

PEKING REVIEW

17

April 24, 1964

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Triumph of the Bandung Spirit

Success of the Preparatory Meeting of the Second Asian-African Conference. Ninth anniversary of Bandung Conference commemorated (p. 5).

Anti-China Outrage in Brazil

Worldwide condemnation of U.S.-inspired arrest and persecution of Chinese personnel by Brazilian reactionaries (p. 9).

Stop U.S. Criminal Activities in Laos!

Renmin Ribao denounces Washington-masterminded coup (p. 8).

The Decisive Role of Ideological Work

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

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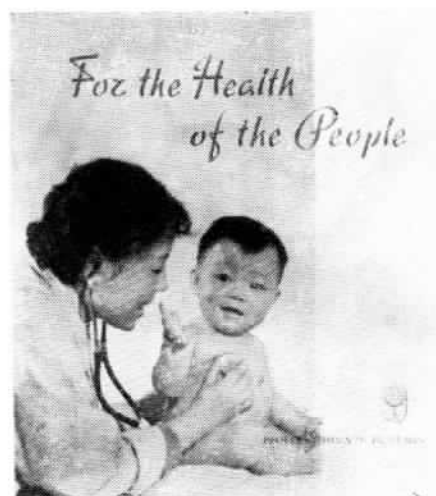
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(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

April 24, 1964 Vol. VII No. 17

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THE WEEK

Among the major events of the week:

- In Peking and other cities a ten-day campaign has been launched to demonstrate solidarity with the Cuban and other Latin American peoples in their struggle against Yankee imperialism. Meetings celebrated the third anniversary of the Giron Beach victory.

- The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party sent a message of greetings to the First National Congress of the Algerian National Liberation Front. It pledged the Chinese people's unswerving support to the Algerian people's revolutionary cause and expressed conviction that the congress would make important contributions to the advance of the Algerian revolution.

- A mass rally was held in Peking to commemorate the ninth anniversary of the First Asian-African Conference held in Bandung.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi returned home from Djakarta after attending the Preparatory Meeting for the Second Asian-African Conference.

- Commenting on the recent coup by the Savannakhet group in Vientiane, *Renmin Ribao* in its April 22 editorial called for effective measures to halt U.S. imperialism's criminal activities in Laos.

- Chinese mass organizations sent messages to their counterparts and prominent personages in various parts of the world appealing to them for action to help secure the immediate release of nine Chinese arrested by the Brazilian authorities.

World public opinion continues to denounce the Brazilian military junta's barbarous persecution of these Chinese citizens.

- It is announced that Marshal Abdullah El Sallal, President of the Arab Republic of Yemen, will arrive next week for a friendly visit at the invitation of Chairman Liu Shao-chi.

- The nation's leading papers report the magnificent feat of Chinese workers in building a large, modern oilfield under difficult conditions.

Chairman Mao Receives Algerian Guests

Chairman Mao Tse-tung on April 16 received and had a cordial and friendly talk with the visiting Algerian cultural delegation led by Malek Ben Nabi, Adviser to the Ministry of National Orientation, and its deputy head Salih Ben Kobbi, Director of the Cultural Department of the Foreign Ministry.

During its stay in Peking, the Algerian delegation signed the 1964 executive plan for implementation of the Sino-Algerian cultural co-operation agreement. A Sino-Algerian radio and television co-operation agreement was signed at the same time.

The delegation left Peking on April 15 for a tour of south China before leaving for home.

Sino-Korean Cultural Exchange

A concrete plan for cultural exchanges in the year 1964-65 between China and the Korean Democratic People's Republic has been drawn up by the two government organizations concerned.

This executive plan for implementation of the Sino-Korean cultural co-operation agreement in the current year was signed in Peking on April 18 and toasted at a banquet given the same day by Chang Chih-hsiang, Vice-Chairman of the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign

Countries. Speaking at the banquet, both Chang Chih-hsiang and Kang Koo Yung, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and leader of the cultural delegation which negotiated the plan for Korea, stressed that the new executive plan would foster the further development of Sino-Korean friendship and cultural co-operation based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

On April 19, Chairman Liu Shao-chi received Kang Koo Yung and members of his delegation. The day before, Premier Chou En-lai had a cordial and friendly talk with the Korean comrades.

Syrian National Day

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai sent a joint message to Amin El-Hafez, President of the National Council of the Revolutionary Command and Premier of the Syrian Arab Republic, warmly greeting him on Syria's National Day (April 17).

Syrian Charge d'Affaires ad interim Hassan Hadde gave a reception in Peking to celebrate the occasion. Among his guests were Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Vice-Premier Tan Chen-lin.

Charge d'Affaires Hassan Hadde, in his speech, spoke of the history of the struggle waged by the Syrian and other Arab people against colonialism. "The colonialism which we are fighting in our land," he said, "is the same as that which you are struggling against in Taiwan. The enemy which is supporting Israel is the same enemy that supports the Chiang Kai-shek clique."

The Syrian diplomat declared that while his people continued to struggle against the colonialism of which Israel is an expression, against military bases, economic monopolies and repeated aggression, they stood together with the militant Chinese people who, he said, "have always come to our support by taking a firm stand in critical times." He expressed conviction that Palestine would return to its rightful Arab inhabitants, that Taiwan would be restored to its

motherland, and that Korea and Viet Nam would be reunified.

Vice-Premier Tan Chen-lin paid tribute to the Syrian Arab Republic which had made unceasing efforts in safeguarding its national independence, developing the national economy and carrying on national construction. Noting that the Syrian Government pursued a policy of peace and neutrality, opposing plots of interference and aggression against the Arab countries carried out by imperialism headed by the United States, the Vice-Premier said: "The Arab countries and people are waging an ever more extensive struggle against control, interference, subversion and aggression by imperialism and old and new colonialism. Their just struggle against U.S. imperialist support to Israel is growing ever more powerful and the demand of the Arab people for abolition of imperialist military bases is growing ever stronger. We sincerely wish them new and greater victories."

Sino-Japanese Ties Strengthened

Three agreements on trade, news and business contacts were reached between the Liao Cheng-chih and Tatsunosuke Takasaki offices after successful talks held in Peking from April 14 to 18 between their representatives.

The three agreements were: on exchange of representatives and establishment of liaison offices, on exchange of correspondents between China and Japan, and on Sino-Japanese trade in accordance with the Liao Cheng-chih-Tatsunosuke Takasaki memorandum. The relevant documents were exchanged at a ceremony on April 19 attended by Liao Cheng-chih and Kenzo Matsumura, Adviser to the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party, representing the respective sides.

That evening, Kenzo Matsumura gave a farewell banquet. Among the guests were Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Liao Cheng-chih. Kenzo Matsumura, in his speech at the banquet, expressed satisfaction with the agreements reached. Both Japan and China, he said, were two

Greeting Khrushchov's Birthday

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; and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, sent a joint message of greetings on April 16 to N.S. Khrushchov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., greeting him on his 70th birthday.

The message reads in part: "On the occasion of your 70th birthday, we send you our greetings and wish you good health and long life. . . . Although at present there are differences between you and us on a number of questions of principle concerning Marxism-Leninism and there is lack of unity, we are deeply convinced that all this is only temporary. In the event of a major world crisis, the two Parties, our two countries and our two peoples will undoubtedly stand together against our common enemy. Let the imperialists and reactionaries tremble before our unity! They are doomed to failure."

countries in the East, and the two peoples should for ever join their hands in friendship. He expressed confidence that normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China would be realized in the near future.

Referring to the fruitful results of Kenzo Matsumura's visit, Liao Cheng-chih said that it was a happy event and would further enhance Sino-Japanese friendship and trade. He proposed a toast to early realization of normal Sino-Japanese relations through the overcoming of all artificial barriers.

Kenzo Matsumura and his group arrived in Peking on April 12 at the invitation of Liao Cheng-chih. During their stay in the capital, they were received by Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Premier Chou En-lai. They were guests of honour at a banquet on April 13 given by Liao Cheng-chih.

Triumph of the Bandung Spirit

by CHUNG HO

THE Preparatory Meeting for the Second Asian-African Conference was a brilliant success. Meeting in Djakarta from April 10 to 15 it strengthened the Asian and African peoples' unity against imperialism. It decided that the Second Asian-African Conference will open on March 10 in Africa. The objectives of this conference, long awaited by the peoples of the two continents, its provisional agenda and the countries to be invited to it were also agreed upon by the preparatory meeting. In the words of *Renmin Ribao's* April 18 editorial, this was a big victory for the Bandung spirit, and a momentous event in the annals of Asian-African unity.

Accent on Struggle Against Imperialism and Colonialism

In its decisions on the objectives of the coming Asian-African conference, the preparatory meeting put the accent on encouraging the Asian and African peoples to press ahead with the struggle against imperialism, all forms of colonialism, racial discrimination and foreign economic exploitation as well as to support the struggle for the complete emancipation of countries still under foreign domination. The Second Asian-African Conference will also strive to strengthen mutual understanding and friendship among the nations and peoples of the two continents, develop their role in international affairs and in maintaining world peace, and reinforce economic, social and cultural cooperation among them on the basis of political sovereignty of the countries concerned, their economic self-reliance and development of their national cultures. These objectives reflect the unanimous views of the Asian and African peoples regarding their common, urgent tasks at the present time.

As Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi, head of the Chinese delegation, pointed out in his statement made before leaving Djakarta for home, the joint communique (see p.6) unanimously adopted at the meeting holds aloft the militant banner of opposing imperialism and old and new colonialism, and gives a clear orientation to the Second Asian-African Conference to be held next March.

Common Tasks

There are two reasons for the success of the preparatory meeting. In the first place, as the *Renmin Ribao* editorial points out, the Asian and African peoples are still facing the common task of fighting imperialism and old and new colonialism. Unreconciled to their defeat, the imperialist and colonialist forces are trying hard to maintain their positions and to continue to enslave and oppress the Asian and African peo-

ples. U.S. imperialism is particularly virulent in using armed intervention in its attempt to suppress the national-liberation movement. At the same time, while it pretends to be a friend of the Asian and African peoples, it is engaging in various activities to expand its sphere of domination, to penetrate into these countries, encroach on their independence and sovereignty and obstruct their economic and cultural development. Imperialism is also using problems left over by history to sow discord among these countries and undermine their unity. "That is why the Asian and African peoples feel that there is an urgent, common need for them to carry forward the Bandung spirit, formulate principles and adopt measures suited to the new situation so as to guide their anti-imperialist struggle and strengthen Asian-African solidarity," *Renmin Ribao* stated.

Agreement Through Consultation

Another factor of success was that delegates further developed the Bandung spirit of seeking common ground for agreement while setting aside differences and reaching unanimity through consultation. Emphasizing this in his farewell statement in Djakarta, Vice-Premier Chen Yi said: "The principles of *musjawarah* [consultation] and *mufakat* [agreement] were put into practice throughout the meeting's proceedings and became the common code of conduct guiding the delegates of the participating nations. The relationship between the Asian and African nations differs from that between the imperialist powers and the weak and small nations and also differs from that among the imperialist powers themselves. Among us, the minority cannot impose their views on the majority; nor can the majority impose their views on the minority. Among us, things that are agreeable to all will be done and things that are not will not be done. Throughout our six days of meeting no decision was reached by voting; there was not a single occasion on which a vote was cast. Why? Because unanimous agreement was reached on all matters through consultation. This is the key to the success of the meeting."

