique issued by the symposium announced that another symposium would be held in Peking in 1968. (See full text on p. 12.)

Among the 10,000 present at the closing ceremony were Chen Yi, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Lin Feng, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the N.P.C.; Li Ssu-kuang, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and President of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association.

Delegates from 39 countries and regions took the floor. All hailed the great success of the Peking Symposium.

Li Ssu-kuang made the closing speech. (See p. 15 for excerpts of the speech.)

The same evening Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, received the members of the Presidium of the 1964 Peking Symposium and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi gave a banquet that evening in honour of the scientists to the Peking Symposium and in congratulation of the tremendous success of the symposium.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and other state leaders were among those present at the banquet.

Proposing a toast, Chairman Liu Shao-chi warmly greeted the Peking Symposium in the name of the entire Chinese people.

"The success of this symposium is a great victory for the science of the people of the four continents, as well as a great victory for the science of the people of the world," Chairman Liu Shao-chi said.

He also proposed a toast to the great solidarity of the scientists and people of the four continents, to the great solidarity of the scientists and people of the world, to the vigorous development of the science of the people of the four continents and of the world, to the vigorous development of the cause of liberation of the people of the four continents and of the world, to world peace and human progress and to the health of friends and comrades from various countries.

Speaking also at the banquet, Vice-Premier Chen Yi said: "Great achievements have been scored at this symposium, whether in the exchange of scientific experiences, in the exploring of paths for the development of science or in the promotion of friendship and solidarity among the scientists of various countries." (See p. 14 for full text.)

Gratifying Results

The main activities at the symposium were reading papers and holding forums. A total of 299 papers in

Communique of the 1964 Peking Symposium

The 1964 Peking Symposium which was attended by 367 scientists from 44 countries and regions in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Oceania was held in the 11 days from August 21 to 31, 1964. The 44 countries and regions were: Afghanistan, the East African Academy (Kenya, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, Uganda), Algeria, Angola, Australia, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Dahomey, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Lebanon, Malgache, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Syria, Thailand, the United Arab Republic, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, southern Viet Nam and the Yemen.

The symposium received 299 papers on natural and social sciences, which were read and discussed at the meetings of the committees of natural science, engineering, agricultural science, medical science, political science and law, economics, education, philology and literature, philosophy and history. These papers showed that science is developing rapidly in the participating countries. Through the reading and discussion of the papers the achievements and experiences in scientific researches were exchanged at the symposium, questions of common interest, such as the winning and safeguarding of national independence, the developing of national economy and culture, the developing of science, the promotion of scientific and technical co-operation among various countries were discussed, and thus mutual understanding was improved and fruitful results in science were reaped. Determined to convene a symposium of their own and guided by their scientists' good sense, the scientists from Africa, Asia, Latin America and Oceania came to participate in this symposium with the desire to learn from one another and make progress together. The symposium was imbued with the spirit of democracy and consultation and there was a prevailing atmosphere of solidarity and friend-

ship. It will exert great and far-reaching influence on the strengthening of the solidarity and co-operation of the scientific circles of the countries of the four continents and the whole world and on the development of science in these countries and the world. It has added a fresh and glorious page to the history of world science.

The symposium has been held in the spirit of the Communique of the Preparatory Conference for the 1964 Peking Symposium which was published in September 1963, namely, only by opposing imperialism and old and new colonialism, winning and safeguarding national independence and defending world peace can the national economy, culture and science of the countries of Africa, Asia, Latin America and Oceania be developed. The symposium held that future symposia should also be held in this spirit.

The symposium considers that symposia on multiple branches of science such as the present one are very helpful and necessary and has decided that another symposium should be held in 1968 in Peking. It is hoped that within the four years from 1965 to 1968, symposia on particular branches of science or on more specialized topics can be held in some countries and that various countries will keep in touch with one another so that those interested can attend.

In order to prepare for the 1968 Peking Symposium and to keep in contact with the scientific organizations and scientists of the participating countries and regions, this symposium decides to set up in Peking, China, a liaison office for the 1968 symposium, and that the Chinese side will be responsible for the liaison work. Scientific organizations or scientists of countries or regions that have participated in the present symposium may of their own accord take part in the liaison work. The liaison office of the 1968 Peking Symposium will publish from time to time a circular for the purposes of exchanging information and maintaining mutual contacts.

natural and social sciences were read, and dozens of discussions and forums were held.

Activities were organized by eight committees. Members of each committee were elected from among scientists in the same field, one from each country. The paper-reading sessions and discussions of the committees and sub-committees under them were presided over in rotation by scientists from various countries. This reflected the spirit of equality and full consultation, a democratic spirit in which all the participants were their own masters at the meeting.

A number of papers read at the symposium demonstrated the high academic level of the achievements made

by scientists from the four continents. Some of these accomplishments were of value for extensive application; some were of great theoretical significance.

The scientists found the scholarly exchanges at the symposium a reliable path for developing an independent science, namely, starting from the requirements for the development of the production and betterment of the people's life, relying mainly on their own efforts, and at the same time, strengthening the solidarity and co-operation among scientists on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Facts brought forth at the symposium once more sounded the knell for the days when imperialism and colonialism monopolized science. And facts

also showed that peoples of the four continents, once freed from imperialist and colonialist rule, were entirely capable of developing science in their own countries and catching up with the advanced world level through their own efforts.

Some Examples Showing Achievements

Kwak Tai Hong, a Korean engineer, in his paper reported on the results of research in the process of decarbonization and desulphuration in a steel furnace fired by powdered coal, a reference for countries with a gas and petroleum shortage to develop their steel industry by relying on their own natural resources.

Vietnamese medical experts Ton That Tung, Nguyen Duong Quang and Nguyen Xuan Ty of Hanoi Medical College reported that they have now extended the use of hepatectomy, generally used in liver tumours, to intrahepatic lithiasis and carcinoma of the liver. They have performed 258 hepatectomical operations in three and a half years with a low operative mortality.

The two papers on the methodology of elementary particle physics in Japan, prepared collectively by Japanese physicists and read by Shigeru Machida, professor of Rikkyo University, dealt with nuclear force and Sakata Model, the two component parts of the methodology of elementary particle physics in Japan. Both papers stressed that outstanding results were obtained from the application of dialectical materialistic methods to their research work. Professor Shoichi Sakata, the noted Japanese theoretical physicist, was present when the papers were read.

Jagus, the nationally known Indonesian peasant-scientist, reported in his paper that through long years of experiment in hybridization, he has evolved a new rice variety (the *Sri dorodasih*) which is characterized by big ears of long, large grains, a short plant-age and resistance to drought and natural soil diseases. Creation of this variety of rice makes it possible to cultivate four crops a year in tropical Indonesia.

A paper prepared by the Chinese biochemist Niu Ching-yi and three others reported the new progress made in the synthesis of bovine insulin, an artificial protein which had never been made before. Insulin, one type of protein, is a hormone, the lack of which causes diabetes.

Dr. Mohamed Bahaa El Din Fayez, assistant professor of organic chemistry from the United Arab Republic, reported that steroid sapogenins have been extracted from local plants by U.A.R. chemists. A widely distributed plant found in his country is rich in sapogenin and therefore can become a raw material for good-quality and cheap synthetic steroid compounds.

Ruben Rodriguez Gavalda, Secretary of the Cuban Doctors' Association presented a paper "Studies on an Allergenic Extract of House Dust." The paper drew great attention from his colleagues.

The noted Australian scientist W.N. Christiansen of Sydney University read a paper on the study of radio astronomy.

Exposing Imperialism and Colonialism

Philosophers and social scientists also read many notable papers. Many centred on exposing different aspects of the reactionary nature of imperialism and old and new colonialism.

Professor Nguyen Van Hieu, head of the scientists delegation of the South Viet Nam National Liberation Front, made a special report entitled "Special War"—An Outgrowth of Neo-Colonialism and the Latest Stage of the Neo-Colonialism of U.S. Imperialism in South Viet Nam." He exposed the barbarous, aggressive war being waged by U.S. imperialism in south Viet Nam. He appealed to the scientists of all countries in the world to condemn the war criminals of U.S. imperialism and to prevent them from continuing their chemical war and using women, children and vegetation in south Viet Nam or anywhere else as guinea-pigs and a testing ground for the chemical weapons they are producing.

In the course of the meeting, a protest against U.S. imperialist aggression in Viet Nam was signed by 270 scientists attending the symposium. (Full text see p. 16.)

Lively Discussions and Deep Friendship

Lively discussions at the symposium enabled the scientists to gain new knowledge and enhance their friendship through enthusiastic and frank exchanges of views and experience. Though they had different backgrounds and ideas in scientific research, the scientists from 44 countries aired their views, raised questions, and exchanged ideas freely in a democratic spirit for the benefit of all.

At a discussion of physics, Shoichi Sakata, the noted Japanese physicist, spoke highly of the paper on elementary particles by Doctor Ahmad Husain from Pakistan. He said that if good results could be obtained in the field of study dealt with in the paper, it would be of great importance in determining baryon models.

The work of controlling silicosis in the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the efforts by the Cambodia Institute of Biology for raising medical standards in that country received very favourable comment at a discussion on public health. Physicians from different countries requested the Korean medical scientists to explain in detail their experience in medical examination for silicosis, measuring silica dust and treatment.

All leading Peking papers recorded in detail the scholarly activities of the symposium. Editorial coverage applauded the symposium's success.

Renmin Ribao in its editorial stressed:

The imperialists and old and new colonialists try to obstruct and slander the great solidarity of scientists from the four continents. The modern revisionists also have a deep fear of the anti-imperialist unity

of the scientists of four continents and of the scientists' struggle against imperialist monopoly and control of science. They do their utmost to attack the symposium as "schismatic." This only serves to show up once again their ugly features in serving imperialism. They consistently brand things advantageous to the revolutionary people and dis-

advantageous to the imperialists splitting activities. People of the four continents and of the whole world as well as all upright scientists want to be united against imperialism; they want to develop science to serve their own people, human progress and world peace. This is a historical tide and no force on earth can stop its vigorous advance.

For a Broad United Front of the World's Scientists

Vice-Premier Chen Yi Addresses the Scientists

Following is the full text of the speech by Vice-Premier Chen Yi at the banquet in honour of the scientists participating in the Peking Symposium in the evening of August 31. Subheads are ours.—Ed.

THE 1964 Peking Symposium has now concluded in success. Great achievements have been scored at this symposium, whether in the exchange of scientific experiences, in the exploring of paths for the development of science or in the promotion of friendship and solidarity among the scientists of various countries. The Chinese people greatly rejoice at the success of the symposium. On behalf of the Chinese Government and the Chinese people, I wish to extend my warm congratulations to the scientists from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania.