In the same vein *Renmin Ribao* writes: "The Asian and African nations have much more common ground than differences. This common ground makes it possible for them to treat each other as equals instead of assuming arrogant airs, to consult each other's opinions instead of imposing one's views on others and to seek agreement instead of stressing differences. Only in this way is it possible for us Asian and African nations to face the enemy in unity and give the imperialists no opportunity to sow discord."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi related in his statement that the Indian delegation at the meeting proposed to invite

the Soviet Union to the Second Asian-African Conference. This proposal was improper, he said, because the Soviet Union was not an Asian or African country. Acting in the spirit of seeking common ground and leaving aside differences and on the principle of reaching unanimity through consultation, the meeting turned down this proposal. He added that in pursuance of the same spirit and principle the meeting also correctly handled the question, also raised by the Indian delegation, of inviting "Malaysia" to participate in the Second Asian-African Conference. "All this demonstrates the irresistible, common will of the Asian and African peoples to unite against imperialism, to seek common ground and leave aside their differences and their earnest hope to make the Second Asian-African Conference a success," Vice-Premier Chen Yi said.

Bandung Conference Anniversary Commemorated

Nine years have passed since the First Asian-African Conference opened in Bandung on April 18, and as they celebrate the achievements of the Preparatory Meeting of the Second Asian-African Conference, the peoples of the two continents also joyously commemorate the ninth anniversary of that great victory of unity against imperialism.

In Peking, speaking at a mass rally to mark the occasion, Vice-Premier Ho Lung stressed that the First Asian-African Conference was a meeting of great historical significance—a meeting called by the Asian and African peoples themselves. "The Bandung spirit," he said, "has greatly promoted the Asian and African peoples' common cause of unity against imperialism and exerted a profound influence on the development of the international situation. The awakened Asian and African peoples now have a firm grip on their own destiny, and the days have gone for ever when the imperialists could do whatever they liked in Asia and Africa."

Hailing the success of the Preparatory Meeting of the Second Asian-African Conference, Vice-Premier Ho Lung said that at the meeting the representatives of many Asian-African countries, highly valuing Asian-African solidarity and common interests, had made positive contributions to the success of the meeting and smashed the plots of the imperialist and reactionary forces to sabotage the convening of a Second Asian-

African Conference. He added that the Chinese Government would do its part in making full preparations for the Second Asian-African Conference together with other Asian-African countries.

Vice-Premier Ho Lung reaffirmed the support of the Chinese Government and people for the struggles of the new emerging Asian and African countries against imperialism and old and new colonialism, to safeguard their national independence and develop their national economies and cultures. He also reaffirmed China's support for the struggle to win national independence by those Asian and African nations still under colonial domination.

Speaking of the five principles guiding China's relations with Arab countries, the five principles guiding its relations with African countries and the eight principles in providing economic aid to other countries advanced by Premier Chou En-lai during his recent African tour, Vice-Premier Ho Lung said: "These principles are the concrete application and further development of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference. We have wholeheartedly implemented these principles so as to promote the Bandung spirit and strengthen Asian-African solidarity, and we shall continue to do so in the future."

Vice-Premier Ho Lung declared his conviction that next year's Second Asian-African Conference would raise still higher the banner of opposing imperialism and old and new colonialism and give the Bandung spirit greater play.

The rally was attended by Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese leaders, diplomatic envoys of various countries and visitors from Asian, African and Latin American countries. Addressing the rally, Afghan Ambassador Mohammad Chouaib Miskinyar said that the nine years since the First Asian-African Conference "have provided ample evidence to confirm the importance and significance of that conference and the decisions taken therein. They have had a profound influence on international relations and have since found acceptance in ever wider spheres." The recent Preparatory Meeting for the Second Asian-African Conference, he declared, "has again laid the ground for an important and historical event."

Document

Final Communiqué of Second Afro-Asian Conference Preparatory Meeting

Following is the full text of the final communiqué of the Preparatory Meeting of the Second Asian-African Conference issued in Djakarta on April 15, 1964. — Ed.

FIRST, at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and in pursuance of the recommendation adopted by the Asian-African Conference held in Bandung in April 1955, that the five sponsoring coun-

tries consider, in consultation with the participating countries, the convening of the meeting of the next conference, the representatives of the following African and Asian countries met in Djakarta from the 10th to the 15th of April 1964 to make preparations for the second conference:

(1) Afghanistan; (2) Algeria; (3) Cambodia; (4) the Cameroon; (5) Ceylon; (6) the People's Republic of China;

(7) Ethiopia; (8) Ghana; (9) Guinea; (10) India; (11) Indonesia; (12) Iran; (13) Iraq; (14) Liberia; (15) Morocco; (16) Nepal; (17) Pakistan; (18) the Philippines; (19) Syria; (20) Tanganyika; (21) Turkey; (22) the United Arab Republic.

Imbued with the Bandung spirit of African-Asian solidarity and guided by the Ten Principles laid down by the First Asian-African Conference the meetings took place in a most cordial atmosphere.

Second, it was unanimously reaffirmed that at this juncture in international developments the convening of a Second African-Asian Conference was of paramount importance.

The first conference having been held in Asia, it was decided that the Second African-Asian Conference be held in Africa on March 10, 1965, at the level of heads of state and heads of government, and that the selection of the government which would serve as host to the conference be left to the Organization of African Unity.

It was decided that a meeting of foreign ministers be held immediately before and in conjunction with the Second African-Asian Conference, and that this meeting should pay special attention to the question of economic development and co-operation.

It was also decided to recommend that the governments of the countries invited to the Second African-Asian Conference who are represented in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development instruct their heads of delegations in Geneva to meet at the end of that United Nations conference to review and evaluate its results in the light of the provisional agenda of the Second African-Asian Conference with the view to formulating recommendations with regard to economic problems. African and Asian countries not represented in that United Nations conference should be invited to participate in such a meeting.

Third, the meeting decided that the objectives of the Second African-Asian Conference would be as follows:

In consonance with the spirit of the First Asian-African Conference held in Bandung in 1955, and taking note of the substantial increase in the number of independent nations and peoples in Africa and Asia since that conference, and their enhanced role in international affairs:

(1) to promote and strengthen mutual understanding and friendship among the nations and peoples of Africa and Asia and further to exchange experiences and information for their common benefit;

(2) to attain common understanding of the basic problems arising out of the revolutionary changes which have been taking place in all fields in the lives of the peoples in Africa and Asia in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for the achievement of full and complete national independence;

(3) to search for appropriate methods to ensure continuous and full co-operation among African and Asian nations for the development of African-Asian solidarity on the basis of equality, mutual respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs;

(4) to make policies for the peaceful settlement of disputes and for the renunciation of threat or use of force in international relations;

(5) to revive the spiritual heritage of the African and Asian peoples and to exploit fully their natural resources so as to utilize them for their moral and material

advancement and the development of their national identities on the basis of political sovereignty, economic self-reliance and cultural self-assertion;

(6) to formulate guiding principles and to devise practical measures which would:

(a) further inspire the peoples of Africa and Asia in their continuing struggle against all forms of colonialism, racial discrimination, and foreign economic exploitation;

(b) secure the restoration of their lawful rights of domicile to populations evicted from their ancestral homes as a result of imperialist and colonialist designs, and also in violation of human rights;

(c) ensure complete emancipation of countries which are still under foreign domination;

thereby permitting the countries of Africa and Asia to play their legitimate role in this changing world in a constructive and progressive way towards justice, prosperity and peace among nations, based on respect for fundamental human rights and the rule of international law;

(7) to strengthen economic, social and cultural co-operation among the countries of Africa and Asia as a means of consolidating and safeguarding their independence and raising the standards of living of their peoples.

Fourth, in accordance with the objectives set out in the preceding paragraph the following provisional agenda for the Second African-Asian Conference was agreed upon:

(1) general review of the international situation in the light of the First Asian-African Conference and an appraisal of the Ten Principles of Bandung;

(2) decolonization and the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism;

(3) human rights:

(a) racial discrimination and apartheid

(b) genocide;

(4) world peace and disarmament:

(a) strict international control

(b) prohibition of all types of nuclear and thermonuclear tests

(c) non-dissemination of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons

(d) creation of nuclear free zones

(e) complete prohibition and thorough destruction of all nuclear weapons;

(5) the peaceful settlement of international disputes and the renunciation of the threat or use of force in international relations:

(a) basic principles for the settlement of African-Asian disputes;

(6) the strengthening of the United Nations:

(a) review of the United Nations Charter

(b) observance of the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter

(c) implementation of United Nations resolutions by its members;

(7) economic development and co-operation:

(a) review of the results of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in particular the position of African-Asian countries vis-a-vis the industrialized countries

(b) basic principles for the co-operation amongst African and Asian countries towards economic emancipation;

(8) cultural co-operation;

(9) peaceful coexistence;

(a) basic principles of peaceful coexistence;

(10) the desirability of the establishment of a permanent secretariat to facilitate effective co-operation amongst African-Asian nations.

Fifth, a. It was decided that the following countries will be invited to the Second African-Asian Conference:

(a) all the 29 countries in Africa and Asia which participated in the Bandung Conference

(b) countries in Africa, members of the O.A.U.

(c) countries in Africa and Asia which will become independent between now and the convening of the Second Afro-Asian Conference

(d) the following: Mongolia, north Korea, south Korea, Cyprus, Kuwait, West Samoa, the Provisional Government of Angola.

b. Representatives of all national movements from non-self-governing territories recognized by the O.A.U. in Africa and from Asia, which have not yet attained independence, may attend the conference with the right to be heard and the host country is requested to provide facilities for their attendance. This provision should also apply to South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Oman, Aden and Palestine.

c. With regard to the composition of the Second African-Asian Conference,

(1) It was proposed that an invitation be extended to the U.S.S.R. Some delegations supported and others opposed the proposal to extend an invitation to the U.S.S.R.

A number of delegations stated they needed consultations with their governments. After discussion no consensus of opinion could be reached.

Some delegations were of the view that the matter may be placed before the heads of states and governments at the Second African-Asian Conference for their consideration. Some other delegations were against submitting this matter to the heads of states and governments at the Second African-Asian Conference for their consideration. Therefore, no agreement was reached.

(2) It was also proposed that an invitation be extended to Malaysia. In this case, it was hoped that the obstacles which prevented reaching a consensus of opinion on the invitation would be eliminated. In this case, an invitation should be extended as soon as possible. Some countries that recognized Malaysia stated their position that Malaysia was fully entitled to an invitation and should be invited.

Sixth, the meeting unanimously expressed the hope that the Second African-Asian Conference, like the first conference held in Bandung, would make a significant contribution to the solidarity and complete emancipation of the African-Asian countries as well as the growth of friendly co-operation among nations, the promotion of universal respect for human rights, and the attainment of lasting peace.

Seventh, the participants expressed their deep appreciation of the initiative taken by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia in convening the preparatory meeting, of the excellent arrangements made, and the gracious hospitality extended to them by the host Government.

Stop U.S. Criminal Activities in Laos

Following is a translation of "Renmin Ribao's" editorial of April 22. — Ed.

A REACTIONARY coup was launched in Vientiane by the Right-wing Savannakhet clique early in the morning of the 19th. Headed by Kouprasit Aphy and Siho, rebel officers sent troops to surround Premier Souvanna Phouma's residence and placed him in custody. They arrested government officials, and in the name of the "Revolutionary Committee of the National Army" "relieved the National Union Government of its power and responsibilities to manage the state." The tense situation in Laos has thus been further aggravated and peace in Indo-China and South-east Asia seriously threatened.

The U.S. authorities are the wire-pullers behind this reactionary coup. Everybody knows that since the signing of the 1962 Geneva agreements U.S. imperialism has never stopped its criminal activities to subvert the National Union Government and sabotage the agreements. It was the United States which directed its flunkies to assassinate Foreign Minister Quinim Pholsena who had consistently upheld

the Geneva agreements. It was the United States which brought terror to Vientiane and paralysed the National Union Government. In an attempt to wipe out the patriotic armed forces, it set loose the Laotian Right-wing forces attacking the liberated area. It also did its best to sabotage the tripartite talks in Laos and obstruct agreement. Two days before the coup, the United States had ordered the Souvannakhet clique to reject Prince Souphanouvong's proposal at the talks although these already had been agreed to by Prince Souvanna Phouma. Faced with increased difficulty in their intervention and aggression in Laos, U.S. officials were in a hurry to stage the rebellion after the Plain of Jars tripartite talks were terminated.

The U.S. authorities are trying their best to clamp a lid over their plot and have pretended that they "disapprove" the coup. However, American officials, according to Western news dispatches, indicate in private that they are doing all they can to make the rebel group a "legal government" and replace the National Union Government led by Prince Souvanna Phouma, or else re-establish a "new" government with him as nominal Premier but actually completely under Right-wing control. The plain fact is: the U.S. im-

perialists want to overthrow the National Union Government, place Laos completely under their thumb, and turn it into a base for aggression against the Viet Nam Democratic Republic, China and all of Southeast Asia.

THIS U.S.-masterminded rebellion is a serious breach of the 1962 Geneva agreements. The National Union Government headed by Souvanna Phouma is the legal government. It was organized by unanimous agreement between the three sides in Laos: the neutralists, the Neo Lao Haksat and the Savan-nakhet clique. This government was guaranteed by all signatories to the 1962 Geneva agreements. "The Revolutionary Committee of the National Army" set up by the rebels violates the agreements and is utterly illegal. The participants at Geneva are duty bound to uphold the Laotian National Union Government, condemn the rebellion and put an end to the criminal actions of the United States seeking to scrap the Geneva agreements.

Because of strong international opposition, U.S. imperialism is now playing a tricky game. Taking advantage of the fact that Prince Souvanna Phouma is at its mercy, it is plotting to organize a government nominally composed of neutralists and the Savan-nakhet clique, but actually this government would be completely under the latter's control and would exclude the Neo Lao Haksat. It must be pointed out that this is an out and out violation and breach of the Geneva agreements. All Laotian questions, including the reorganization of the government, must be decided by the unanimous consent of all three sides. Prince Souphanouvong pointed out in his April 19 statement: "The National Union Government formed by the three Laotian forces and appointed by an edict of the king cannot be overthrown by any force. This government still exists and continues to function." Without unanimous agreement by all three sides any reorganization

of the Laotian Government is illegal, no matter who is Premier.

THERE is only one way out of the crisis brought on by the U.S.-engineered rebellion of the Savan-nakhet clique. Immediate freedom for Prince Souvanna Phouma and the ministers and state secretaries of the National Union Government, release of all arrested personnel and punishment of the chief culprits in the rebellion. If the United States continues along its present course, no matter what tricks it has up its sleeve, it will not get off easily. The U.S. authorities must assume full responsibility for all consequences resulting from their actions.

The Laotian people and patriotic forces have grown in strength in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and have accumulated rich experience. They will never allow it to toy with the fate of the Laotian nation. Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Neo Lao Haksat and Vice-Premier of the National Union Government, has called on all patriotic forces in Laos to consolidate their ranks and oppose the enemy plots. We are convinced that the outrages of U.S. imperialism will only further unite the Laotian people and patriotic forces and strengthen their determination to struggle. This in turn will more quickly bring about complete bankruptcy for U.S. aggressive policies in Laos.

China is a signatory to the Geneva agreements. Our responsibilities for this solemn international undertaking cannot be shirked. We firmly oppose the activities of U.S. imperialism and its stooges to subvert the Laotian National Union Government and sabotage peace and neutrality in Laos. We completely support Prince Souphanouvong's appeal. We hope that the co-chairmen of the Geneva conference and its participants take immediate effective steps to stop U.S. criminal actions and uphold the 1962 Geneva agreements.

Worldwide Protests

Anti-China Outrage in Brazil

A WASHINGTON-inspired anti-China plot was sprung in Brazil by a coterie within the Brazilian military junta hard on the heels of the toppling of the constitutional government of President Goulart by Right-wing militarists. This resulted in the arrests on April 3 in Rio de Janeiro of seven Chinese foreign trade personnel and two Chinese newsmen. Among those arrested were the deputy representative of the Brazil office of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade who is also a vice-manager of the China National Textiles Import and Export Corporation; the head of a group preparing for a Chinese economic and trade exhibition in Brazil; and a Hsin-hua News Agency correspondent.

These arrests of Chinese citizens, which took place simultaneously with the arrests of many Brazilian

citizens and foreign nationals, were made without warrants. Colonel Gustavo Borges, Security Chief of Guanabara State, admitted at the time there was no incriminating evidence against them. He said a search had been made of the Hsinhua News Agency office and "nothing of a compromising nature found."

All nine Chinese now under arrest are in that country with permission of the Brazilian Government and the approval of the general public. Possessing residence papers issued by that government, they have strictly abided by its laws while conducting legitimate professional activities.

A Washington-Inspired Frame-up

Soon after the illegal arrest and detention of the Chinese, Washington turned its lie machine on full

blast in an attempt to frame the arrested Chinese. On April 9, six days after the arrests, the official United States Information Service flagrantly accused China of "subversion in Brazil," describing the trade personnel and journalists as "nine Chinese communist spies." The reason given was that they "roamed the country freely for almost two years." These false charges were echoed by *O Estado de Sao Paulo*, known as "an American paper in Portuguese," and another U.S.-financed Brazilian paper the reactionary *O Globo*. Imitating Washington, the Brazilian junta promptly charged these Chinese citizens with "sedition."

Renmin Ribao (April 16), protesting this open violation of law by the Brazilian authorities, pointedly gave the background of the unwarranted arrests. "It has become increasingly clear," the Chinese paper noted, "that the Brazilian authorities' frame-up against the Chinese personnel was masterminded by U.S. imperialism, with a view to poisoning the friendship between the Chinese and Brazilian peoples, and whipping up anti-China hysteria in Brazil and the rest of Latin America."

According to reports from Brazil, the authorities there, prompted by U.S. imperialism, are conspiring with the Chiang Kai-shek gang to abduct the arrested Chinese to Taiwan. Chiang Kai-shek's "ambassador" to Brazil suddenly became very active in Guanabara State, and a special agent was hurriedly dispatched from Taiwan.

False charges were immediately followed by the third degree and torture of the victims detained illegally by the Brazilian authorities. This was disclosed by Latin American delegates to a students' congress at Belem, Brazil, who were detained together with the nine Chinese nationals on the second floor of the Central Prison of the Directorate of Public and Social Order (D.O.P.S.) in Rio de Janeiro. Upon the delegates' release and return to Santiago, Chile, they, Luis Maira and Nemesio Araya by name, disclosed that all nine had been subjected to torture: some victims were given electric shock treatment while others had their arms tied to a wooden rack while the torturers hit the lower part of their bodies with a crowbar and truncheons. Still others were badly beaten up and kicked. One of them bore wounds in five places—arms, legs and abdomen; another had a swollen face.

It was also revealed by a Mexican who was in Rio de Janeiro during the coup that as soon as the Chinese were arrested, Washington sent three "specialists" there to help trump up charges. The Americans even examined the victims' money to see if they were counterfeit and thus used as "evidence" against them.

The nine Chinese, according to the two Chilean students, went on a hunger strike in their determined fight against the political plot to send them to Taiwan. The victims angrily protested to the Brazilian authorities.

A Nation Protests

The Chinese people are indignant and shocked by these violations which have infringed on fundamental

human rights and which are a wanton breach of the good faith that should be maintained in international dealings. This outrage has met with the serious attention and concern of the Chinese Government and economic, trade, press and other circles. The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress sent a message to the Federal Senate and the Chamber of Deputies of Brazil; a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman made two statements in protest; the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, the All-China Journalists' Association and the Hsinhua News Agency sent a joint message to the then Acting President of Brazil Ranieri Mazzilli, and issued statements demanding that those concerned clarify the condition of the arrested men, immediately release them and protect their rights and interests. On April 15, these Chinese organizations filed their second protest. But the Brazilian authorities have thus far ignored the demands of both the Chinese Government and the Chinese organizations.

China is now appealing to its friends abroad to uphold justice and stop the outrages committed by the Brazilian authorities who apparently are taking a stand running counter to that of any responsible government which respects international contacts and interests in peace and friendship. This includes appeals made by Nan Han-chen, President of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, Chang Hsi-jo, President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, the China-Latin America Friendship Association, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and organizations of women, youth, students, jurists, architects and musicians. All have appealed to China's friends and their respective colleagues abroad to take action so that justice can be upheld and such atrocities can be stopped.

In a message to trading firms in different countries, Chen Cheng-chung, General Manager of the China National Textiles Import and Export Corporation, gave a detailed account of the mission of his deputy, Wang Yao-ling, one of the nine now detained. A vice-manager of the corporation, Wang Yao-ling went to Brazil in 1956 to purchase cotton. Wang twice visited Europe in 1962 and 1963 for the promotion of trade with European countries. He made a trip to Mexico last February to purchase cotton. In accordance with the Payments and Trade Agreement signed by the banks of China and Brazil, he proceeded to Brazil after his Mexican visit to negotiate cotton purchases for his corporation. "The exchange of business visits is universally acknowledged by commercial circles of all countries as the most efficient way of developing trade, promoting mutual understanding and enhancing friendship," Chen Cheng-chung said in his message.

On April 15, family members of the nine Chinese victims made a joint statement voicing their strong protest and demanded that the detainees be released without delay. They, 19 of them, asked the Brazilian authorities to make the necessary arrangements for them to go to Brazil to visit their kinsmen. They also appealed to the world for justice and for support to

their kinsmen, an end to the atrocities of the Brazilian authorities and for the speedy restoration of freedom to them.

Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Chairman of the China Peace Committee, called for the release of the Chinese nationals at a Peking rally on April 17. The meeting was held in commemoration of the third anniversary of the Cuban people's Giron Beach victory and in support of the Latin American people's just struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges. Kuo Mo-jo said that the arrest of the nine Chinese was a political plot of U.S. imperialism and the Brazilian authorities "aimed at undermining friendly relations between China and the Brazilian and other Latin American peoples, and at starting an anti-communist, anti-China campaign in Latin America." Two Latin American guests, Elena Vasquez Gomez of Mexico and Mario Arancibia of Chile, also condemned these U.S.-inspired atrocities of the Brazilian authorities at the rally. The latter asked: Why this hatred for and frenzied attack on China? Can it be that China has in any way impaired or made inroads in Brazil? Only imperialism and its pals hate China so strongly, he said.