A Rich Harvest

The Peking Symposium is a rich harvest in science, a great gathering where scientists of the four continents review their forces. At this symposium, a great number of papers of high scientific value have been submitted by scientists of various countries. These papers are the results of the industrious work of the scientists and embody the experiences of the people of those countries in their struggle against nature, against imperialism and colonialism. These academic attainments are not easily won. This is especially true of the newly independent countries and those countries still suffering from the aggression and oppression by imperialism and colonialism. In these countries scientists are greatly handicapped in their work by a variety of unfavourable conditions, and their achievements in science are therefore all the more precious. Here, I wish to pay my high tribute to the scientists who are working hard for the development of science in their countries under extremely difficult conditions.

The Peking Symposium has fully demonstrated that the peoples and scientists of the four continents are not only determined to develop the sciences in their countries, but are absolutely capable of doing so. Our countries are at once old and young. They have long cultural and scientific traditions, abound in natural resources, and, what is most important, their peoples

are industrious, brave and intelligent. When complete victory is won in the national democratic revolution, the smothered wisdom and talent of the people will be liberated and will display incomparable strength, as inexhaustible as the Yangtse, the Nile, the Amazon and the Murray. So long as the scientists work together with their peoples, thoroughly eliminate imperialist and colonial influences, and make full use of all the favourable factors in their countries as well as the world's advanced scientific achievements, they will certainly be able to bring about a revival and vigorous development of science in their own countries and make new contributions to human civilization. The newly independent countries have already emerged as politically advanced countries on the world arena, and, as can be expected, they will certainly become advanced countries in the economic, scientific and cultural fields as well in the not too distant future.

Science Serving the People

At this symposium, many scientists have correctly pointed out that in order to develop science, the newly independent countries must follow the road of taking root among their own people and serving them, and must in no case follow the road taken by imperialism and colonialism. We fully agree with and support this stand. True, the scientists and people of the Western imperialist countries have developed their science and technology to very high levels and have scored great achievements. But science in those countries is completely controlled by the imperialists and all the results of scientific researches are used by them to serve the purposes of exploiting, oppressing and slaughtering their own people and those of other countries. As a result, science in those countries develops along an anti-popular path and is, at the same time, restricted in its very development, thereby losing its vitality and being constantly on the decline. Obviously, in the age of unprecedented upsurge in the world people's liberation movement, in the age of imperialism and colonialism approaching their doom, we newly independent countries should never follow the road taken by Western imperialist countries in developing science; nor is it possible for us to do so. For our countries, the only

correct road for the development of science is to place science really at the disposal of the people, and to make it really serve the cause of defending national independence, building up national economy, improving the people's livelihood, safeguarding world peace and promoting human progress. If so, our scientific undertakings will certainly have the endorsement and support of the people and will certainly have boundless prospects of development.

For World Peace and Human Well-Being

The Peking Symposium has laid a very good foundation for the furtherance of solidarity and co-operation among scientists of the four continents. This solidarity and co-operation will be conducive to the development of science in these continents and to the peoples' common cause of fighting against imperialism and colonialism, winning and safeguarding national independence and developing national economy and culture. We must further strengthen this solidarity and co-operation, promote our solidarity and co-operation with the honest scientists of all countries, including those in the European and North American countries, and form a broad united front of scientists of the world in our common struggle for the dignity of science, world peace and human well-being.

Friends who have come from many countries to this symposium have rendered great help and given powerful impetus to the development of our science, and also brought with them profound friendship of different peoples for the Chinese people. We feel particularly honoured that scientists from different countries have unanimously decided that the 1968 Symposium will be held again in Peking. This demonstrates the deep trust the scientists and people of various countries have in the Chinese scientists and people. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I would like to express hearty thanks to the scientists and people of various countries. Together with the scientists and people of the four continents, we will do everything in our power to facilitate the smooth convening of the next symposium.

Now I propose a toast

to the friendship and solidarity of the scientists and people of various countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania,

to the friendship and solidarity of the scientists and people of the whole world,

to the further development of science of the four continents and of mankind,

to world peace,

to the health of all our friends and comrades!

Scientific and Democratic Spirit At Peking Symposium

Li Ssu-kuang's Speech

Following are excerpts from a speech by Li Ssu-kuang, President of the Scientific and Technical Association of China, made on August 31 at the closing ceremony of the 1964 Peking Symposium. Subheads are ours.—Ed.

THE 1964 Peking Symposium is a great meeting of solidarity, where for the first time scientists of four continents victoriously joined forces. We are closely united by the common desire of opposing imperialism and old and new colonialism, winning and safeguarding national independence, building up our own countries and promoting mankind's progress. Through scholarly activities, scientists from various countries have enhanced their mutual understanding and strengthened their friendship. The consolidation and development of this unity and friendship will play an important role in the realization of our common aspirations and the advancement of science on our four continents.

Rich, Colourful and Fruitful

The 1964 Peking Symposium is also the first great meeting at which scientists of four continents were

able to learn from each other. The 299 scientific papers read and discussed demonstrated from different aspects the vigorous development of science in the countries of the four continents. This has been a rich and colourful as well as fruitful symposium.

Here scientists from different countries presented the fruits of their research in the fields of agriculture, industry, medicine and public health. These are important contributions. They have not only enriched scientific theories, but will play an important role in the development of industrial and agricultural production and the improvement of the people's livelihood and health in the various countries.

The papers on mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geology, geography, meteorology and other sciences read at the symposium showed the outstanding accomplishments of many of their authors. It showed the prominent advances they have made in the forefront of man's exploration into the laws of nature and his development of scientific theories; they have raised the scientific level of different countries and enriched the treasure-house of science. Guided by dialectical

materialism, some of the researches have not only advanced important ideas of great originality in their fields but are also of large significance in the study of the methodology of scientific research and in philosophical problems of the natural sciences.

Philosophers and social scientists have also read outstanding papers. Many of their papers and discussions have laid bare the essence of the economic and cultural aggression by imperialism and old and new colonialism, explored the path for building an independent national economy, science and culture on the basis of self-reliance, and consequently are of great practical significance.

Our symposium is characterized by the fact that it dealt with natural as well as social science. Increased understanding between natural scientists and social scientists will enable the former to consider more fully the social significance of their research work and achievements, and to understand better their lofty duties in promoting the cause of national liberation and social progress; at the same time, it will also help the social scientists to study socio-economic and philosophical problems in the light of the new achievements in natural science and technology.

Moreover, the exchange of the results of their researches and scientific thinking between scientists specializing in different branches of natural science or social science will make it possible for them to explore important comprehensive scientific questions from different fields and aspects. In addition to symposia on individual fields of science, a symposium like ours, dealing with multiple branches of science, will broaden our vistas and enrich our scientific thinking. It will

have extremely far-reaching and beneficial effects on the progress of science as a whole.

The Spirit of Equality and Democracy

The 1964 Peking Symposium was imbued with the spirit of seeking truth and practising democracy in scientific discussions. At our symposium, any scientist from any country was completely free to present his scientific achievements and original scientific views on an equal footing; and we have fully exchanged and earnestly discussed the results and experiences of our researches here.

The fact that scientists of four continents have, through their joint efforts, held a conference of their own in the spirit of equality and democracy, is an indication of the new tendency of sincere scholarly exchanges between the scientists of various countries; it is also an expression of the scientific and democratic spirit indispensable in the quest for truth.

At this symposium, Chinese scientists have learnt much from the achievements and experiences of their colleagues from other countries. They have also benefited from the advice and help proffered by scientists of other countries by presenting the results of their own research and inviting their colleagues to visit various research institutions.

The scientists from 44 countries and regions have unanimously decided to hold another symposium of this type in Peking in 1968, and they hope that within the next four years, if possible, different countries will hold a number of symposia on individual branches of science. Chinese scientific circles will give their all-out support to their convocation.

Scientists Denounce U.S. Aggression In Viet Nam

Following is the text of the protest against U.S. imperialist aggression in Viet Nam signed by 270 scientists attending the Peking Symposium. — Ed.

AS ordinary people who cherish peace, we scientists from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania who are participating in the 1964 Peking Symposium, following the dictates of our conscience as seekers after truth and justice, resolutely protest against the recent ruthless U.S. imperialist acts of aggression against Viet Nam.

It was laid down at the Geneva Conference of 1954 in which the United States took part that the independence, unification and territorial integrity of Viet Nam should be respected and that there should be no introduction into Viet Nam of foreign troops and military personnel, arms or ammunition. However, shortly after the Geneva agreements were concluded

the U.S. Government trampled them underfoot and engaged in aggression against the southern part of Viet Nam. This aggression met with powerful opposition from the Vietnamese people. But far from giving up its ambitions, U.S. imperialism redoubled its aggressive effort by providing the south Vietnamese puppet regime with more money, arms and military material and by sending more American soldiers there. Violating every principle of justice and humanitarianism, U.S. imperialism resorts to poisonous chemicals and rains napalm bombs on the Vietnamese people, indiscriminately murdering peaceable civilians—men and women, old and young—and reducing to ashes houses, schools, hospitals and even crops and forests. Through its "special warfare" in the southern part of Viet Nam, U.S. imperialism plans to gain experience to use in suppressing every struggle for national independence in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

When the U.S. aggressors came up against increasingly powerful opposition from the Vietnamese people and found themselves bogged down, they extended their aggressive activities to other regions of Indo-China. They encroached on the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia, and in early August, using air and naval forces, launched attacks on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. These are fresh U.S. acts expanding its aggression in Viet Nam and other regions of Indo-China. The peace of Southeast Asia and the whole world is facing a grave crisis.

The Peking Symposium of 1964 is inspired by the noble conviction shared by scientists of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania, namely, the conviction that imperialism and old and new colonialism must be opposed, national independence must be won and safeguarded, and world peace must be defended, so that science and culture may prosper on the four continents. We participants in this symposium severely condemn U.S. aggression in Viet Nam. We firmly support the valiant struggle of the south Vietnamese people for independence, peace, democracy and neutrality. The just struggle of the Vietnamese people will certainly be victorious.

The U.S. Government must strictly abide by the Geneva agreements and withdraw all its military personnel, arms and military equipment. The U.S. aggressors must immediately withdraw from Viet Nam and the whole of Indo-China!