Worldwide Denunciation

Already, angry protests against the Brazilian authorities have been voiced in all corners of the world. Protests have been sent to the Brazilian military junta demanding the immediate release of the Chinese victims and messages of solidarity have come to the Chinese press and other organizations. Meetings were held in Hanoi by some 300 journalists; in Melbourne by the Australian public, who adopted a resolution urging appropriate organizations in Australia to raise their voice in protest; and in Osaka by Japanese trade circles.

There have been protests from journalists in the socialist countries, from newsmen and trade unionists in Asia, Africa and Latin America, from businessmen in Japan, France, Switzerland, Mexico, the United Arab Republic, Australia, Britain, Italy, etc. Others include, to mention only a few, Latin American lawyers, the Chilean painter Jose Venturelli, American Negro leader Robert Williams, Costa Rican intellectuals headed by Deputy Julio Sunol and journalist Adolfo Herrera, representatives of African nationalists in Cairo and Accra, Latin American M.P.s, former Provisional President of Mexico Portes Gil, Chairman Duncan of Canada's Ontario Hydro-electric Power Commission and prominent Asian statesmen.

A Political Ruse. The Korean paper *Rodong Shinmoon* said that "the preposterous fabrication of the Brazilian military groups against the Chinese correspondents and trade personnel in Brazil is nothing but a ruse to mislead the Brazilian people and throw dust in the eyes of the world's people and it further exposes the putschists' anti-popular, reactionary nature."

Nhandan, a Vietnamese paper pointed out that it was an intrigue of U.S. imperialism and its hangers-on

aimed at sowing discord between the Chinese and Brazilian peoples.

The Cuban paper *El Mundo* pointed out that the Brazilian coup authorities "are doing everything they can to curry favour with imperialism, the big monopoly groups, the U.S. State Department, and the C.I.A. Besides its terrorist activities against the trade unions, student leaders and progressive political figures, they wantonly trample on freedom of speech, arresting both Brazilian and foreign reporters."

Bashkimi, an Albanian paper, said it was a gross violation of the freedom of the press and habeas corpus. It added that this was a U.S. imperialist plot that would never succeed.

In protest, Tsuyoshi Doki, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party, made a statement demanding the immediate release of the arrested Chinese. Strong protest was lodged with the Provisional President of Brazil by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist). *La Voix du Peuple*, organ of the Belgian Communist Party headed by Jacques Grippa, also protested.

In calling on writers' organizations in different countries and the Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization in Cairo to send protests to the Brazilian authorities, the Permanent Bureau of the Afro-Asian Writers' Conference also protested to the then Acting Brazilian President, pointing out that it was a challenge to Afro-Asian and Latin American people's solidarity.

Voice of Latin America. The National Directorate of the Committee in Defence of the Revolution of Cuba said in a statement that the Cuban people "are watching with indignation the events that have deprived the fraternal Brazilian people of their right to self-determination, a consequence of which has been the arbitrary detention and assault of the Chinese personnel."

The Costa Rican journalist Adolfo Herrera said over *Voz de Tropic* that "if the Chinese correspondents arrested unjustifiably are not released forthwith, the Brazilian Government will show the world that it props up its regime on jungle law, not on civilian practice."

Asian Statesmen Protest. Prince Norodom Kantol, Cambodian Premier, sent a message to the Brazilian authorities asking them to "respect international law and justice" and release the detained Chinese as a first gesture.

Phoumi Vongvichit, Laotian Minister of Information, Publicity and Tourism and General Secretary of the Neo Lao Haksat, said at the Plain of Jars that "the practice of the Brazilian coup authorities will certainly meet with strong condemnation and opposition by the people of all countries who have a sense of justice."

African Condemnation. Dr. W.A. Hunton, Secretary of the Encyclopaedia Africana Secretariat, declared: "If

it could happen in Brazil without being challenged and stopped, the reactionary forces in South American countries will be encouraged to take the same reactionary action against the working people and foreign representatives in their countries."

Katjimuna Veii, Cairo representative of the Southwest African National Union, said in a statement that "the progressive journalists and writers of Southwest Africa are on the side of their arrested Chinese comrades and demand immediate and unconditional release of these Chinese comrades without delay."

In a message to the Brazilian military junta, Kintu Musoke, convener of the Iganda Journalists Association, pointed out: "We, as fellow journalists, charged with the duty of objective collection and dissemination of news from whatever source, strongly feel that the government's action is not only a violation of individual freedom as contained in the universal declaration of human rights but also serves to destroy the democratic rights of the journalist profession."

Opposing U.S. Imperialism

Solidarity With Latin American Peoples

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

THREE years ago, U.S. mercenaries landed in force at Giron Beach and suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of the Cuban people. The beach and its environs are now a beauty spot, quiet and serene, where visitors and picnickers love to linger. On the shore washed by the rolling surf of the Caribbean stands a large commemorative plaque with the words "Eternal Glory to the Heroes of Giron Beach." It is a tribute to those who laid down their lives for their motherland and a reminder of the danger from the north that constantly threatens the young republic.

Today, on April 17, the third anniversary of that great victory, heroic Cuba stands rock firm in the Caribbean. The militant banner of its revolution flies high, an abiding inspiration to the oppressed peoples of Latin America and the whole world!

The Giron Beach victory is of historic significance in more senses than one. It proves once again, as Cuban Vice-Premier and Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces Raul Castro said, "that the time has come when the exploited people of small countries are no longer writing a history of their defeats and sufferings at the hands of their imperialist enemy, but are beginning to write a history of victory over the enemy who exploited them for a long time." It proves "that the people of small countries, irrespective of their geographical situation, will take up arms to follow the path of their own choice if they cannot seize power by other means." And it proves "that once political power is

What World Businessmen Say. The following two statements were typical of many messages from foreign firms received by the China National Textiles Import and Export Corporation. Mr. Morii Shonai, General Manager of the Japanese trading company Nishi Nippon, said: To safeguard the freedom of contact in international trade and fundamental human rights, we shall carry on the fight until the Brazilian junta authorities withdraw and end their brutal persecution of the Chinese trade representatives. Mr. Huellert, representing the Swedish firm Messrs. Elof Hansson, said that the "proceedings and provocations must be considered very strange, especially in this century when protection of every human right is self-evident. Against this discrimination our strongest protest is quite natural."

A worldwide protest against the scandalous behaviour of the Brazilian authorities is now going on. The world's people say: Stop the outrage of the Brazilian authorities—the sooner, the better!

set up through revolution it is possible to oppose imperialism resolutely and defeat it."

Inspired by the victory of the Cuban revolution, the people of other Latin American countries, standing in the frontline of the fight against U.S. imperialism, are carrying their revolutionary struggle to a new and higher stage. An ever increasing number of them are coming to realize that, to counter intensified repression by Washington and its stooges, the only way left for them is to follow Cuba's example and take the path of armed struggle.

Demonstrating solidarity with the Cuban and other Latin American peoples in their struggle against Yankee imperialism, a ten-day campaign, beginning April 17, has been launched in Peking, Shanghai and Canton. Sponsored by the China-Cuba Friendship Association, the China-Latin America Friendship Association, the China Peace Committee and seven other mass organizations, the campaign includes rallies and get-togethers with Latin American friends, poetry recitals, photo exhibitions and special shows of films from Cuba and other countries.

Cuba Points the Way

Ten thousand people in the capital came to a rally on April 17 to voice support for the Cuban and other Latin American peoples. Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Chairman of the China Peace Committee;

Angel Valiente Rodriguez, head of the delegation of the Cuban National Committee in Defence of the Revolution; Elena Vasquez Gomez, Mexican peace champion; and Mario Arancibia, a Chilean friend, spoke at the rally.

Kuo Mo-jo reaffirmed the firm support of China's 650 million people for the anti-U.S. struggle of the fraternal Cuban and other Latin American peoples. He paid tribute to the Cuban people for their revolutionary victory gained in protracted armed struggle and for beating back repeated attempts at armed intervention by the U.S. imperialists. "This," he said, "eloquently proves a universal truth of Marxism-Leninism, and that is: confronted with imperialism and its lackeys, which are armed to the teeth, all oppressed nations and oppressed peoples can only rely on armed struggle to shake off the chains that fetter them and win emancipation. Only in this way can they defend the fruits of their revolution and build a free, happy and decent life."

Kuo Mo-jo recalled that, in spite of the U.S. imperialist blockade and embargo and sabotage by counter-revolutionaries, the Cuban people led by their revolutionary government had confidently embarked on the socialist transformation of the national economy and were enthusiastically building socialism. "In the excellent situation characterized by the East wind prevailing over the West wind," he said, "any oppressed nation, closely united and daring to wage a resolute struggle against imperialism and its lackeys, can win victory in their revolution and defend the fruits of the revolution. The experience of the Cuban revolution also eloquently proves the irrefutable truth of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's brilliant thesis that 'imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers.' U.S. imperialism, while seeming to be strong, is really weak; it bullies the weak but fears the strong. Only by launching a tit-for-tat struggle against it will we be able to compel it to retreat before the mighty strength of the people."

What the Coup in Brazil Tells

Kuo Mo-jo dwelt at length on the military coup in Brazil masterminded by Washington and launched in

the name of anti-communism. "The Goulart government," he said, "did not pursue communist policies. It merely followed in its foreign policy the principles of non-interference and self-determination, and maintained and developed friendly relations with other countries. Internally, it took some measures to restrict foreign capital and develop the national economy of Brazil. But this aroused deep hatred among the U.S. imperialists who brought unexpected disaster to the Brazilian people. The Brazilian coup d'etat is fresh and powerful evidence that U.S. imperialism will not tolerate a demand for even the minimum of democracy and progress. Yet in these circumstances some people advocate the attainment of socialism by peaceful transition. What an absurd illusion!" He went on to say that more and more Latin American people had come to realize that U.S. imperialism was their sworn enemy and implacable foe. They had come to understand that they either had to rise in revolution and overthrow the dark rule of U.S. imperialism or swallow its insults and meekly submit to its murders, for there was no middle road. Stressing that Asia, Africa and Latin America were the revolutionary storm centres dealing heavy blows at imperialism, Kuo Mo-jo expressed confidence that the great struggle of the 2,000 million people in these three continents would surely make decisive contributions to the historic advance of mankind.

Leading newspapers in the country published editorials supporting the anti-U.S. struggle being waged so heroically by the Cuban and other Latin American peoples. Voicing the sentiments of all China, *Renmin Ribao* in its April 17 editorial declared: "The Chinese people have always regarded the struggle of the fraternal Cuban and other Latin American peoples as their own. The Chinese people look upon assistance to them as an internationalist duty, and hail every victory they have scored as an added support to themselves. The Chinese people firmly believe that, whatever difficulties may lie ahead and however tortuous the path may be, the Latin American peoples will sooner or later throw off U.S. imperialist enslavement and win final victory!"

Ideological Work: Its Decisive Role

by "HONGQI" COMMENTATOR

Following is an abridged translation of a "Hongqi" (No. 5, 1964) article originally entitled "Giving First Place to Ideological Work." Subheads are ours.—Ed.

MARXIST-LENINISTS always maintain that ideology and theory play an important part in historical development. Work is done by man, and man's activities are governed by his ideology. There are many different kinds of social ideologies. Advanced, revolutionary ideas help promote social development and accomplish the new tasks which arise, while old, backward,

or reactionary ideas hinder social development or even pull it back. New social ideologies and theories are born out of new social tasks set forth by the development of society's material life. Once they come into being, they become a strong force, or, under certain circumstances, even a decisive force. The creation and propaganda of revolutionary ideologies and theories is decisive and of prime importance when the masses have not yet come to understand the new tasks brought on by social development, when, as Lenin said, "Without a revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary move-

ment."¹ The deeper and wider the spread of revolutionary ideology, the faster and more powerful will be the revolutionary movement. Marx has said: "Theory too becomes a material force as soon as it grips the masses."² Lenin also said, "Man's consciousness not only reflects the objective world, but creates it."³

For Marxist-Leninists it is precisely because of this that the initiation of any cause must begin with ideological construction. That is to say, whether the work can be done well or whether the task can be successfully fulfilled depends to a decisive degree on the state of mind of the people, on what ideologies they follow in their actions, on whether their ideology conforms with the objective world. Revolutionary work can only be done by people with revolutionary ideas. And revolutionary ideas are propagated by revolutionary parties and advanced revolutionary elements.

Ideological Work Vital in Socialist Society

In the past, to seize state power, the proletariat had first to spread revolutionary ideas and arouse the consciousness of the masses, and then organize them to struggle conscientiously for the victory of the revolution. Is it still necessary to list as a primary task the propagating of revolutionary thinking, i.e., ideological work, after the proletariat has come to power, and when the ruling proletarian party is leading the people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction?

Our Party is now the governing party and is at the head of state power, and as such carries out its work by means of the state authority. Our administrative and economic work are becoming increasingly complicated and heavy. A great deal of work requires issuing administrative orders. In such circumstances, some people may think that to fulfil their tasks it seems enough merely to rely on authority and orders, and on organizational leadership; that it is enough to be engrossed in economic work, with no need to pay special attention to ideological work, to care about the ideological conditions of the cadres and masses. Or they may think that it is enough to do some ideological work only when a political campaign is on, and there is no need for day-to-day, systematic work in this field.

Are these views correct? Of course, they are not. The question raised here is by no means of little significance. Actually it is of great importance—it concerns whether our work has a real revolutionary character, and if our socialist cause can move forward smoothly.

Historical experience has proved that in order to carry out socialist revolution and socialist construction, the proletarian party, after seizing power, should still give first place to spreading revolutionary ideas, i.e., ideological work.

¹"What Is to Be Done?", *Selected Works*, in two volumes, Eng. ed., F.L.P.H., Moscow, 1950, p.227.

²Translated from the German "Zur Kritik der Hegelschen Rechtsphilosophie. Einleitung," Marx Engels, *Werke*, Band 1, Dietz Verlag, Berlin, 1953, p.385.

³"Conspectus of Hegel's Book *The Science of Logic*," *Collected Works*, Vol. 38, F.L.P.H., Moscow, 1961, p.212.

Firstly, socialist revolution and socialist construction are the people's own cause. In this respect, only if we continue to educate the masses in revolutionary ideas and raise their class consciousness can they work conscientiously, wholeheartedly and energetically and can there be a genuine socialist movement.

Complicated Class Struggle

Secondly, under socialist conditions, class struggle continues to exist; especially on the political and ideological fronts it is very complicated and sharp. The establishment of a totally new socialist system requires clearing people's minds of all survivals of old ideas and traditions, and making a clean break with them. Without victory in the socialist revolution on the ideological and political fronts, the proletariat will be unable to ensure victory and avoid a bourgeois comeback.

The aim of spreading revolutionary ideas among the masses and giving them a socialist and communist education is to help them become increasingly revolutionized [in thinking and action].

Is it possible then for people of a socialist society to raise their political awareness and heighten their socialist and communist ideology spontaneously without the party and the state power of the proletariat instilling in them revolutionary ideas? Can they rely solely on their own efforts in a continuous process of revolutionizing themselves? Reality has proved that this cannot be done.

If only internal conditions are taken into consideration, a socialist society (externally, it is encircled by capitalism), not long grown out of the old society, still retains traces of the latter. Lenin correctly said: "The corpse of bourgeois society cannot be nailed in a coffin and buried."⁴ In a socialist society

the corpse of capitalism is decaying and disintegrating in our midst, polluting the air and poisoning our lives, enmeshing that which is new, fresh, young and virile in thousands of threads and bonds of that which is old, moribund and decaying.⁵

This is particularly true in the realm of ideology. Lenin pointed out:

... the bourgeois ideology is far older in origin than the socialist ideology; because it is more fully developed. . . .⁶

Bourgeois ideology, apart from remaining in people's minds, also is carefully and attractively preserved in a variety of forms (certain cultural heritages, for instance). It will continue to exert influence over a long historical period.

The triumph of the socialist system has created the social and material conditions for the complete eradication of the economic base which gives rise to old ideas,

⁴"A Letter to American Workers," F.L.P.H., Moscow, 1952, p.22.

⁵ *ibid.*

⁶"What Is to Be Done?", *Selected Works*, in two volumes, F.L.P.H., Moscow, 1950, p.246.

as well as for arming the masses with socialist and communist thinking. Freed from the oppression of the system of exploitation and the bondage of the system of private ownership, the masses in a socialist society, especially former small producers, on the one hand have a great enthusiasm for socialism, and their consciousness has reached a level never before attained. But on the other hand, they are in varying degrees held back by old ideas and traditions and their outlook still retains many vestiges of the old society. They can see for themselves and clearly sense that the socialist system is far superior to the old system and that socialism is the only way by which they can get rid of exploitation, poverty and backwardness, and gain common prosperity. However, they still are not quite accustomed to some of the new things coming in the wake of the socialist system, while ways dating back thousands of years which they have been accustomed to, still exercise varying degrees of influence.

Whenever there is a chance, old ideas, capitalist as well as feudal, can creep back into the minds of some people. Sometimes, it is more in keeping with habit and more natural for such people to go to see a performance of an old play with harmful ideas and refresh their memories of these ideas than to accept a new idea or view. Thus, in an environment of complicated class struggle, so far as the ordinary people — especially those who were formerly small producers — are concerned, they may accept socialist and communist ideas under certain circumstances, i.e., when education in proletarian ideas is being vigorously carried out. They may accept bourgeois ideology under other circumstances, i.e., when education in proletarian ideas is slackened or entirely given up.

Nobody is Born With Socialist Ideology

Even those brought up in a socialist society are not born with a socialist ideology. It is a far from easy task to bring them up as a young generation with socialist and communist consciousness. Born into a new society, they have the advantage of receiving from the very beginning the education of the new society. But then, precisely because they were brought up in the new society, they have no idea of the old one and do not really understand what is meant by oppression and exploitation of man by man; they do not really know the meaning of classes and class struggle. Thus, they are unable to get a quick understanding of how the new society came into being, and how it should be built; nor can they understand the new society by comparison with the old. This is their weakness, and it is a big one.

These people are comparatively lacking in immunity to an environment of complicated class struggle. For this reason, if not enough attention is paid to their education, they can be contaminated by the corpse of the old society and will be affected by the harmful ideas embodied in all sorts of leftovers from it, or even mistakenly treat these things as worthwhile. Thus, under certain circumstances, i.e., when education in proletarian ideas is being vigorously carried out, some of them

can be brought up to become worthy heirs of communism while under other circumstances, i.e., when education in proletarian ideas is being slackened or given up, they can be captured by capitalism.

Therefore, what is important and decisive under socialist conditions remains the ideological leadership of the party and the state power of the proletariat, and the ideological education they provide. Marxism-Leninism, that omnipotent weapon of the spirit, must be relied on. In a certain sense, such ideological education is now more important than at any time in the past.

In his work "What Is to Be Done?", Lenin said:

... the *only* choice is: either the bourgeois or the socialist ideology. There is no middle course (for humanity has not created a "third" ideology, and, moreover, in a society torn by class antagonisms there can never be a non-class or above-class ideology). Hence, to belittle the socialist ideology in *any way*, to *turn away from it in the slightest degree* means to strengthen bourgeois ideology.⁷

Lenin's scientific proposition applies not only to capitalist societies, but also to socialist societies, that is, to the entire historical period of the transition from the capitalist to the classless, communist society.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out in his book *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*: "... it [Marxism] enjoys a different position in the socialist countries. But even in these countries, there are non-Marxist as well as anti-Marxist ideologies."⁸

Who Will Win Yet to Be Settled

Whether in capitalist or socialist societies, this means the existence of antagonism between proletarian and bourgeois ideologies, between Marxist thinking and non-Marxist and anti-Marxist thinking. The only difference lies in the fact that in capitalist societies, bourgeois ideology and all kinds of non-Marxist and anti-Marxist thinking reign. Under such circumstances, the activities and spread of bourgeois ideology and the attacks it makes on Marxism more often than not assume an open, flagrant and unscrupulous form.

However, in socialist societies proletarian ideology — Marxist thinking — dominates and thus the activities and spread of bourgeois ideology and its attack on Marxist thinking usually assume a covert and camouflaged form.

The proletariat seeks to transform the world according to its own world outlook as does the bourgeoisie. In this respect, the question whether socialism or capitalism will win can only be settled in a long historical period.

To deny that antagonism between the ideologies of the bourgeoisie and the proletariat continue to exist in

⁷ "What Is to Be Done?", *Selected Works*, in two volumes, F.L.P.H., Moscow, 1950, pp.243-244.

⁸ Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1960, p.50.

a socialist society and to spread the nonsense about what is called the ideology of "the whole people," i.e., non-class or above-class ideology, is nothing but deliberate subterfuge. It is an attempt to repudiate stealthily the dominant position and guidance of Marxism-Leninism, the ideology of the proletariat, and to return to bourgeois ideological domination, thus creating the conditions for the restoration of capitalism.

Obviously, the case in a socialist society likewise can only be such: If the work of disseminating socialist and communist ideas is cut down and proletarian ideology abandons the field, then bourgeois ideology will take over. Wherever proletarian ideology dominates and overcomes bourgeois ideology, the movement for socialism is bound to develop vigorously and the truth of Marxism-Leninism is bound to prevail. On the contrary, wherever bourgeois ideology prevails and overcomes proletarian ideology, there is bound to be inertia and many deplorable things will inevitably occur.

The key to good ideological work lies in revolutionizing the thinking of the cadres, in other words, raising the level of their understanding of Marxism-Leninism. This is because the work of spreading revolutionary ideas among the masses and strengthening ideological leadership must be done through the cadres. The continuous revolutionization of the cadres' thinking and the consequent improvement in the style of work of the leadership and strengthening it are a prerequisite for the masses becoming increasingly revolutionized.

The situation both inside and outside our country continues to develop. We are confronted by many new tasks and new problems. Today's class struggle and struggle for production is different from the past. Both are more complicated, involving many more problems. It is after going through the struggle in the last few years that many comrades among us gradually deepened their understanding of the class struggle in socialist societies. The struggle with modern revisionism has particularly enabled people to see the seriousness of this question and realize that there still exist in socialist societies classes and class struggle, and therefore there still exists the social foundation that can give rise to opportunism and revisionism.