(Signed by)

Kiyoshi Inoue (Japan), Masao Kubo (Japan), Inejiro Numata (Japan), Hideomi Tuge (Japan), L.G.J. Samallo (Indonesia), Busono Wiwoho (Indonesia), Soenarjo (Indonesia), Warno Sutopo (Indonesia), Mrs. C. Budiardjo (Indonesia), W.N. Christiansen (Australia), Mrs. E.M. Christiansen (Australia), Guillermo Montano (Mexico), Zung Sung Chul (the Democratic People's Republic of Korea), O.C. Ememe (Nigeria), Sjariffuddin (Indonesia), A. Munandar (Indonesia), Yaya Bagayogo (Mali), Keita Jean-Djigui (Mali), Toure Bakary (Mali), Madame Negre (Mali), Haidara Baba Akhib (Mali), J.E. Cudjoe (Ghana), Chang Hsiao-chien (China), Wang Shu-hsien (China), Lu Shu-hsiang (China), Wu Chung-wei (China), Tang Ying-pin (China), Cheng Wan-chun (China), Lim Kha-ti (China), Han Yu-tung (China), Wu Ying-kai (China), Wu Chih-chung (China), Le Thi Cao (south Viet Nam), Yang Shih-hsien (China), Yu Teh-chun (China), Shigetaro Kinoshita (Japan), Sumiko Matsumura (Japan), Zung Zin Suk (D.P.R.K.), Atsuyoshi Nijima (Japan), Hiroshi Tanaka (Japan), Li Ching-kuei (China), Chang Yu-yu (China), Liu Ssu-mu (China), Bui Huy Dap (the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam), Le Khang (D.R.V.), Mai Dinh Yen (D.R.V.), Dao The Tuan (D.R.V.), Hajime Matsuura (Japan), Hoang Huu Binh (D.R.V.), Wang Ying-lai (China), Wang Yu (China), Rim Joo Yung (D.P.R.K.), Choe Ung Sub (D.P.R.K.), Li Zai Gon

(D.P.R.K.), Ge Ung Sang (D.P.R.K.), Li Zong Doo (D.P.R.K.), Tran Phuong (D.R.V.), Ton That Tung (D.R.V.), Dang Duc Trach (D.R.V.), Trinh Kim Anh (D.R.V.), Cao Huy Dinh (D.R.V.), Hoang Thuy Nguyen (D.R.V.), Chang Hsiang-tung (China), Yen Pei-lin (China), Hu Chuan-kuei (China), Chike Obi (Nigeria), Bankole Akpata (Nigeria), Ba Than (Burma), Ali Sheikh Mohamed (Somalia), Ko Ko Gyi (Burma), N.C. Otieno (Kenya), Zenshiro Hara (Japan), Tjan Tjoe Siem (Indonesia), Jagus (Indonesia), Yasuyuki Kubota (Japan), Tanenori Soejima (Japan), Hua Loo-keng (China), Kwak Tai Hong (D.P.R.K.), Choi Dong Kil (D.P.R.K.), Pak Ke Won (D.P.R.K.), Kim Zong Hi (D.P.R.K.), Zan See Un (D.P.R.K.), Li Hwa Kyung (D.P.R.K.), Kim Sang Ryun (D.P.R.K.), Kim Hi Il (D.P.R.K.), Oladipo Oni (Nigeria), Kim Ul Chun (D.P.R.K.), He Zong Ho (D.P.R.K.), Iusuf Hersi Ahmed (Somalia), A. Rabiaza (Malgache), Chang Wei-hsun (China), Fan Ping-che (China), Hugo Bohorquez Ramirez (Bolivia), Pham Duc (D.R.V.), Ruben Rodriguez Gavalda (Cuba), Migdalia Aloma (Cuba), Eva Guerchicoff de Svarch (Cuba), Shobei Shiota (Japan), Naum Natalio Svarch (Cuba), Choi Zoong Sam (D.P.R.K.), Amphorn Suvanabol (Thailand), Naokichi Ubukata (Japan), Tao Ting-lai (China), Wang Shun-tung (China), Nguyen Canh Toan (D.R.V.), Nguyen Xuan Nguyen (D.R.V.), Le Anh Tai (D.R.V.), Tran Huy Lieu (D.R.V.), Tran Ngu Phuong (D.R.V.), Luong Dinh Cua (D.R.V.), Pham Huy Thong (D.R.V.), Nguyen Luong Ngo (D.R.V.), Li Myung Se (D.P.R.K.), Hyun Ho Bum (D.P.R.K.), Chang Chin-fu (China), Chen Han-po (China), Le Kha Ke (D.R.V.), Le Thuy Khoang (D.R.V.), Huynh Ly (D.R.V.), Nguyen Duc Thua (D.R.V.), Nguyen Van Hieu (south Viet Nam), Nguyen Thi Nhan (south Viet Nam), Nguyen Van Ngo (south Viet Nam), Hoang Tuy (D.R.V.), Vu Dinh Lien (D.R.V.), Nguyen Huy Thanh (south Viet Nam), Kularb Saipradit (Thailand), Fang Ming (China), Chao Shih-ying (China), Ho Kang (China), Chen Yung-kang (China), Tao Heng-hsien (China), Hsia Nai (China), Touri Rachid (Algeria), Damerdji Otman (Algeria), Benzaghoun Benali (Algeria), Tellai Salah (Algeria), Chang Fang-tso (China), Hussein Idris (the Sudan), Toure Fode Mamadou (Guinea), Chang Lung-hsiang (China), Ibrahim Gad Alla (the Sudan), Phlek Chhat (Cambodia), Mme. Tip Mam (Cambodia), Hing Un (Cambodia), Thu Sy Uy (Cambodia), Y.P. Ghai (the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar), Seikichi Hariu (Japan), Ryoji Igeta (Japan), Tsunenobu Terazawa (Japan), Shuichi Ito (Japan), Hikaru Furuta (Japan), Yoshinobu Masuda (Japan), Nobuhiko Kadaira (Japan), Goro Terao (Japan), Katsuhiko Furukawa (Japan), Atsushi Horii (Japan), Hikotaro Ando (Japan), Kenichi Kobayashi (Japan), Fumio Moriya (Japan), Jiro Ando (Japan), Noboru Yagishita (Japan), Yasuo Morimoto (Japan), Sawako Tabata (Japan), Nobuo Yamaguchi (Japan), Yoichi Fukushima (Japan), Masafumi Tsudaka (Japan), Keiichi Ito

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Chou Yi-liang (China), Feng Chih (China), Meng Hsien-min (China), Huang Chia-szu (China), Shen Chi-chen (China), Chen Chung-wei (China), Chang Hsiao-lou (China), Mao Shou-pai (China), Cheng Chin-wu (China), Tsai Hsu (China), Chin Shan-pao (China), Chen Ling-fen (China), Liu Ta-nien (China), Shen Po (China), Chang Wen-yu (China), Chu Yuan-ting (China), Ho Tse-hui (China), Huang Ping-wei (China), Liu Yun-ho (China), Chou Pei-yuan (China), Fan Chang-chiang (China), Chang Wei (China), Chien Hsin-chung (China), Yu Kuang-yuan (China), Wang Tung-nien (China), Chu Hung-yuan (China), Ai Ssu-chi (China), Li Mao-chai (China), Shen Chi-yi (China), Yang Hsien-tung (China), Chou Yuan-ping (China), Chang Tzu-lin (China), Chang Wen-chi (China), Chao Chiu-chang (China), Chiang Chun-chen (China), Kuan Ta-tung (China), Tai Sung-en (China), Ting Ying (China), Ma Wen-tien (China), Yin Tsan-hsun (China), Wu Hsien-wen (China), Ho Chi-fang (China), Ho Chi (China), Cheng Pi-liu (China), Chu Ko-chen (China), Meng Chi-mao (China), Mao Yi-sheng (China), Chung Hui-lan (China), Chu Fu-tang (China), Liang Szu-cheng (China), Huang Ming-lung (China), Pu Fu-chou (China), Pan Tzu-nien (China), Hsueh Mu-chiao (China), Mi Kuo-chun (China).

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

U.S. Doom in South Viet Nam Is Inevitable

Following is a translation of the August 29 "Renmin Ribao" editorial "The United States Cannot Save Itself From Fiasco in South Viet Nam—Observing the First Anniversary of the Publication of Chairman Mao's Statement Opposing Aggression Against Southern Viet Nam and Slaughter of Its People by the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem Clique." Subheads and boldface emphases are ours.—Ed.

TODAY marks the first anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's statement opposing aggression against southern Viet Nam and the slaughter of its people by the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique. Events in the past year have confirmed the complete correctness of Chairman Mao's appraisals of developments in south Viet Nam.

Inexorable Law

In his statement, Chairman Mao pointed out: **"Setting itself against all the people of southern Viet Nam, the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique now finds itself**

besieged by them. No matter what inhuman weapons U.S. imperialism may use or what ruthless means of suppression the Ngo Dinh Diem clique may employ, the Ngo Dinh Diem regime cannot escape its end in total isolation and disintegration and U.S. imperialism will finally have to get out of southern Viet Nam." Of these appraisals by Chairman Mao, some have become a reality and others are gradually becoming a reality. No matter how the United States and its flunkies may kick and squirm in desperation, they can never escape the inexorable law governing developments in south Viet Nam pointed out by Chairman Mao.

Shortly after the publication of Chairman Mao's statement, Ngo Dinh Diem, the most submissive lackey of U.S. imperialism in south Viet Nam, was butchered by his master. This testified to the deep crisis facing U.S. imperialism's colonial rule there. In a vain attempt to allay the burning anger of the south Vietnamese people against the U.S. aggressors and to seek temporary stability in the political situation, U.S. im-

perialism had no choice but to adopt the extraordinary measure of slaying the man it had from the outset installed in power. After the killing of Ngo Dinh Diem, the U.S. Government has been placing its hopes on Nguyen Khanh, its new flunkey. But the more energetically the new stooge tries to serve his U.S. master, the more rickety becomes his own position and the shakier U.S. colonial rule over south Viet Nam. On August 16, Nguyen Khanh appointed himself "president" of south Viet Nam. In less than ten days, he tumbled down from this throne and the puppet regime in south Viet Nam is tottering under the impact of the anti-U.S. struggle launched by the south Vietnamese people of various strata. The U.S.-Nguyen Khanh clique has now been forced to make a gesture of "concession" in order to soften the people's struggle, while the Johnson Administration has hastened to express its continued "support" for Nguyen Khanh in an attempt to stabilize U.S. colonial rule temporarily. Despite all this, however, the south Vietnamese people's struggle against the U.S.-Nguyen Khanh clique will surge forward and increasingly rise to new heights as long as the clique refuses to stop its savage persecution and bloody suppression. Nguyen Khanh will certainly one day outlive his usefulness as a lackey and become a burden for the implementation of U.S. imperialist policy of aggression. Then, it is inevitable that U.S. imperialism will treat him the way it did Ngo Dinh Diem.

Taylor Programme Flounders

The crisis U.S. imperialism is facing in south Viet Nam is all-inclusive. In the past year, it has continued to suffer setbacks in its "special warfare." The U.S. Government's various efforts to turn the tide of war have all fallen through. In the first half of this year, the people's armed forces of south Viet Nam launched more than 13,000 counter-attacks in self-defence, annihilating and putting out of action 71,000 enemy troops, almost equal to the figure for all of 1963. A situation which is increasingly unfavourable to the U.S. aggressors has arisen on the battlefields. It was in such a circumstance that the Johnson Administration placed "great hopes" on Maxwell D. Taylor, former Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, and sent him to Saigon. But even the appointment of a Pentagon key military figure as an "ambassador" directly on the scene has failed to change the fast developing situation on the battlefields in south Viet Nam. Since taking office, Taylor has redoubled his efforts to carry out the so-called "clearing and holding" programme. The aim first of all is to concentrate forces in "clearing" the key points in the provinces around Saigon of the people's armed forces and consolidating the local puppet regimes in these areas. Then advance would be gradually made from these points to the vast expanse around them. But the result of concentrating forces has been the loss of more key points and the vulnerability of the vast expanse to attacks. Recently, the U.S. and puppet troops have been beaten everywhere in south Viet Nam. This

proves that the stepped-up "clearing and holding" programme has floundered.