Temper and Study Anew

For this reason, we need to temper ourselves anew and study anew: To steel ourselves in ideology and reread Marxist-Leninist works as well as the works of Mao Tse-tung in the revolutionary practice of the new class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment, and in the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism. For this purpose, we should also study all sorts of material provided by our teachers by negative example, which include writings by modern and old-line revisionists, and articles in which imperialism evaluates modern revisionism. On many great issues of our times, we should clearly understand what contemporary revolutionary Marxist-Leninists have done for the defence of Marxist-Leninist principles, and

how the modern revisionists have made use of the absurd theories of the old-line revisionists in opposing Marxism-Leninism. We should do this in order to increase our discerning power ideologically and politically, and to strengthen our immunity.

Stalin said quite aptly:

It must be accepted as an axiom that the higher the political level and the Marxist-Leninist knowledge of the workers in any branch of state or Party work, the better and more fruitful will be the work itself, and the more effective the results of the work; and, vice versa, the lower the political level of the workers, and the less they are imbued with the knowledge of Marxism-Leninism, the greater will be the likelihood of disruption and failure in the work, of the workers themselves becoming shallow and deteriorating into paltry plodders, of their degenerating altogether.⁹

The more effective the work of revolutionizing the thinking of the cadres, the more vigorous will be the work of our leading organizations and the more effective will be the work of the leadership.

Man – The Decisive Factor

At present, the main work of leading organs at different levels, including the state's leading economic bodies, is to assume leadership in building the country. What are the main objects to which this leadership directs itself? Is it to lead large tracts of land? Is it to lead heap after heap of manufactured machinery? But then, the land has to be cultivated by man, and the machines have to be used by man. Without man, all land and machinery are worthless: there would be no use for them. It is clear therefore the task of leading organs is primarily to lead man, to do good work on man. The leading economic bodies should correctly handle relationships between man on the one hand, and, on the other hand, land, machinery, and all the rest of the means of production as well as all objects of labour. They also should correctly handle relationships between man and man. Without correct handling of these, it is impossible to do a really good job in economic work. Leading organs at various levels therefore should orientate their work to the masses and reality, and to be closely linked with the masses and reality, and really do their work speedily, concretely and timely in the midst of the masses, down at the basic levels and in the frontlines of production. They must do away with routinism and bureaucracy in all forms and overcome the defects of finding satisfaction in issuing administrative orders only, neglecting ideological work, and sloppiness in their style of work.

The economic base for socialism has been built in our country. Such a base must have a corresponding superstructure to serve it and help it develop and consolidate. The ideological conditions of leading organs at

⁹ "Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Eighteenth Congress of the C.P.S.U.(B.)," *Problems of Leninism*, F.L.P.H., Moscow, 1947, p.629.

different levels and the cadres constitute an extremely important part of the socialist superstructure. Only when this part of the superstructure becomes revolutionized can this take place in the other parts. Only then, can the superstructure be suited to the socialist economic base, and the initiative and creativeness of the masses for socialist construction be brought into full play.

Pen Probes

Home of Lost Causes

L AIRD Home's (rhymes with fumes) old family crest is a salamander *couchant* or *somnolant* in a fire. It symbolizes the stately family's ability to remain unflappable "in the heat of emotion, danger or disaster." But, crest notwithstanding, the flaming African situation has made Britain's Prime Minister look, well—a bit burnt up.

He was particularly inflamed by Premier Chou En-lai's assessment of the situation made during his recent tour of independent African states: "Revolutionary prospects are excellent throughout the African continent." The African people in the midst of their epoch-making advance to national independence, welcomed these congratulatory words, yet Home told the House of Commons on February 6 that he "couldn't imagine a more cynical declaration."

He repeated this prim accusation on several occasions: at the Canadian Empire Club dinner, over BBC television and in an interview with newsmen before he took off for Africa to see things for himself. But, surely, he should have reminded himself of his family crest. His ancestors had evidently learnt from experience that when Homes fume they have a tendency to get foot-in-mouth disease. At the same Empire Club dinner Sir Alec himself admitted willynilly that "a sea-change [is] coming over the world at large . . . colonialism is nearly at an end." This appraisal of the situation seems close enough to what Premier Chou said about the African situation. Was it also, then, one of the most cynical declarations imaginable to a Home or simply a special category of Home truth?

Time magazine reports Sir Alec as saying on one occasion:

"When palaeolithic man lived on lizards, he had two jobs: to provide security for his family and

Doing ideological work well is, in short, bringing into play the power of man in a socialist society. The strength of the socialist system, in the final analysis, is built on this basis and on the enthusiasm of the masses for socialism. If we are capable of giving full play to the power of man and to the enthusiasm of the masses for socialism, our revolution and construction will always stand on an invincible position.

food for them to eat. Things haven't changed much. The basic objective of our foreign policy is to provide security and food with which to feed ourselves." Talking about cynicism, how about that coming from a man who is described as another Lord Palmerston born a century too late, a man who deplores the end of colonialism and longs for the days of gunboat diplomacy when the far-flung British Empire girdled the globe and all the wealth of the colonial and dependent world flowed in a lush stream into the coffers and bellies of the City?

Those days are fading fast, it is true, but colonialists like Sir Alec still do the best they can to push that same old policy under other guises and by other means. They ruthlessly pursue the basic objective of imperialist foreign policy—security and food for the monopolists. And post-palaeolithic man of the City and Downing Street has a whale of an appetite for "lizards." The tempestuous development of the revolutionary struggle in Africa is the inevitable result of those activities.

Speaking over a BBC television programme on February 20, Sir Alec asked the African peoples to believe that he was their "real friend" who was, of course, quite guileless when he had pleaded with them "that they should not push their requests for independence too soon." But Sir Alec's pleas for patience under oppression don't go down well in the Africa of Southern Rhodesia and Angola, of Mozambique and South Africa. More and more of Africa under the yoke or the attack of colonialism or neo-colonialism is seeing through the arguments and pleas of the imperialists and into the real objectives of imperialist foreign policy.

Well, there is comfort in the arts, as Nero said. Perhaps Sir Alec, while making a better effort to keep up the old family motto in the midst of emotion, danger and disaster, should recall the lines written by one of his own best-known countrymen:

*The best laid
schemes o'mice and
men
go oft awry;
An' leave us
nought but grief and
pain,
for promised joy.*



Home cooking



A tough continent

Brazil Under Branco: Dictatorship Unlimited

Fascist rule of the military junta backed by Wall Street now holds sway in Brasilia. General Humberto Castelo Branco, one of the prime movers in the coup which overthrew the Goulart government, was installed on April 15 as Brazil's provisional president, following a rigged-up congressional election. This was held after a large number of troops had been brought to the capital, according to an AFP report, to "persuade members of parliament to heed the military's wishes." The new cabinet includes three members of the National Democratic Union led by Governor Carlos Lacerda of Guanabara, a notorious American placeman in Brazilian politics who played a major role in the coup.

Before Branco was installed, the military regime had on April 10 suspended the political rights of more than a hundred political and military figures, including 40 congressmen whose mandates had been withdrawn, under a so-called institutional act decreed 24 hours earlier. By this "institutional act" members of the military junta empowered themselves to suspend the political rights of any person, nullify legislative mandates at all levels without recourse to juridical proceedings and take other measures in violation of the 1946 constitution.

Among those whose political rights were suspended for ten years are President Goulart, ex-President Janio Quadros who had been driven from office under similar circumstances in 1961, General Osvaldo Alves, former commander of the First Army and President of the state-owned Brazil Petroleum Company, and Governor Miguel Arrais of Pernambuco State. Luiz C. Prestes,

General Secretary of the Brazilian Communist Party who is a consistent advocate of the people winning political power through parliamentary means, was suspended, too. Members of the Nationalist Parliamentary Front were almost without exception deprived of their mandates, among them Almino Afonso, Left-wing leader of the Labour Party, Leonel Brizola, Lower House member and former Governor of Rio Grande do Sul State, and Francisco Juliao, leader of the Peasants' Leagues.

There have been mass arrests in all parts of the country. In one state alone, that of Guanabara under Lacerda, the number arrested in the first week after the coup reached 3,000, according to *Jornal do Brasil*, a leading Right-wing paper which speaks for the coup leaders. Congressional status was no guarantee against arrest. The reign of terror extended far and wide. Branco's men raided Brasilia University and threw into prison professors and students alike. They cracked down on the trade unions, proscribed newspapers and placed radio stations under military control. They have also set up "special investigation committees" all over the country to act as inquisitors, looking into the records of thousands of public servants.

Brazil is being politically suffocated and the dark rule of the military junta has plunged the country into deep gloom. As one Brazilian paper, *Correio da Manhã*, put it on April 11, "the nation, disappointed and sad, is watching the tearing to pieces of the legal system which until yesterday governed its destiny."

Washington, having brought off the coup "with a dash of tentative good cheer" (*Wall Street Journal*), wasted no time in acclaiming the Branco regime or propping it up. But the American capitalist press, the *New York Times* for example, apprehensive of the damage resulting from a display of outward glee, counselled restraint in enthusiasm over the ouster of President Goulart. "To make such a public show of rejoicing, even before the situation had clarified," it said, "has given the world the impression that the United States had something to do with the coup." As if people would swallow such cant!

While Yankee imperialism may be able to subvert legally constituted regimes in Brazil, it cannot resolve the irreconcilable contradiction between itself and the Brazilian people. Nor can it turn back the tide of the national-democratic revolution sweeping through Latin America.

Non-Alignment: Yugoslav Brand

Leoni Finds a Friend

Although the Tito band of revisionists dare not say so, their brand of non-alignment means alignment with U.S. imperialism and obstruction of those who fight it. This was the case in Greece, Korea and the Congo. Both in Indonesia's struggle against "Malaysia" and in Cuba's fight against Yankee aggression, Yugoslavia sides with the imperialists directly or indirectly. At the recent preparatory meeting for the Second Conference of Non-Aligned States in Colombo, the cloven hoof was again revealed when the Yugoslav delegation tried to get the Leoni regime of Venezuela invited as a participant.

As the *Havana Hoy* pointed out on April 11, "The present Venezuelan Government is the most aggressive and servile of the U.S. pawns in Latin America." It has a hand in many of the C.I.A. plots against

Cuba. It is against the right of self-determination for Latin American countries. And it has carried out a ruthless campaign of repression against the Venezuelan people. All this is well known, and yet Belgrade "pressed most eagerly to have the Venezuelan Government invited" to the Second Conference of the Non-Aligned States.

"Cuba," declared the paper, "is the outpost of the anti-imperialist struggle in the Americas, while the Venezuelan Government is the outpost of imperialism against the liberation movement of the peoples in the hemisphere today. To invite the Venezuelan Government to an international conference which is meant to expose imperialism is not only self-contradictory, but an insult to the sacred and glorious achievements of Cuba. . . . The Latin Americans will not be able to understand this absurd action. The feelings of both Cubans and Venezuelans are hurt. No explanation whatsoever can justify Yugoslavia's action."

Hoy called Yugoslavia's move "unfriendly, perfidious and offensive towards Cuba."

SEATO Dissensions

Out Into the Open

After three days of recriminations, the eight member nations of SEATO which met in Manila on April 13-15 drew up a joint communique but failed to sink their differences. For the United States, which fathered this aggressive bloc during the Eisenhower-Dulles Administration, defeat was writ large in the final document. It was balked of the central objective with which Secretary of State Rusk went to the meeting — to dragoon America's allies into going along with its adventures in south Viet Nam. One member set a precedent by refusing to endorse fully the final communique.