U.S. Miscalculation

The U.S. imperialist aggression against south Viet Nam is being committed at a time when the world balance of force is unfavourable to the forces of aggression, when the national-liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America has assumed unprecedented proportions and when old colonialism has become notorious and is disintegrating. In such a situation, the U.S. aggression against south Viet Nam does not take the form of direct rule; it is conducted through the enslavement of the south Vietnamese people by the puppet regime fostered by the United States and disguised under the cloak of "independence." Instead of using large expeditions to occupy south Viet Nam, the United States, by providing money and weapons, has organized a huge native mercenary army which is trained, controlled and commanded by more than 20,000 U.S. military personnel who take part in the war. This is called "special warfare." U.S. imperialism thought that this would enable it to turn south Viet Nam into its colony and military base at the lowest price. Evidently, it greatly miscalculated. The social props on which the United States relies in south Viet Nam are the most reactionary and decadent forces of feudalism and the pro-U.S. comprador bourgeoisie. The "special warfare" is fought by the most savage and cruel methods such as establishing "strategic hamlets," repeated "mopping-up" campaigns and spreading poisonous chemicals. This naturally has aroused strong national and class hatred among the south Vietnamese people. While rising up against the puppet regime, they must direct the spear of their struggle against U.S. imperialism and oppose its "special warfare" by revolutionary armed struggle. The result is that the U.S. aggressors are being drowned in the vast ocean of the anti-U.S. struggle waged by the 14 million south Vietnamese people.

The complete defeat of U.S. imperialism in south Viet Nam is now a foregone conclusion. At the moment, the dismayed U.S. ruling circles are discussing the prospects of their aggression there. They attempt to "internationalize" this war and lead the United Nations into Indo-China so as to tear up completely the Geneva agreements and expand the war in Indo-China. This U.S. scheme has been unequivocally opposed by the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. It has been severely condemned by many Geneva conference participants and other peace-loving countries. Thus this scheme can in no way help the aggressors. U.S. ruling circles have also been talking about spreading the flames of war to north Viet Nam and have indeed taken the first step beyond the "brink of war," as if this move could really extricate the aggressors from their desperate situation. We would like to tell the Johnson Administration in all seriousness: Don't entertain any illusion that you could do so and escape just punishment. Whether extension of the war to

north Viet Nam will bring good luck or disaster to U.S. imperialism is not at all difficult to see. Should the Johnson Administration embark on this adventurous road, a more dismal defeat awaits the aggressors in Indo-China and all of Southeast Asia.

In his statement of a year ago, Chairman Mao Tse-tung expressed the hope that **"the working class, the revolutionary people and progressives all over the world will all stand by the people of southern Viet Nam and, in response to the call of President Ho Chi Minh, support the just struggle of the heroic people of the southern part of Viet Nam and oppose aggression and oppression by the counter-revolutionary U.S.-**

Ngo Dinh Diem clique, so as to save the people there from slaughter; so that they will achieve their complete liberation." At present, after another year's heroic struggle, the south Vietnamese people have scored even more outstanding and greater victories both on the military and political fronts. More and more countries and people the world over resolutely side with the people of south Viet Nam and support their just struggle. Just as Chairman Mao pointed out in his statement, we are confident that **"through this struggle, they [the people of southern Viet Nam] will certainly attain the goal of liberating the southern part of Viet Nam and contribute to the peaceful unification of their fatherland."**

South Viet Nam Cauldron Boiling

by C.K. CHENG

Official Washington was stunned by the sudden turn of events in south Viet Nam. Its aerial bombardment of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, far from achieving the set objective of stopping military deterioration in south Viet Nam, has brought on an acute political crisis. Contradictions multiply. Discontent and unrest spread. So serious is the situation that the history of last November, with the events leading up to the bloody elimination of Ngo Dinh Diem duly recalled, seems to be repeating itself. Conspicuous in the developments is the heightening of popular sentiment against U.S. imperialism.

WHATEVER satisfaction the Johnson Administration may have derived from its universally condemned air attack on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on August 5 was short-lived. Within a fortnight, all that had been carefully planned by the White House and dutifully set in motion by "ambassador" Taylor to retrieve the rapidly worsening U.S. position in south Viet Nam was on the rocks. The military picture grew dimmer and dimmer, with the people's armed forces — Vietcong to the Americans — winning more and still greater victories. Politically, the cauldron was boiling in Saigon and all the major cities following the outburst of stormy and sustained, massive demonstrations. The troubles confronting the Johnson Administration in its attempts to expand the war in south Viet Nam, instead of diminishing, are growing larger.

What touched off the chain of events which drew the United States deeper into the south Viet Nam morass was Johnson's effort to prop up the Khanh regime to carry a bigger burden of the war. On August 16, Nguyen Khanh, head of the team of yesmen Washington brought into power seven months ago, made himself "president," while retaining the post of

chairman of the military junta and full control over the armed forces. At the same time he announced a new, fascist "constitution" and plans about reorganizing his government into a "war cabinet." The U.S. President applauded his chief flunkey's dispatch in "reshuffling" the Saigon regime by cabling his Administration's best wishes. But he reckoned without the opposition of the people who wanted an end to the dirty American war and the American forces to get out of their country.

Storm Signal for Khanh

Hundreds of students in Hue, the second largest city in south Viet Nam, came out the next day against the military dictatorship Khanh wanted to impose on the people. This was a storm signal, and Khanh recognized it as such. He banned all public rallies and ordered armoured cars to patrol the streets of Saigon. But the long pent-up militant feelings of the people burst forth despite attempts to nip the struggle in the bud. Saigon, Da Nang and other big and small cities defied the ban. Buddhists, pedicab drivers and other sections of the population joined the ranks of marching students. Walls in many cities were splashed with slogans against Khanh and his American masters. The climax came on August 25 when 30,000 demonstrators in Saigon surrounded Khanh's headquarters and stormed into government buildings, giving vent to their anger by smashing up offices and furniture.

While Khanh was the butt of popular anger, U.S. imperialism was the villain of the piece in the eyes of more discerning people. Things were coming to a head. In anticipation of anti-American demonstrations, the Khanh regime dismantled a concrete monument "honouring the late President John F. Kennedy" in Saigon just before the demonstrations gathered momentum. This, according to AP, was done "with the concurrence of the U.S. Embassy." But these precautionary measures, like the imposition of the ban on

meetings and processions, were of no avail. Denunciation of the United States was open, direct, consistent. The demonstrators not only shouted anti-American slogans but hurled rocks into the billets of American army officers. "Anti-American sentiment," wrote an AP correspondent in Saigon on August 24, "is coming increasingly to the fore and U.S. officials are worried."

To head off the opposition of the people, Khanh resorted to a string of wily tactics. He sowed dissension among the students and created religious strife between Buddhists and Catholics. Confusion was sought to deflect popular anger from converging on his regime. This, however, failed. After consultations with the Americans Khanh back-tracked, resigning as "president" and repealing the "constitution," as if he were bowing before public pressure. He then set up a 3-man government, with himself and his two chief rivals, Duong Van Minh whom he had twice ousted as "chief of state," and Tran Thien Khiem, the "defence minister," making up the triumvirate. Though stepping down from Washington's top-paid job for stooges in south Viet Nam, he continues to enjoy the support of the U.S. Government — that is, as long as he can make himself useful. Superficially, he is sharing power with Minh and Khiem, both of whom are reported to have an eye on the top job, but there is no mistake that for the time being Khanh remains chief puppet in the American show.

Khanh's latest gimmick was to reach into his coterie and name Nguyen Xuan Oanh "acting premier," as a stop-gap front man to enable himself and his American overlords to play for time. Oanh, hitherto "deputy premier" for economic and financial affairs, is known in American official quarters as "Jack Owen" because of his background in the United States, a man whom many south Vietnamese suspect of still carrying an American passport. He will not last a day longer than necessary.

Brute Force Against the People

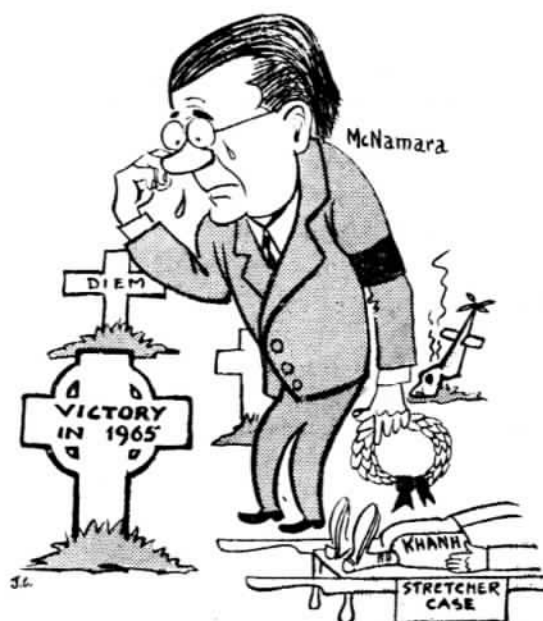
While these manoeuvres to hoodwink the public were paraded as reorganization of the government machinery, the Khanh clique and its American proponents, true to form, did not neglect the use of brute force, the other side of their oft-employed tactics, to crack down on the masses. Demonstrators were fired on by both puppet and American forces. More than a hundred people were killed or wounded in a bloodbath at Da Nang, to cite one instance. Mass arrests were made in Saigon and other cities. But the characteristic dual tactics of all counter-revolutionary forces of coupling fascist repression with demagogic deception cannot get U.S. imperialism and its puppets out of the political chaos in which they find themselves, nor avert the defeat which awaits them on the battlefield.

U.S. imperialism and its running dogs in south Viet Nam now have not one but two battle fronts. The war of liberation waged by the forces led by the National Liberation Front constitutes the first front. The surging, militant mass struggle which has drawn wide sections of the people into its ranks has become the second. Pressure exerted by one, as for instance the assaults

launched by the people's forces in the first half of August which dealt telling blows to the U.S.-Khanh forces, has the effect of inspiring and helping the other front. Pressure exerted by both will eventually seal the doom of the enemy. This is the hand-writing on the wall for U.S. imperialism and its minions.

These new south Viet Nam developments have brought on added gloom in American quarters. The American monopoly press has no lack of Cassandras on this score. The *Washington Post* (August 26) said that "the disorders in south Viet Nam surely raise the gravest doubts as to the ability of the military government to rule the country or to prosecute the war. It is difficult to reject the gloomy conclusion that we still have a pretty leaky raft as a gun platform." There is also a strong note of pessimism in the dispatch AP filed from New York the same day. It said, "The investment of half a billion dollars a year and mounting American casualties will not be enough to turn the tide." *U.S. News and World Report* in an article "After the Show of Force: Still a Losing War in Viet Nam" in its August 24 issue saw the need for more money, more men, more arms "to turn the tide." It quoted a Western military observer as saying, "The situation is deteriorating so rapidly that the U.S. is going to have to bring in an American military force to protect what it already has here."