Couve de Murville, the French Foreign Minister, pulled the rug from under Rusk's feet. He disassociated France from the several paragraphs dealing with the situation in south Viet Nam despite

Rusk's insistence that members should back the United States in its war against the "Viet Congs" and not talk about "neutralization." He had done so because Paris, according to Information Minister Alain Peyrefitte, believed the time had come for the allies to do away with the "myths" bemusing their Asian policies.

Washington found scant comfort either in the behaviour of some of its other allies. Britain, with a more immediate interest than the United States in their jointly contrived "Malaysia," looked the other way. Whitehall was in fact pressing Australia and New Zealand, two other Commonwealth SEATO members, for more help in its campaign against Indonesia. Pakistan, its Foreign Minister Z.A. Bhutto conspicuously absent in Djakarta attending what the *Manila Times* described as "the more important and meaningful" Preparatory Meeting of the Second Afro-Asian Conference, brought up its bitter dispute with India and unburdened its resentment against the United States for arming an expansionist-minded India.

The cracks in SEATO, together with the public rejection by Prince Sihanouk of the "protective umbrella" which the organization tried to force upon Cambodia, have been widely commented on in the world, and particularly, the Asian press. The *Manila Chronicle* said that "SEATO will go on yet, but each member may keep his own strange friend or friends." Japan's *Mainichi Shimbun* said that the communique showed that the organization failed even to maintain a superficial unity. The *Straits Times* of Singapore wrote editorially that "the Manila ministerial meeting has brought into the open dissension on such a scale that the organization's whole future is uncertain."

The reaction from the United States to its Manila frustrations was an irascible one. The *Christian Science Monitor*, in an editorial on April 15, berated "two of its members" for asserting independence in their foreign policy. Senator Wayne Morse said SEATO was "nothing but

a paper tiger." Disgusted with the Johnson Administration's failure to line up all the other seven members to fight Wall Street's battle in south Viet Nam, he dismissed SEATO as "a worthless organization" and the Manila communique as "not worth the paper it is written on."

Algeria

Answering U. S. Smears

Yankee imperialism is an international busybody which thinks every nation's business is its business and subject to its control. Because Algeria pushes ahead with her revolution and persists in her anti-imperialist struggles, Washington must throw its weight around in an attempt to change Algeria's course. On the eve of the important First Congress of the Algerian National Liberation Front, the U.S. State Department published its report to the House Foreign Affairs Committee, openly accusing the Algerian Government of "submitting to foreign influence." This was the green light for another barrage of attacks against Algeria in the U.S. press.

The smear campaign was not left unanswered. On April 9, Algerian Ambassador Cherif Guellal protested to U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk. In an editorial entitled "A Campaign of Lies," *Le Peuple*, organ of the Algerian National Liberation Front, declared that "all calumnies and exertions by the U.S. press are quite futile. They will never make our country change one jot its just policy of extirpating imperialism in Africa, especially in the Arab world."

An Algerian Press Service commentary asserted that U.S. imperialism had lost sight of the realities of the third world, particularly revolutionary Africa. It reminded Washington that "Algeria won her independence through hard struggle. . . . To single out our country as a target of attack today after having taken part in the colonial repression of the Algerian people will not help erase from our memory the U.S. leaders' stand towards our country during Algeria's war of independence."

ACROSS THE LAND

Secondary Agronomical Schools

ENROL students from the rural people's communes, train them and send them back to work on their communes" is what 81 secondary agronomical schools in many parts of the country are doing. This is a recent development in line with the prevailing situation where production is steadily rising and technical reforms in farming are being pushed. Since 1962, secondary agronomical schools, in response to the great need in the countryside for technicians and agronomists, have enrolled over 11,300 from the communes, mostly junior middle school graduates with some experience in farming.

There is much to be said for this type of school. Graduates, returning to their communes, have no readjustment problem. Already familiar with farm work, local crops, soil, weather and other conditions, they are able to adapt and apply their knowledge quickly. The schools, emphasizing the integration of theory with practice, help the students learn rapidly because what is taught ties in closely with their life and work. Vacations find the students doing farm work at home thus enabling them better to understand their studies as well as help with work on the commune.

These young agronomists and technicians will form the backbone for their communes in setting up agro-technical groups to carry out scientific experiments in farming and will be a potent force using modern techniques to build up stable and high yielding communes. Mostly sons and daughters of poor or lower-middle peasants, these students are a new-type young intellectual identified with the peasant masses.

More Meat and Eggs

PROTEIN, in the form of meat, eggs, fish and poultry, has become more plentiful around the country. Compared with the first three months of last year, according to the Ministry of Commerce, national sales of

pork rose 150 per cent and fresh eggs went up 40 per cent between January and March. Large quantities of ham, bacon and sausages from all over China are on sale in town and countryside.

Meat packing and cannery production is expanding. Sales in food stores are on the upswing and a lively business in eggs, fish and vegetables is being done by door-to-door personnel from these stores who help ease the housewives' shopping chores.

With increased supplies of feed after last year's good harvest, pig breeding and poultry raising in the rural communes is being extended. In the south, Kwangtung Province now has 40 per cent more porkers than at the end of last year. In the provinces of Anhwei, Chekiang, Hupeh and Szechuan, where the laying season has just started, daily sales to government purchasing agencies are averaging 200,000 *jin* of fresh eggs.

Victory Over Snowstorms

INNER Mongolia has successfully weathered its hardest winter in years — six blizzards and a dozen snowstorms. Pastures were snowed under most of the winter and herds sometimes were hit by high winds and driving snow for a week on end. The very small loss (1.2 per cent) of livestock is a credit to the collective power of the stockbreeding communes, and was more than offset by last winter's addition of over 2 million lambs and 50,000 colts and calves. The region has well over 30 million head of livestock today, 4.5-fold that at the time of liberation.

The victory began with the bumper 1963 grain harvest which provided the communes with plenty of fodder and feed for their herds. Many had laid in 400-500 *jin* of feed supplies for each animal. During the height of the blizzards herdsmen and cadres worked long hours bringing oats, maize and bean-cake feed and canvas shelters to outlying herds. The communes' thorough pre-winter preparations enabled them to cope with all winter emergencies although a tremendous effort by all was required. Men and women worked day and night to see their flocks and herds safely through the winter.

Since the thaw, lambs have been born at the rate of 50,000 a day. Barring freak weather 1964 looks like a good year for the nation's biggest livestock raising centre.

Living Insecticides

AS far back as 300 A.D. Chinese literature recorded the deliberate use of insects to fight crop-destroying insects. Citrus ants helped growers of citrus fruits 1,600 years ago. Like gunpowder and the compass, however, the development and wider application of such practices were stifled by reactionary rule. Unlike the past, Chinese scientists today engage in the search for more living insect-killers and how best to use them.



Inspecting and getting eggs ready for market

A recent meeting of plant protection and entomological societies disclosed that four kinds of insects and three bacteria, natural predators of certain species of insect pests, have been effectively put to work in various parts of the country. These "good" insects and bacteria have helped the people's communes in checking crop damage.

A beetle with a long name, *Rodolia rufotilosa*, mulsant, made short work of the citrus-attacking insect *Icerya purchasi*, naskell. Another tiny pest-killer, Little Golden Wasp, which scientists prosaically call *Dibrachys cavus*, walker, killed 90 per cent of the hibernating pink boll-weevils which hide in storehouses. Since its introduction into cotton-growing regions in 1960 this wasp has been quietly extirpating the boll-weevil population.

In medicine, some microbes save man's life by battling other microbes, and in agriculture there are bacteria guarding man's crops from other bacteria. Biologists have successfully mobilized three bacilli to war on species of caterpillars that attack pines and tea plants and worms that harm vegetables, sugar-beets, soya beans and rice.

These efficacious living insecticides go about their job without harming man or crops. According to scientists, biological control is safer and cheaper than some chemical pesticides. Its efficiency is attested to by the communes who are witnessing pest population control. In Kwangtung and Kwangsi, where a wasp (*Trichogramma dendrolimi*, mats) was liberated, control of the sugar-cane borer was a factor in a 15 per cent climb in yields.

Scientists have already discovered several hundred insects and bacteria which prey on crop-destroyers. When work on these has been completed many of them will be recruited to protect crops.

Spring Afforestation Drive

THE biggest springtime tree-planting drive in recent years for many provinces is sweeping the country. By mid-March, where planting was drawing to a close for

this year in nine provinces south of the Yangtse River, the afforested area was 50 per cent greater than in the corresponding period in 1963. Meanwhile, the drive is in full swing in the Yellow River valley. Inner Mongolia and northeast China will be ready for their own big effort when the swallows wing back north from their season in the south.

Emphasis is on co-ordinating tree-planting with water and soil conservation. Trees will hold back excess rain and help check erosion, a formidable force in the fight against drought and flood, helping the communes extend their stable, high-yield farmlands.

The biggest afforestation is under way in the loess highlands on the upper and middle reaches of the Yellow River and will, in time, help remove some of the river's colour. Eight tree belts stretching for 1,300 kilometres have already been planted in the sandstorm-ravaged areas of the former course of the Yellow River in Honan Province.

Many of the trees planted this season are timber, fruit and other economically valuable trees such as Chinese fir, tung oil and tea oil trees.

The Helping Habit

NEARLY every one of the passengers on the Peking-Shanghai express on March 31 knew their attendants by name. They were Chuang Tse-tung, Wang Chih-liang, Wang Chien and other table tennis champions as well as aspiring champions—Nanking-bound for the April national competitions. Working in the dining car, sweeping the corridors, dusting, wiping windows, serving tea and helping passengers with luggage, they made themselves useful to others in true Lei Feng spirit. Lei Feng is the soldier-hero of Chinese youth whose name is synonymous with devotion to the cause of socialism and unselfish help to others.

Chuang Tse-tung is a two-time world champion and 1964 national title-holder, the idol of sports fans, and like his generation he is a

fervent admirer of Lei Feng and models himself after his hero.

Briefs

The first general elections in Tibetan history is under way. Half of the *hsiang* (basic administrative units) have already held them, and more than 10,000 former serfs and slaves have been elected people's deputies to the *hsiang* and county people's congresses.

On display at the April 15 opening of Canton's bi-annual Export Commodities Fair were more than 20,000 items, 3,000 of which were being shown for the first time. Half the textiles and two-fifths of the machinery were new exhibits. More foreign businessmen were expected at the Fair than at any time since its 1957 inception.

In addition to the three new Peking-based north-south airlines reported here on April 10, another four have begun operating from Shanghai. One flight goes to Nanking, Wuhan, Chungking and Chengtu; a second, to Nanchang, Changsha, Kweiyang and Kunming; a third to Nanking, Tsinan, Tientsin, and Shenyang; the fourth, to Nanking, Chengchow, Sian and Lanchow. A twice-weekly Chungking-Canton airline and a Chengtu-Canton airline have also gone into operation since mid-April.

Some 200 water pump models for the countryside are being turned out by 300 different plants. Forty new models were trial produced last year. Among these are light weight and easily operated and dismantled 50-800 cu.m. pumps for lowland rice-fields and turbine pumps for hilly regions in Fukien and Kwangsi which use rapids and falls along the rivers as the primary mover.

An ocean-going, Shanghai-built freighter, the *M.V. Jian She* with a 8,300-ton displacement and a range of 7,500 nautical miles without refuelling was launched in March.