That is exactly what the Johnson Administration has been doing. More men are already on the way to south Viet Nam, together with vast amounts of military hardware to swell the war build-up there. In addition to troops and weapons, Washington is sending aircraft and warships to help bolster sagging morale. There is no doubt that the White House and the Pentagon are bent on seeking a military solution — an impossibility as even America's allies have freely pointed out — to their troubles in south Viet Nam.



Buried Hopes

Cartoon by Jack Chen

In this struggle between a people determined to win liberation and a conglomeration of American G.I.'s flung into the south Viet Nam war theatre to fight for Wall Street interests, it is not the weapon but the man who wields it—and for a good cause—that counts. In this confrontation between what is just and what is unjust, it is not money and what it can buy but the feelings of the people in the country concerned that is the final arbiter. One recalls the brilliant analysis of a superficially unequal struggle made by Chairman Mao Tse-tung during China's Third Revolutionary Civil War. Originally, the People's Liberation Army led by the Chinese Communist Party, numerically and in equipment, was no match for the Kuomintang army of Chiang Kai-shek which was backed to the hilt by U.S. imperialism. But in a little over three years the tables were completely turned. Why? As Chairman Mao said:

We said then that Chiang Kai-shek's superiority in military forces was only transient, a factor which

could play only a temporary role, that U.S. imperialist aid was likewise a factor which could play only a temporary role, while the anti-popular character of Chiang Kai-shek's war and the feelings of the people were factors that would play a constant role, and that in this respect the People's Liberation Army was in a superior position.

As in China, so it will be in south Viet Nam. The "superiority in military forces" of Nguyen Khanh and his boss U.S. imperialism is only transient. The vast U.S. imperialist aid to the puppet Khanh regime is a factor which can only play a temporary role. The anti-popular character of Khanh's war and the feelings of the south Vietnamese people, as witness the powerful outburst of mass struggles last month, are factors that play a constant role. It stands to reason that the people's armed forces led by the National Liberation Front, enjoying superiority in this respect, will finally triumph over U.S. imperialism and its henchmen whatever they may try to do to reverse the onrushing tide.

THE WEEK

(Continued from p. 5.)

Vietnamese people in their struggle was of especially great and realistic significance.

While hailing the fresh victories being won by people in southern Viet Nam in their fight against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the peaceful unification of their fatherland, Yang Hsiu-feng also severely condemned the U.S. imperialists' shameless armed aggression against the D.R.V. He reaffirmed that the Chinese people would closely follow the development of events there and, no matter what may happen, would do everything within their power to lend a hand to their Vietnamese brothers.

Ambassador Tran Tu Binh gave an account of the great achievements of his country and people in the cause of socialist construction.

In denouncing Washington's premeditated crime of aggression against his country, the Vietnamese Ambassador declared that only the 1954 Geneva Conference on the Indo-China question, not the U.N. Security Council, had the authority to examine the U.S. Government's war moves against the D.R.V. and its war of aggression against southern Viet Nam.

Both Yang Hsiu-feng and Ambassador Tran Tu Binh praised Sino-Vietnamese friendship and unity in their fight for socialist construction, against imperialism and modern revisionism. Their speeches evoked loud applause from the audience.

On the outskirts of Peking the Sino-Vietnamese Friendship People's Commune celebrated "September 2" at a party attended by staff members of the Vietnamese Embassy.

At Tsinghua University, faculty members and students greeted Vietnamese friends studying there at a meeting.

Celebration meetings were also held in other Chinese cities.

China's Concern for Expelled Congolese (B)

"The barbarous persecution of Congolese (Brazzaville) nationals by the puppet Tshombe government is a grave crime committed by U.S. imperialism and its followers in their stubborn hostility to the Congolese people. The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn this crime," says a message sent by Premier Chou En-lai to Pascal Lissouba, Premier of the Republic of the Congo (B). China's Premier expressed the nation's profound sympathy and concern for the Congolese (B) nationals who have

More Anti-China Material From Soviet Press Published

The Shijie Zhishi (World Culture) Press has published a fifth volume of *Anti-China Material From the Soviet Press*. It will be on sale throughout the country. This volume includes 117 anti-China items carried in Soviet newspapers and periodicals. The publication of such material will continue.

been persecuted and expelled from the Congo (Leopoldville) by the puppet Tshombe regime. He informed Premier Lissouba that the Chinese Government was sending 1,000 tons of rice to help these victims of imperialism and its lackeys.

In Brazzaville, a member of the Chinese Embassy staff presented the Congolese Reception Committee for the Expelled with two cheques for 5 million and 300,000 C.F.A. (African Financial Community) francs on behalf of the Chinese Red Cross Society and of the Chinese Ambassador respectively, together with a letter from the Chinese Red Cross expressing its indignation at the inhumanity of this crime committed by the Tshombe regime at Washington's instigation.

A World Meeting to Cause a Split Must Be Averted

“RODONG SHINMOON” EDITORIAL

- The leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has recently come out in a hurry with a unilateral demand for the calling of an international conference of the fraternal Parties and its preparatory meeting. In doing so they are evidently pursuing ulterior aims. Such a conference will only be turned into a meeting for a split.
- Together with the Marxist-Leninists of the whole world, we oppose the convening of such a conference and will not take part in it.
- Certain people, making great haste to convene the meeting, have arbitrarily nominated members of the preparatory committee and even designated the place and date of the meeting without any agreement with the fraternal Parties. This is an absolutely illegal, haughty and unauthorized act.
- Those who, turning a deaf ear to the advice and views of the fraternal Parties, call by hook or by crook a meeting for a split will be held entirely responsible for the consequences arising therefrom.

“Rodong Shinmoon,” organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers’ Party, carried on August 31 an editorial entitled “Meeting of Parties of Various Countries Which Causes a Split Must Be Averted.” Extracts from the editorial follow.—Ed.

TODAY the international situation is developing generally in favour of the revolutionary cause of the peoples for peace, national independence and socialism against imperialism.

Under these objective circumstances, the cause of world revolution will be further promoted when the unity of the socialist camp and the ranks of the international communist movement is strengthened and all the revolutionary forces unite all the more firmly.

However, on account of the divisive machinations of the modern revisionists, a complicated situation has been created lately in the ranks of the international communist movement.

It is the most sublime and urgent internationalist duty for all the Communists at present to prevent the split of the ranks of the international communist movement and defend their Marxist-Leninist unity.

Since the emergence of the differences, our Party, together with a number of fraternal Parties, has held that they should be solved as an internal issue of the international communist movement through sincere, comradely consultations and that all Parties should adhere to a prudent and principled stand for the sake of unity.

However, certain people have turned a deaf ear to the sincere, kind advices and suggestions of the fraternal Parties and acted even more arrogantly.

Arbitrarily violating the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the revolutionary principles of the Declaration and the Statement of the Meetings of the Communist and Workers’ Parties, they have persistently tried to impose their erroneous views upon the fraternal Parties systematically and spread them in the world communist movement, turned the differences that cropped up in the international communist movement into open polemics in face of the enemies, and charged, slandered and attacked the fraternal Parties through publications and at all possible opportunities.

In violation of the norms governing the mutual relations among the fraternal Parties, they have brought all sorts of pressure to bear upon those Parties which do not follow them and attacked those Parties behind their backs.

And yet, they claim that theirs is the only correct, principled stand of Marxism-Leninism.

It is precisely due to such behaviour of these people that today the relations between the fraternal Parties and between fraternal countries have deteriorated as never before.

In spite of such a state of affairs the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has recently come out in a hurry with a unilateral demand for the calling of an international conference of the fraternal Parties and its preparatory meeting.

Evidently, it is to pursue an ulterior aim for them to intend to call an international conference hurriedly under the present complex situation; such an international conference will only be turned into a meeting for a split.

For this very reason, today many fraternal Parties are voicing the just views that no international conference should be convened under the present conditions.

We, together with the Marxist-Leninists of the whole world, oppose the convening of such an international conference that will lead to a split of the international communist movement and we will not take part in it.

In order that a new international conference of the fraternal Parties may truly become a meeting of unity and solidarity, firstly, thoroughgoing preparations should be made to create an atmosphere necessary for the convening of the international conference of the fraternal Parties and its preparatory meeting.

To this end, first of all, the unprincipled attacks certain people are making against the Marxist-Leninist Parties, and their divisive activities must be immediately stopped.

It will only make the atmosphere more strained and the solution of the problem more complicated to continue to intensify attacks on fraternal Parties behind the screen of the hypocritical word of "unity."

For the successful preparations of the meeting, it is also essential for the fraternal Parties to have necessary contacts and consultations and promote mutual understanding step by step.

Those who have aggravated the differences between the fraternal Parties that we see today, should reflect seriously on their own behaviour. They should examine themselves in a truly responsible manner whether or not they have departed from the principled stand of Marxism-Leninism and whether or not they have forsaken the revolutionary spirit of the Declaration and the Statement of the Meetings of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties.

If one blusters that others are all wrong and only others are engaged in divisive activities, while acting in violation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the revolutionary spirit of the Declaration and the Statement, polemics will only be more intensified and it will at no time be possible to come near to any agreement.

It can never be permitted in the comradely relations peculiar to the Marxist-Leninist parties to make retaliatory attacks against the fraternal Parties which gave advice, bring pressure to bear upon them and even threaten them with collective measures, instead of lending an ear to their advices.

Principled criticism and self-criticism are a powerful weapon of the Communists for their advancement. We should be faithful to the precept of Lenin that it is the hallmark of a revolutionary party to correct its mistakes boldly, not overlooking them.

Those who have been engrossed in splitting activities in the socialist camp and the international communist movement should accept the advice of fraternal Parties open-heartedly and make a bold self-criticism of their own errors.

Secondly, a unilateral act of imposing the stand of any one Party on the meeting of the fraternal Parties beforehand must not be permitted.

If a new international meeting of the fraternal Parties is really to make a contribution to unity and solidarity, the norms governing mutual relations among the fraternal Parties should be strictly observed and the independent rights of all Parties respected.

Certain people, however, are putting forward preconditions with regard to the questions to be discussed at a new international conference and forcing their stand upon others, thereby making the situation even more complicated.

This in itself exposes clearly their intention to impose their views upon others at the proposed meeting, too.

The international conference of the fraternal Parties should not be allowed to turn into a place for accepting and confirming the policy of a certain Party or a place for condemning, passing judgment on or taking sanctions against other Parties.

Real consultation is impossible, unless the habit of great-power chauvinism of forcing one's unjust stand upon others is discarded. Such an act is aimed at placing a certain Party above the whole international communist movement and letting it reign over other Parties.

This is entirely incompatible with the norms governing relations among the fraternal Parties.

The international conference can draw a correct conclusion on the questions posed by reality and expect success only when the rights of all the fraternal Parties are respected and they are enabled to set forth their views to the full and conduct sincere, comradely discussions.

Thirdly, if the preparatory committee of the international conference is to be made to serve the interest of solidarity, an agreement should be reached, first of all, among all Parties so that it may be formed on a fair and reasonable basis.

But, certain people, making great haste to convene the meeting, have arbitrarily nominated the members of the drafting committee of the 1960 Moscow meeting as members of the preparatory committee for a new international conference and even designated the place and date of the meeting without any agreement with the fraternal Parties.

Who on earth gave them such a right?

This is an absolutely illegal, haughty unauthorized act.

Fourthly, a meeting of the Communist and Workers' Parties should proceed solely from the desire for unity and be convened strictly in accordance with democratic procedures.

Certain persons, however, are openly attempting to impose centralized discipline upon the international communist movement and are now seeking to convene an international conference by a high-handed method without the consent of the fraternal Parties on the pretext of the will of a mechanical majority.

This is anachronism and misconception in the true sense of the words.

A forced meeting called on the strength of the so-called "majority" will exclude the Marxist-Leninist Parties and confront the Communists of the whole world with a split as an established fact.

In fact, those who are making haste to call an international conference say that the meeting will be convened even if some of the 26 Parties nominated by them arbitrarily as members of the so-called drafting committee do not send their representatives, and even threaten that the Parties which refuse to participate in it will automatically be excluded from the ranks of the international communist movement.

Who on earth has got the right to dissociate the Marxist-Leninist parties from the ranks of the international communist movement at will and what Party would submit to it?

It is utterly unreasonable to state on the one hand, "let us sit around one table to settle the differences" and,

on the other, to declare that the meeting will be convened even without the participation of the Parties which hold different views. Here one cannot see any desire for unity.

Under these circumstances, all the Communist and Workers' Parties which cherish the cause of the international working class should approach with utmost discretion, fairness and principle the question of convening a new international conference and its preparatory meeting.

All the Parties should make joint efforts to frustrate the meeting for a split and safeguard the Marxist-Leninist unity.

Those who, turning a deaf ear to the advice and views of the fraternal Parties, call by hook or by crook a meeting for a split, a meeting which will bring serious disaster to the international communist movement, will be held entirely responsible for the consequences arising therefrom.

Khrushchov's Plot for Schismatic Meeting Doomed to Failure

Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, in a speech at a recent Plenum of the Party's Central Committee, exposed the Khrushchov group's plot to call in a hurry an international meeting of the Communist and Workers' Parties, according to a report in the "Zeri i Popullit." Extracts from his speech follow. Boldface emphases are ours. — Ed.

KHRUSHCHOV and his ilk are at present pre-occupied with convening an international communist meeting. The Khrushchov clique's treacherous designs in this respect are well known. He is in a rush to hold a meeting without preparations for the purpose of bringing about a formal split in the communist movement, condemning the Marxist-Leninist parties and approving his objective for the liquidation of socialism and a rapprochement and partnership with imperialism. "**We categorically oppose this new, dangerous plot of Khrushchov; the Khrushchov gang's plot will certainly fail disgracefully,**" Enver Hoxha stated.

"**To re-establish unity and hold an international meeting of the Communist Parties which will serve this lofty goal, it is necessary to do extensive preparatory work,**" he declared.

Hoxha's speech, delivered at the end of the Plenum held on July 7-9 in Tirana, dealt with questions of strengthening the Party's ideological work of educating the working people in the communist spirit. He also dwelt upon certain international problems and the correct Marxist-Leninist line followed by the Albanian Party of Labour.

Hoxha said that from its birth the Albanian Party of Labour had paid attention to the question of com-

munist education of the working people and had worked at it continuously and would do so in the future. It approached this problem with a revolutionary attitude and from the Marxist-Leninist class point of view, and regarded it as highly complex, diversified and closely linked with the life of the whole Party and the whole country.

He pointed out that to educate the working people in accordance with the principles of communist morality for the comprehensive building of socialist society was one of the Party's most important problems. To realize this, it was imperative to conduct struggles against things old and obsolete by those new and progressive, to conduct bitter struggles against bourgeois and revisionist ideas by Marxist-Leninist ideas.

He stressed the need to carry on energetically the class struggle against the remnants of the old class society and outside influences in the people's minds because this was a major question of Marxist-Leninist principle with a direct bearing on the complete victory of socialism. In this struggle for the victory of socialism and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, he added, it was necessary to rely on the working class, on the broad labouring masses and on the doctrine of Marxism-Leninism.

Hoxha said that **the Party should attach great importance to the education of the younger generation who had not taken part in the class struggle and had no idea of the savagery of the aggressors and the feudal and capitalist classes, and their cunning duplicity against and their oppression and slaughter of the people.** The young people of today and tomorrow, who saw only the remarkable development of the country's industry and agriculture, could hardly imagine the life of the peasants and workers in the past. "The Party should continually

impress upon them the fact that all these were the fruits of the proletarian revolution won at great cost by the struggle of our working class and peasants. They were won in sharp class struggle and sharp anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist struggle. Therefore, the Party must see to it that our youth retain at all times the revolutionary spirit, that they are loyal to the revolution, to the Marxist-Leninist party and to the working class and its ideology. To achieve this, we must, through tireless revolutionary educational work, uproot all the vestiges of the old society in the minds of the young people. Of course, this is not an easy job. It is a long-term, constant educational work, but it can be done."

Turning to the international situation, Hoxha said: "Events show and life itself has proved that our Party's analysis of the international situation and of the conditions within the communist movement is correct. The measures taken by our Party and the struggle it has conducted are correct and effective."

Hoxha said: "The struggle against the Khrushchovite and Titoite renegades and other agents of the bourgeoisie and imperialism is going on fiercely and will continue for a long time to come. This struggle does not frighten us; on the contrary, it increases our strength. We are prepared but we should continue to make further preparations in all fields—economy, defence, ideology and politics. . . .

"Khrushchov, Tito and other renegades from Marxism are rapidly drawing towards imperialism, towards alliances with imperialism, and turning their own countries into capitalist countries. **In a Europe flooded with revisionism, our country and Party have remained an impregnable citadel of socialism. It is an important task for us, militant members of this glorious Party and country, to defend this citadel, repulse enemy onslaughts and win victory.** World capitalism and its agents among the ranks of the working people have been trying and will continue to try to do everything they can to prevent the working class from seizing political power and burying capitalism once and for all. . . .

"World capitalism has never stopped trying to make the Marxist-Leninist parties degenerate and turn them into social-democratic parties, fascist parties, etc., and if possible, liquidate them altogether. . . .

"In its fight against imperialism and modern revisionism, our Marxist-Leninist party, tempered in incessant struggles, set great store by Lenin's and Stalin's struggle for the Bolshevization of the Party and for the preservation of the purity of its ranks."

Hoxha pointed out that the struggle against modern revisionism is being carried on with unprecedented intensity on the political and ideological fronts. "In these decisive battles, we have achieved enormous successes. In the course of further exposing the Khrushchovites, Titoites and other renegades we are scoring successes. Our ranks have been strengthened, while theirs have been weakened. They have met with defeats, and many of them no longer follow the baton as in the past."

Hoxha continued: "Today the chief renegade **Khrushchov is crying for unity. But one should know what kind of unity he is crying for. Unity with the Marxist-Leninists? No, for he is aware that there can be no unity between the revisionists and the Marxist-Leninists. What he wants is a unity among the revisionists, and under his own control too. But this is a day-dream which can never come true.**"

Speaking of the convening of an international communist meeting, Hoxha said: "Our Party is a staunch champion for winning and strengthening the unity of the socialist camp and of the international communist movement. But what kind of unity? **We stand for a unity of the Marxist-Leninists. The Khrushchov group and its treacherous activities have seriously impaired this unity. To re-establish unity and hold an international meeting of the Communist Parties which will serve this lofty goal, it is necessary to do extensive preparatory work. Our Party has publicly stated its views on how such preparatory work should be done.**"

"We are duty bound at all times to keep a watchful eye on the Khrushchov revisionists' tactics and fight unremittently against all their conspiracies. **Together with the Communist Party of China and other Parties which persist in Marxism-Leninism we will stand in the forefront against the enemies of Marxism-Leninism, resolutely and persistently defend and uphold our principles and courageously carry out the correct line laid down by our Party. We are sure to win,**" Hoxha declared.

He added, "We should maintain vigilance, for Khrushchov's betrayals are becoming ever more dangerous. The Khrushchov group increasingly stands on the side of U.S. imperialism in opposing socialism, the people of all countries, their liberation and peace. You have learnt from foreign papers that Khrushchov recently suggested the formation of a United Nations police force. This is yet another shameful betrayal by the Khrushchov revisionists. For self-glorification, Khrushchov has claimed to be a herdsman, miner, even father of the rocket and jack of all trades. And now it seems that he is determined to pin on himself the new insignia of international gendarme. In the future, the Khrushchov revisionists will not only continue to destroy, as they did in the past, the liberation movements of all peoples, but will organize a special police force using fire and sword to suppress, bury, kill and burn every people, every country and every patriot, who have the courage to struggle for freedom and independence against imperialism."

But nothing can save imperialism and its flunkies, Hoxha said. "The people of the world, and the Communists in particular, are daily intensifying their invincible struggle, a struggle which will smash the imperialists and the modern revisionists of both the Khrushchov and the Tito brand. As always our Party will carry on even more unflinchingly our just struggle for the triumph of the great communist cause. We have won victories on this road and will win still greater victories," Hoxha concluded.

Early World Meeting—C.P.S.U. Leaders' Plot to Create Split

Under the title "Early Meeting Would Split, Not Unite, Says C.P.N.Z.," the New Zealand weekly "People's Voice" frontpaged on August 19 a statement of the National Secretariat of the Communist Party of New Zealand issued by V.G. Wilcox, General Secretary of the Party. Extracts of the statement follow.—Ed.

THE statement said, "The recent letter (dated July 30) sent by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to all Communist and Workers' Parties in no way alters the approach of the Communist Party of New Zealand to the holding of an early world meeting. Our opinions are clear, as the resolution adopted at our recent national committee meeting of July 25-26 makes plain."

Referring to the fact that the C.P.S.U. is proceeding to convene a preparatory commission to meet in December and to prepare for a world meeting of the Communist and Workers' Parties for mid-1965, the statement continued, "Many Parties, both big and small, including those representing a majority of the people in the socialist world camp, are at this stage opposed."

It said, "The reason for this opposition is obvious. Still, with a preparatory commission meeting called, no continuation of bilateral talks between the C.P.S.U. and the Communist Party of China is envisaged; no talks are proposed with the Albanian Party of Labour; no continuation of bilateral talks as agreed upon in September last year between our Party and the C.P.S.U."

"Instead, a preparatory commission, which was formed in 1960 under far different circumstances—its base being geographical representation, is to meet and draw up a draft for a world meeting."

"How absurd the position is can be seen when it is realized that in 1960 the leadership of the Australian Communist Party represented Australasia—their own party and ours."