A medium-size (28 h.p.) multipurpose wheel tractor capable of hauling 750 kgs. is being manufactured in Shenyang, a major machine-building centre.

Chinese Artists Greet Africa

With pen and brush, acting, singing and dancing Chinese artists proclaim their support for Africa's fight for independence. They gave of their best in this month's nationwide "Support African Independence Week" (April 12-18).

Newspapers and magazines received and published a flood of articles, reminiscences of visits, poems and drawings by Chinese writers and artists on the African lands and their struggles. *Renmin Ribao* gave a full page spread on April 14 to translations of African poems, essays, folktales and fables. The capital's cinemas showed documentary films on Africa. There was a public recital of Chinese and African poetry, and, in one of the capital's largest halls, a gala performance of African music, songs and dancing. Radio and television organized special programmes.

A set of two new stamps designed by Chinese artists, depicting an African sounding a battle drum and a Chinese and an African advancing arm in arm, has gone out to all parts of the world on Chinese mail.

Film Week

Chinese cameramen have travelled in many African countries in recent years and brought back film testimony to the unquenchable spirit of the African people in fighting colonialism and wresting back their independence. Their cameras have captured the faces of rejuvenated peoples building their new lands of ancient cultures. These impressions were edited into ten documentaries by the Central Newsreel and Documentary Films Studio and re-released for an "African Film Week" in the

capital. They include *Resolute Algeria*, a top "Africa Prize" winner at the 5th (1963) International African Film Festival in Mogadishu, and *Horn of Africa*, a 1961 "Africa Prize" winner filmed in the Somali Republic. The others were: *Moroccan Cities*, *Ode to the Nile*, *Glimpses of Ghana*, *Independent Mali*, *Glimpses of Mali*, *A Visit to Guinea*, *The Land of Equatorial Snows—Tanganyika*, and *The Chinese People Condemn the Murder of Lumumba*.

At a poetry recital in Peking on April 12 poets brought their latest works on Africa's freedom struggle. Veteran poet Tsang Ke-chia's recent verses have paid tribute to Cuba's fight against U.S. imperialism and to the American Negroes' struggle; now he recited new verses in support of the African peoples. In *Africa's Slogan*, he described the rising of the African peoples, who have written in crimson letters across the Sahara Desert the slogan: "We Africans will win emancipation! With gun and cannon we'll blast our

中國非洲友好歌

流行曲調，但不太快
司馬文森詞
馬思聰曲

非洲! 你是 美丽富饶的 地方, 遍
地是黄金, 遍山是牛 羊。非洲! 你是 历史悠久的
地 方, 尼罗河水 绿, 廷巴克图 闪光。非
洲! 你是 受苦受难的 地方, 帝国主 义者, 殖民
主 义者, 把人当 奴隶, 把镣 铐 套在加

上, 中 国, 非 洲, 亲 加
兄 弟。 砸 镣 铐, 我 们 声 援: 争 自 由,
我 们 支 持。 帝 国 主 义 滚 出
去! 中 国 非 洲, 把 臂 膀 扣 紧。
殖 民 主 义 滚 出 去! 乌 呼 雷!
乌 呼 雷! 把 战 旗 的 旗 帜 高 举。
中 国 非 洲, 非 洲 中 国, 奋 起
团 结, 团 结 奋 起!

A translation of the *Song of China-Africa Friendship*, with words by Ssuma Wen-shen and music by Ma Ssu-tsung, runs:

Africa, land of wealth and beauty,
Rich in gold, and cattle and sheep.
Africa, land of long history,
the Nile runs green and Timbuktu gleams.
Africa, land of long suffering,
Victim of imperialists and colonialists.
China and Africa, are close as brothers,

We support you in smashing your chains
and fighting for freedom.
Imperialists, get out!
China and Africa, stand arm in arm,
Colonialists, get out!
Uhuru, Uhuru, hold aloft the banner of
struggle.
China and Africa, arise and unite,
Arise and unite!

way to freedom!" Tsang Ke-chia and other poets also read fiery salutes to the Zanzibar, Kenyan, Angolan and other African peoples. Leading Chinese actors recited militant works by contemporary African poets. These included the late Congolese Premier Lumumba's moving *Victory to Our People*, and verses written by Mozambique, Algerian, Malian and Ghanaian composers.

The African Spirit

A gala performance on April 15, African Freedom Day, brought the commemorative activities to a climax.

Over 400 Chinese artists took over the stage of the Hall of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference to perform a programme of African music, songs and dances interspersed with Chinese favourites. Fourteen people's organizations sponsored the performance. Diplomatic envoys of the African countries attended, together with visiting guests from Africa and African friends and students in Peking.

A 70-man chorus of the Central Philharmonic Society accompanied by its symphony orchestra carried the hall with it into the spirit of fighting Africa. Its songs rang with the Chinese people's friendship for the African people. Famous Chinese composer Ma Ssu-tsung's new work *Song of China-Africa Friendship*, and *Long Live Algeria!*, an Algerian song very popular in China, and *Fight, Angola!* were rendered with spirit.

The big audience delighted in the music and songs of Mali, Ghana, Kenya, the Congo, Morocco, the United Arab Republic, Somalia and Zanzibar. Among these were solos by leading Chinese singers — sopranos Wen Cheng-ping and Kuo Shu-chen, and baritone Liu Ping-yi. African music, played on traditional Chinese string instruments, may have sounded a bit foreign to native African ears, but the spirit in which they were played was unmistakably African. Chinese *chuyi* balladry, too, put its highly traditional Chinese way of ballad-singing at Africa's service. Fourteen top women *chuyi* artists in the capital gave a unique joint performance. In colourful Chinese costumes and beating time with castanets hung with long red tassels, they sang the ballad *Arise, Ye African Peoples* to the accompaniment of the Chinese three-stringed instrument which is usually sung to by a single performer. The ballad, incidentally, was collectively written by a railway workers' ensemble.

The exotic Tunisian, Algerian, Guinean, Ethiopian and Sudanese dances given by the Dong Fang (Oriental) Song and Dance Ensemble were highspots of the evening. The young Chinese performers gave fine

interpretations of African dances. The Guinean dance, in particular, was rousingly applauded. Amid arching palms under an orange sky, young men and women danced to the rhythm of the drum, rejoicing in Guinea's new freedom from imperialism. The lyrical *By the Well* showed a bevy of light-footed Tunisian damsels carrying their water jugs to meet their sweethearts by the well. The dances faithfully portrayed the mood of the people of the African lands. A Guinean friend in the audience told reporters: "These performances convey to me stronger than words the friendship of the Chinese people for the Africans." A Ghanaian guest exclaimed: "I almost feel as if I were back in Africa!"

Warm-hearted African friends saw more perfection in these dances than they could claim, but what the performers lacked in skill, they certainly tried to make up for in sincerity and application. Young dancers of the Dong Fang Ensemble regarded it as a signal honour to appear in the show. Days and nights were spent in rehearsing the strongly accented rhythms and steps of the Africans, so different from most Chinese dances. Books on the African people's life and struggles, poetry and films on Africa were called to their aid. As an Angolan friend said: "Your understanding of the customs and habits of our Africa and introduction of African culture into China shows your sincere love and support for the African people."

Special Radio-TV Shows

Radio and television gave full coverage to the week's commemorative activities. The Central Broadcasting Company's *chuyi* troupe put on a number of new works among them a scintillating cross-talk dialogue *Africa Marches to Independence*, and *Hold This Rifle*, *The Story of a Little Black Girl*, *Battle Drums* and *A Letter to African Seamen* performed in various *chuyi* styles. There were special TV programmes for young viewers. Peking primary school children contributed a choral singing of *Our Country Is in Black Africa* and other songs.



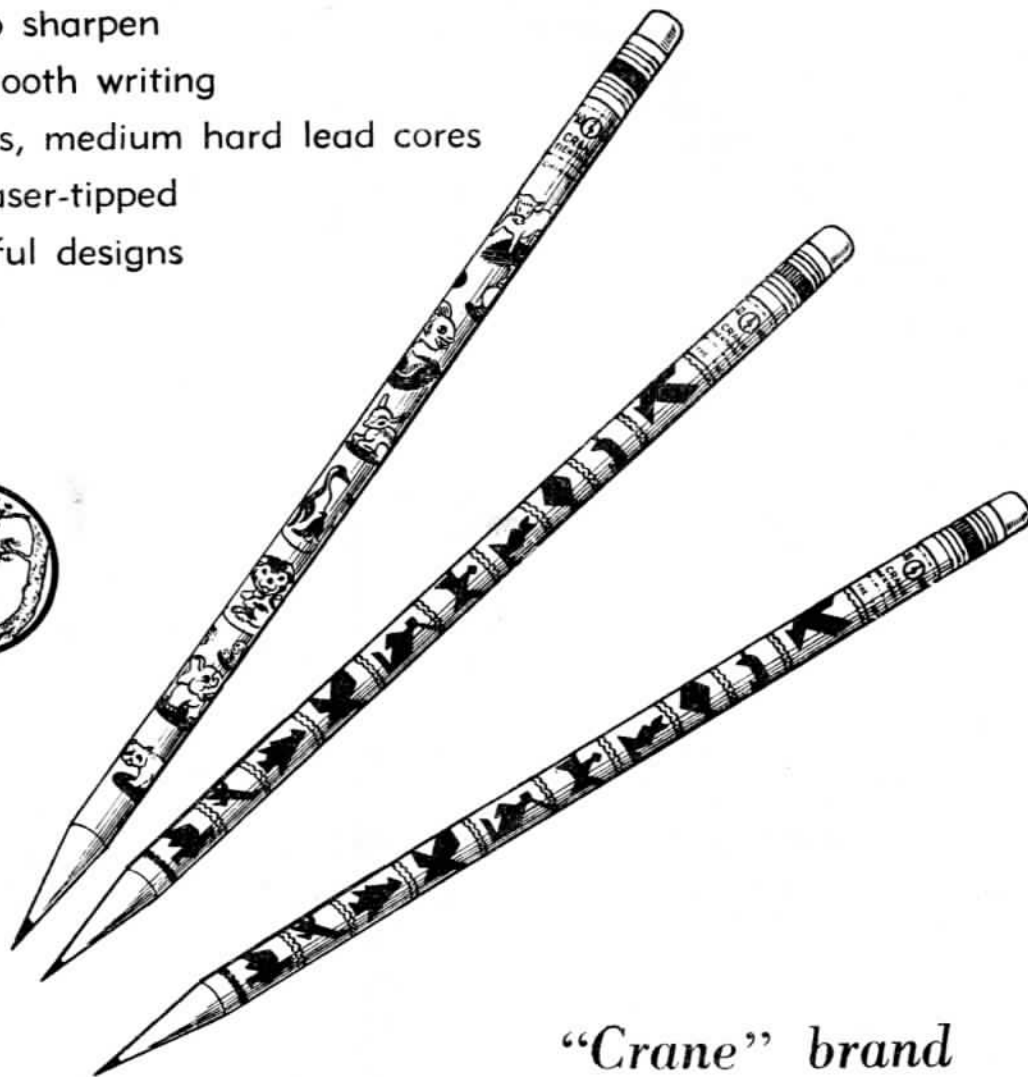
Sketch by Li Ke-yu

Africa week with its many memorable activities has ended. From veteran poets to primary school children, the Chinese people expressed their support for their brothers in Africa and for the great cause of African freedom.

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