"Then we had a common ideological outlook. But today there are major differences. Yet, on this call, they and ourselves are asked to proceed as in 1960."

"It is sheer idealism to think that such a commission could, in view of the fact that other essential preliminary discussion has not taken place, do other than fail to agree on any draft. A majority draft would be presented to a world meeting, and the stage effectively set for a formal world split in our movement—as so joyfully predicted by our capitalist daily press."

The statement emphasized, "The forcing of a meeting on the plea that a majority want it, but without carrying out, first, the procedure laid down in the 1960 81 Parties' Statement for dealing with disputes arising between various Party leaderships, remains in our opinion impermissible and makes of the 81 Parties' Statement but a useless scrap of paper."

"It is senseless to say now, as does the C.P.S.U. letter, that there is no intention to 'ex-communicate anyone.' For they have already said many times that they have the absolute majority—so everybody must agree they are right in all things."

"In other words, the heads have been counted. Objective discussion, criticism and self-criticism are, at that point, ruled out."

The statement added, "The National Secretariat wishes to stress its continued opposition to the holding of such a meeting as that proposed. It repeats it would be a meeting to split, not to solve problems."

A Hastily Convened World Meeting Does Not Serve Interests of Unity

An article entitled "No Hurry for an International Meeting" in the August issue of the "Vanguard," organ of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), denounced Khrushchov and others for widening the breach and creating an open split under the slogan of putting an end to the split. Extracts from the article follow.—Ed.

THE article pointed out that a hastily convened international conference of the Communist and Workers' Parties would certainly exacerbate the split in the international communist movement, not heal it. It said that the debate must now be carried on to a conclusion and unresolved questions must be resolved.

The article said, "The general experience of the world communist movement bears out the basic truth that the essential ingredient for the speediest, socialist victory with the least losses to the proletarian forces, is unity."

"Objectively, the world balance of forces is favourable to the cause of national independence, peace and socialism."

"Events in Africa, Asia, Cuba bear out that united, nothing can stop the irresistible forward march of the people."

"The needs of the revolutionary movement demand that an end be put to the disunity in the international communist movement."

"Unfortunately, under the slogan of putting an end to the split, moves from N. Khrushchov and a few other leaders are aimed at widening the breach and creating an open split.

"They talk openly of 'taking collective measures.'

"This is happening in face of growing opposition; of a growing movement demand—the continuation of talks both between the Soviet and Chinese Parties and between other fraternal Parties."

It emphasized, "Unity and principle are indivisible. Without the prosecution of the communist movement on fundamental principles of Marxist-Leninist theory, unity is unthinkable. One might as well discuss lasting unity with the representatives of the ruling class.

"A patched-up, expedient 'agreement' will only result finally in greater disunity than exists at present.

"A hastily convened international conference based, not upon a fundamental desire to hammer out basic principles in a correct communist spirit, but upon a counting of heads to try and judge the most favourable moment for throwing out all who take a stand upon the unshakable foundation of Marxism-Leninism, will certainly exacerbate the split in the international movement, not heal it."

The article continued, "It is a fact that those who took the initiative in breaking the decision of the 81 Parties, who first aired the division in the international communist movement (to the great glee of the imperialists) are the same people who now clamour for an end to the debate, who now hastily want to pull down the blinds again.

"It is a fact also that the blinds are not so easily pulled down again. Before this can be done, the debate must now be carried on to a conclusion, unresolved questions must be resolved."

The article said, "It has been the experience of Australian Marxist-Leninists that those who first raised

the attacks here on brother Parties, were also the first people to run for cover when the attacks were taken up and replied to—they were the first to call for organizational steps to end the debate—they were the last to agree that the fundamental theoretical questions involved had to be thrashed out."

It stressed, "There is no way to achieve unity in the international communist movement except on the basis of principled discussion and resolving problems on the fundamental tenets of Marxism-Leninism. After all, who is qualified to expel whom? The international communist movement consists of equal Parties who voluntarily gather to discuss common problems; to hammer out the way to achieve a common goal—that of socialism.

"It has no closer organizational structure. It has invested no one body with powers to take disciplinary measures. Its sole unifying link is its common theory and common goal.

"It has recognized that only matters unanimously adopted are to be observed by all Parties.

"So that all talk of insisting on 'collective measures,' of threatening those who disagree on interpretation of fundamental matters, is designed not to achieve unity, but to consummate a split."

The article concluded, "In the interests of principled unity the Communist Party of Australia (M.-L.) agrees with the view that the hasty convening of a world conference—talk of setting time limits—this year or next—does not serve the interests of unity, of socialism. The C.P.A. (M.-L.) is of the view that the holding of bilateral talks between the Soviet and Chinese Parties with a view to finding common points of agreement should be held. Bilateral talks between other Parties should proceed. In the spirit of the revolutionary principles of the 81 Parties and the Moscow Statement, genuine unity can be found."

Armed Struggle—The Main Form of Struggle in Venezuelan Revolution

At a press conference given by the delegation of the Central Committee of the Venezuelan Communist Party headed by Eduardo Gallegos Mancera, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee, on August 27 in Peking, Gallegos and other members of the delegation gave a detailed account of the heroic national-liberation struggle waged by the Communist Party and people of Venezuela, and emphasized that armed struggle is the main form of struggle in the Venezuelan revolution. Following is a summary of the remarks made by Gallegos and his colleagues at the press conference.—Ed.

ARMED struggle is the main form of struggle today in Venezuela, which is in bondage to U.S. imperialism. Our Party has reached a definite decision on this question. We are using revolutionary violence against counter-revolutionary violence. We are determined to gain liberation. The legal ways to liberation have all been blocked up, and we have to take up arms and carry on the struggle. Only through the barrel of the gun can we compel U.S. imperialism to give up Venezuela, which it regards as a fat prize," Gallegos said.

He sharply condemned U.S. imperialism for helping the Raul Leoni government of Venezuela in its criminal and cruel suppression of the Venezuelan people. He pointed out that as the Venezuelan national-liberation movement went forward victoriously, U.S. imperialism increased its interference. The U.S. military advisory group to Venezuela was the biggest of all the military advisory groups stationed in the Latin American countries. It trained Venezuelan officers in anti-guerrilla warfare and directly commanded government troops in operations against the guerrillas, he said.

Gallegos said that the tentacles of U.S. imperialism reached down in Venezuela even deeper than in the other Latin American countries because Venezuela abounded in petroleum, iron ore and other natural resources. The United States had big investments in Venezuela. Out of the profits which it drew from Latin America in 1962, two-thirds came from Venezuela. U.S. imperialism had joined forces with the big latifundia system in Venezuela. Some 78 per cent of the arable land in Venezuela today was in the hands of the latifundists who made up only 1.5 per cent of the population.

He added that like its predecessor the Betancourt government, the present Leoni government—which had taken power through a faked election this year—was pursuing the policy of begging favours from U.S. monopoly capital. It was servile to the U.S. State Department. It followed a policy of blockade and hostility against Cuba. It was continuing frenzied suppression of the domestic revolutionary movement. There were 1,500 political prisoners, including leaders of the Venezuelan Communist Party and the Left-Wing Revolutionary Movement, still in jail in Venezuela, he said.

Gallegos also exposed the "peace" tricks of U.S. imperialism and the Leoni regime. The Leoni regime talked about "restoring peace at home," he said, "but we have no illusions about his 'promise' and will never be fooled."

He declared, "We do not believe at all in his 'promise' of 'reform.'" He said that the Communist Party and the people of Venezuela would hold still higher the banner of national liberation and grasped still more firmly the guns in their hands.

Gallegos and other members of the delegation gave details of the growing armed struggle in Venezuela. Basing themselves on the policy of protracted war, the revolutionary forces of Venezuela were strengthening their armed struggle, namely the guerrilla warfare in the rural areas and the armed struggle in the cities. Guerrilla warfare held first place, with urban struggle subordinate to it, they explained.

They added, "Of course, while waging armed struggle, we do not renounce legal struggle in any form. For example, we are campaigning extensively at home and abroad for the release of all the political prisoners. However, we emphasize that legal struggle has to be

subordinate to the main form of struggle, armed struggle."

They said with great confidence: "Our armed struggle has been going on for almost three years. We have shed our blood and many of our comrades have laid down their lives. But, we have tremendous revolutionary pride in ourselves. Our national-liberation movement is gaining momentum with each passing day. It has rooted in the masses, and we are sure to triumph."

A member of the delegation gave an account of the rural work of the Venezuelan Communist Party and the National Liberation Front. "The work of winning over the peasants has been given great attention by the Party. While enhancing the armed struggle, we are carrying out mass work in the rural areas," he said.

Living with the peasants in the countryside, members of the National Liberation Front and the guerrillas helped the peasants in production, in wiping out illiteracy and in organizing mutual-aid and co-operation, he said. At the same time they disseminated Marxism-Leninism among the peasants and mobilized the peasants to transport supplies and provide information for the guerrillas. In addition, they called on the peasants to carry out struggles in legal forms, to demand land reform, loans, road construction and the building of schools, etc. It was of paramount importance to win the peasants for the revolutionary struggle and to combine armed struggle with the peasant movement, he said.

Referring to the intensification of military control of Venezuela by U.S. imperialism, another member of the delegation said that the Venezuelan Government had spent large sums of money on building naval and air bases which the United States could use at any time to attack Cuba and to suppress revolutionary movements in other Latin American countries.

The United States had set up a counter-guerrilla warfare school in Panama where it was training officers from Venezuela and other Latin American countries.

He said that U.S. imperialism had taken Venezuela's political police under its control. F.B.I. experts engaging in persecution, special agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, and other foreign special agents had been planted in the political police department of Venezuela, which had in fact become an international organ of special agents. The U.S. military personnel and special agents not only helped in planning the suppression of the Venezuelan people's revolution, but brought with them the whole policy of the Pentagon. He said that U.S. imperialism would certainly step up its military intervention with the growth of the revolutionary movement. "We are telling our people to heighten their vigilance and prepare themselves against even more frenzied U.S. imperialist armed intervention," he concluded.

ROUND THE WORLD

Laotian Tripartite Meeting

Pre-Conference Sabotage

Washington is responsible for the delay in the Paris meeting of the leaders of the three factions in Laos. First proposed by Prince Souphanouvong, the conference had the agreement of Prince Phouma. Its announced agenda was to discuss the formation of a unified Laotian delegation to attend the 14-nation Geneva conference.

But since the Johnson Administration fears its exposure at any such international meeting, it is doing its utmost to sabotage the Paris parley. In the French capital, it inspired its hangers-on to raise such impossible preconditions as the "withdrawal" of the Neo Lao Haksat and the genuine neutralists from their positions. In Laos itself, more than 20 battalions of U.S.-controlled and U.S.-equipped Savannakhet troops are deployed for a "monsoon season attack" in the Plain of Jars. These are the sort of tricks U.S. imperialism plays whenever talks are being held.

Washington is the breaker of the Geneva agreements on Laos. Openly interfering in Laotian internal affairs, it gave the word for the April Vientiane coup and sought to eliminate the Neo Lao Haksat and the genuine neutralists through assassinations and battles in the field. When these failed to achieve their purpose, it tried to subdue the Laotian patriots by wanton bombings. In line with its sneak attack on the Viet Nam Democratic Republic, it has organized one military offensive after another against the Laotian liberated areas since the latter part of July.

As in south Viet Nam, U.S. imperialism is knee deep in the quagmire of its own aggression in Laos. Since it is opposed by the Laotian people, neither the military might it loves to flaunt, nor the double-dealing it specializes in can save it.

During the 1962 Geneva Conference, the Kennedy Administration had the Nam Tha defeat to remind it of this. Now the Johnson Administration is preparing the ground for a similar lesson.

Indonesia-Cambodia-Viet Nam

Uniting Against Washington

In President Sukarno's Independence Day speech (*Peking Review*, No. 34, pp. 28-29), there was the theme for the formation of a common front of Asian peoples to combat U.S. meddling and aggression. This unity found concrete expression in the visits to Indonesia of Prince Sihanouk and the Vietnamese National Assembly Delegation headed by Truong Chinh. The enthusiastic welcome extended to the Cambodian and Vietnamese guests and the mutual and multilateral support voiced left no doubt that Asian solidarity is being strengthened.

Speaking before his departure from Djakarta, Prince Sihanouk declared he completely agreed with President Sukarno that until the neo-colonialists and imperialists were reduced to impotence, the newly emerging Asian, African and Latin American countries would continue to face an uncertain future. He pointed out that among the states of former French Indo-China, Cambodia and the Viet Nam Democratic Republic alone maintained their national independence: this explained why they had been singled out as targets for air raids by the imperialists, and it also showed how necessary and urgent it had become for all Asian peoples to join together and form a united front. Cambodia, he said, was resolved to work more closely with those brother countries which were directly threatened by imperialist bases on the territory of other Asian countries outwardly free

and independent but covertly controlled by the imperialists.

Inside Indonesia, President Sukarno's speech has become a potent force. Endorsed by political parties and the progressive press, it has helped to impel forward the popular movement to break the economic and cultural hold the U.S. imperialists still have in the country. To end Hollywood's monopoly, Djakarta has ordered the American Motion Picture Association to cease all activities. After a mass demonstration by the local people, the Jogjakarta government has taken over the U.S.-run "Jefferson" library. As an expression of solidarity with Viet Nam and indignation over U.S. support for the neo-colonialist "Malaysia," workers of the U.S.-owned Stanvac and Caltex oil companies in Riau Island, Djakarta port and other cities staged a 24-hour strike, while mechanics of the state-owned Garuda Airways are refusing to service Pan-American and other U.S. commercial planes.

More and more, the Indonesian people are making their confrontation with "Malaysia," a confrontation with U.S. imperialism.

Africans Will Not Fight Africans

U.S. Intervention Exposed

Along with political and trade union organizations, the African press is voicing a loud No to U.S. intervention in the Congo (Leopoldville). It has denounced Tshombe as a despicable traitor, and exposed Washington's busy manoeuvres to introduce African troops into the country as a vicious scheme to prop up a disintegrating puppet regime and make Africans shed the blood of their Congolese brothers.

Tshombe is "a handmaid of American foreign policy in the heart of Africa," declared the Tanganyikan *Nationalist*. All Africa is disgusted with "Tshombe and his conspirators," noted the Kenyan weekly *Nyanza Times*. And the Sudanese paper *El-Rai El-Amm* said: Tshombe is an imperialist agent; by weeping over Lumumba's grave and pretending repentance for his earlier crimes,



Soldiers of Ill-Fortune

"U.S.\$300 a month, no questions asked." On these terms, U.S. puppet Tshombe is recruiting white mercenaries from the dregs of mankind in his efforts to suppress the Congolese patriotic movement.

Cartoon by Lan Chien-an

he sought to deceive the Congolese people and make them accept him as prime minister. When they refused to be fooled, the United States entered the Congo with its aircraft, dollars and counter-revolutionary experts.

In the opinion of *Al Alam* (Morocco), the revolution in the Congo is victorious because it is supported by the people. It added that the Second O.A.U. Conference unanimously rejected Tshombe, and the U.S. supply of arms to this renegade, therefore, is a direct challenge to Africans and all awakened peoples in the world.

The U.A.R. *Al Massa* minced no words. It wrote: "Tshombe is a U.S. puppet. In seeking the support of

African countries for Tshombe, the United States is actually seeking support for itself." Equally outspoken was the Malian *Essor*. To accept the U.S.-Tshombe scheme, the paper pointed out, is "to defame our nations and simply to comply with the wishes of certain foreigners outside Africa that we should kill each other eternally in order to fill the safes of our exploiters with wealth. . . . No African nation would accept this slavery deal of Tshombe and Williams. Should some do so, it is certain that they will be denounced and inevitably discarded by their own people and the African people as a whole." Castigating the U.S. scheme to make Africans fight Africans, *Al Ahram* in the U.A.R. called on "African states not to intervene

in the present struggle of the Congolese people and to let them decide their destiny themselves."

"The wanton American military intervention in the Congo," noted the Nigerian *Morning Post*, "is reminiscent of how the American armed intervention began in south Viet Nam and Laos." This, it stressed, constitutes "the greatest evil that besets the Congo today."

Many African papers drew attention to the danger of Washington's intervention. "We, the neighbours of the Congo," stated the Dar-es-Salaam weekly *Uhuru*, "should ponder deeply over this U.S. move; otherwise we will soon find ourselves involved in war because of the instigation of that big imperialist country." If the U.S. imperialist plot in the Congo is not checked, warned the Algerian *Alger Republican*, then Washington may "cook up another interventionist conspiracy somewhere else under any pretext."

The Guinean *Horoya*, the Moroccan *Nation Africaine* and the Ghanaian *Times* are among the many African papers calling for support for the Congolese patriots and a halt to U.S. aggression.

(Continued from p. 10.)

and other African peoples. The Congolese question can be settled only by the Congolese people themselves. The U.S. imperialist scheme of "making the Congolese fight the Congolese" and "making the Africans fight the Africans" must never be allowed to materialize. U.S. imperialism must never be allowed to turn the Congo into another testing ground of "special warfare."

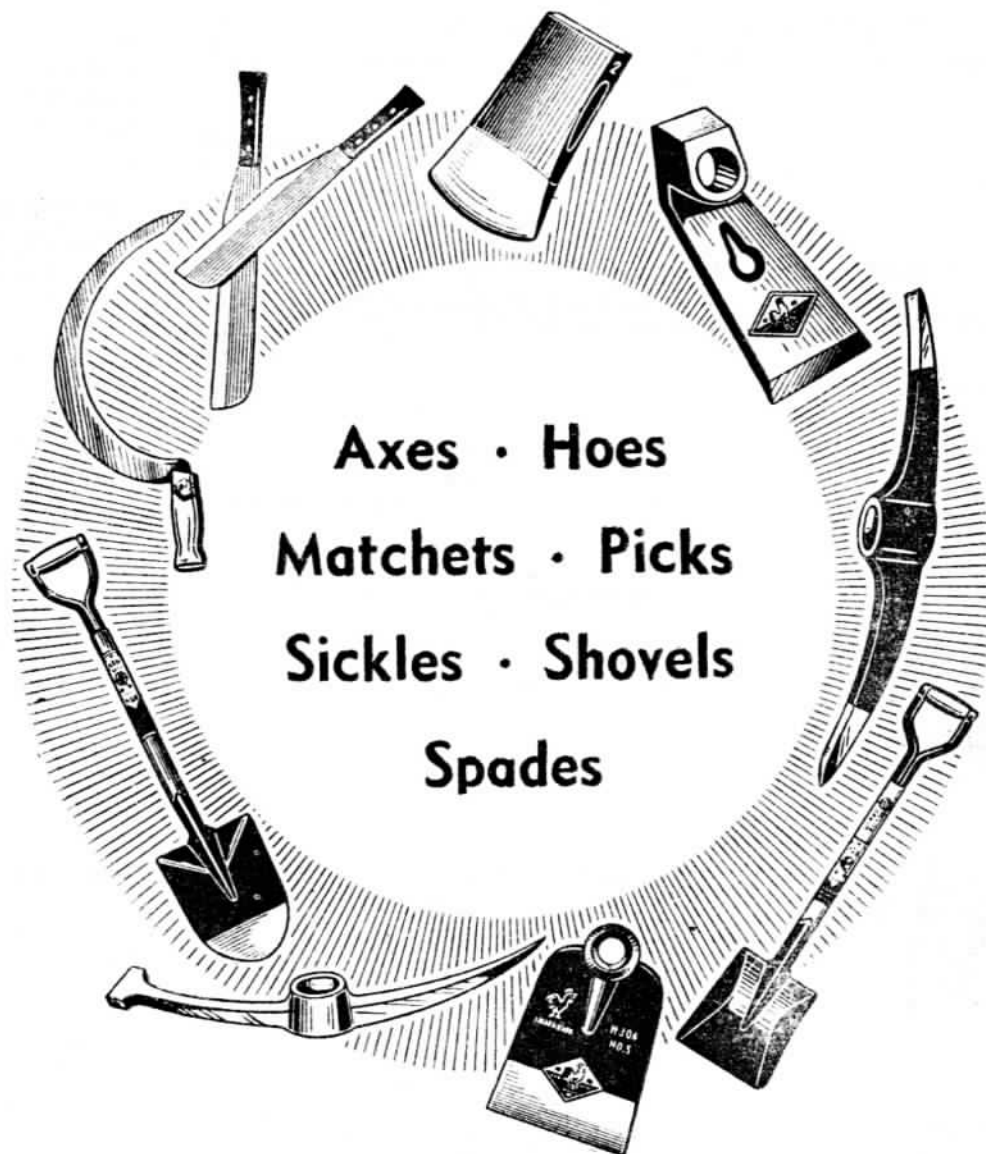
The Chinese Government and people deeply sympathize with the Congolese people and resolutely support their patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national liberation. We never conceal our position and we regard it as our unshirkable and honourable internationalist duty to support the revolutionary struggle of all oppressed nations and peoples. We resolutely oppose imperialist aggression and support every struggle against aggression wherever it occurs, whether in the Congo in Africa or anywhere else in the world.

This firm position of the Chinese Government and people can never be shaken by any slander or attack.

At present, the struggle of the Congolese people for national liberation is continuing to develop and win victories. There has appeared a situation most favourable to revolution over the vast expanse of the Congo. The heroic Congolese people are the first in Africa to raise the banner of armed struggle against U.S. imperialism, and this is a great support and encouragement to all the oppressed nations and peoples in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism. The struggle of the Congolese people is a completely just one. The people of Africa, Asia and Latin America, and indeed of the whole world, stand by the Congolese people. Although the Congolese people will yet meet with difficulties of one kind or another and twists and turns in their path of advance, we are convinced that they will certainly win genuine independence and freedom and that their future is infinitely bright.

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