

PEKING REVIEW

49

December 3, 1965

北
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報

**China's Full Support for D.R.V.'s
Just Stand and Demands**

**U.S. Imperialism and Revisionism
Must Be Opposed**

— Premier Chou En-lai

Onward, American People!

Across the Land, Pen Probes and Other Features

New Book in English

LONG LIVE THE VICTORY OF PEOPLE'S WAR!

— In Commemoration of the 20th Anniversary of Victory in
the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japan

by **Lin Piao**

*Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China, Vice-Premier and
Minister of National Defence*

Based on the historical experience of the Chinese people's War of Resistance Against Japan, this book expounds Comrade Mao Tse-tung's brilliant theory of people's war. It is divided into nine parts, entitled:

1. The Principal Contradiction in the Period of the War of Resistance Against Japan and the Line of the Communist Party of China
2. Correctly Apply the Line and Policy of the United Front
3. Rely on the Peasants and Establish Rural Base Areas
4. Build a People's Army of a New Type
5. Carry Out the Strategy and Tactics of People's War
6. Adhere to the Policy of Self-Reliance
7. The International Significance of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's Theory of People's War
8. Defeat U.S. Imperialism and Its Lackeys by People's War
9. The Khrushchov Revisionists Are Betrayers of People's War

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北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

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THE WEEK

Chairman Mao Receives Foreign Friends

Chairman Mao Tse-tung received many friends and guests from the United States, Japan, Cambodia and other countries during the last week in November.

Strong and Other American Friends.

On November 24, Chairman Mao and his wife Comrade Chiang Ching received the writer Anna Louise Strong and other American friends: Mr. and Mrs. Frank Coe; Mr. and Mrs. Sol Adler; Mr. and Mrs. Israel Epstein; Dr. Ma Hai Teh (George Hatem); Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Rittenberg; Mr. and Mrs. David Milton; and Mr. and Mrs. Julian Schuman.

Mr. and Mrs. Jose Venturelli of Chile, Mr. and Mrs. Willy Hariandja of Indonesia and Mr. Rewi Alley of New Zealand were received on the same occasion.

Chairman Mao and Comrade Chiang Ching warmly congratulated Miss Strong on her 80th birthday, which fell on that day, and later entertained her and the others at a banquet.

Japanese Youth and Other Friends.

On November 25, Chairman Mao received members of the Japanese youth delegations who were in China to attend the China-Japan Youth Friendship Festival, and other friends from Japan.

The delegations were: the delegation of the Democratic Youth League of Japan, the youth delegation of the Japan-China Friendship Association, the youth delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, the delegation of the Socialist Youth League of Japan, the youth delegation of the Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Japan, the youth delegation from the Tohoku Area, the youth delegation from the Chugoku and Shikoku Areas, the delegation of the Executive Committee of National Youth Sports, the delegation of the Central Joint Struggle Council of the Metal Work-

ers Trade Union, the delegation of the Joint Struggle Council of Communications and Transport Workers' Trade Union, the youth delegation from the Kyushu Area, the youth delegation of the Liberation League of "Outcast" Communities, the youth delegation from the Tokyo Area, the youth delegation from the Kansai Area and the youth delegation from the Hokkaido Area.

The other Japanese friends present were: Ichiryo Sunama, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party, and his wife; Kenzo Nakajima, Chairman of the Council of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, and his wife; Japanese peace champion Kinkazu Saionji; Hajime Miyoshi, managing director of the Japan-China Friendship Association; and Norio Shirato, Secretary-General of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, and his wife.

Cambodian Military Delegation. On November 26, Chairman Mao received Lieutenant-General Lon Nol, Cambodian Vice-Premier, Minister of National Defence, Commander-in-Chief and Chief of the General Staff of the Royal Armed Forces, and members of the Cambodian Royal Military Delegation which he led.

P.L.A.'s Work for 1966

Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, recently issued important instructions on the work of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in 1966.

Lin Piao stressed that continuing to give prominence to politics as had been done this year was the overall requisite for the work of the whole army during the coming year. Specifically, there would be five kinds of work:

1. Creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works and, in particular, do the utmost to apply them; regard Chairman Mao's works as the highest instructions on all aspects of the work of the whole army;

2. Persist in the "four firsts,"* and in particular make the greatest effort to grasp living ideas;

3. Leading cadres should go to the basic unit and give energetic leadership to campaigns for "four good" companies** to ensure that the basic unit will do its work effectively; and at the same time, a good style of leadership by the cadres must be fostered;

4. Boldly promote truly fine commanders and fighters to key posts of responsibility;

5. Train hard to master first-class technique and close-range and night fighting tactics.

Lin Piao said that these five points applied to all departments. Departments doing different types of work might lay stress on different points and make some adaptations under the overall requisite. But all departments must give prominence to politics and do ideological work well.

Lin Piao called on the forthcoming all-army conference on political work to put great emphasis on the promi-

*The "four firsts" are: 1. give first place to man as between man and weapons; 2. give first place to political work as between political and other work; 3. give first place to ideological work as between ideological and routine tasks in political work; 4. and in ideological work, give first place to living ideas as between ideas in books and living ideas.

**The "four-good" title of honour is given to companies which are good in political and ideological work, in the "three-eight" working style, in military training and in arranging their everyday life. The guiding motto of the "three-eight" working style (which in Chinese is written in three phrases and eight additional characters) means firm, correct political orientation; a plain, hard-working style; flexibility in strategy and tactics; and unity, alertness, seriousness and vigour.

—Ed.

nent role of politics and on deepening one's understanding and raising one's consciousness. He said that Mao Tse-tung's thought on army-building always put politics in first place and put military affairs under the guidance and command of politics; military affairs were only a component of politics, which included much more and covered a wider range.

Lin Piao continued: What is the best weapon? It is not aircraft, heavy artillery, tank or the atom bomb. The best weapon is Mao Tse-tung's thought. What is the greatest fighting power? It is the men who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. It is courage, not to fear to die. When prominence is given to politics, it produces good people and good deeds. Otherwise, there will be bad people and bad deeds. There are many links in the work of the armed forces. When the link of political and ideological work is grasped, all the other links will be activated.

Lin Piao emphasized that doing the above-mentioned five kinds of work well would ensure that the giving of prominence to politics, the putting of "four-good" companies on a solid basis and the strengthening of combat-readiness would be done still better. He pointed out that these kinds of work represented the most fundamental and most important combat-readiness.

The Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has endorsed the five points put forward by Comrade Lin Piao as the principle guiding the work of the whole army in 1966. It has asked all the armed forces to adhere to that principle and put it into effect.

Albania's Liberation Anniversary

Chinese Party and state leaders Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh and Chou En-lai sent a message on November 28 to Albanian Party and state leaders Enver Hoxha, Haxhi Lleshi and Mehmet Shehu warmly congratulating them on the 21st anniversary of the liberation of Albania. The message said:

"The Government of the Albanian People's Republic and the Albanian people resolutely oppose the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war, actively support the anti-imperialist revolutionary movements of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, firmly support the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism to save their country; they have made important contributions to the great cause of the peoples for world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism. The Albanian People's Republic is exerting an ever growing influence and playing an ever greater role in international affairs.

"The glorious Albanian Party of Labour, consistently holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and unswervingly struggling against modern revisionism, has made outstanding contributions in defending the purity of Marxism-Leninism and promoting the revolutionary unity of the international proletariat. The Albanian Party of Labour is indeed a staunch contingent in the international communist movement and has won the respect and praise of all Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary people throughout the world." The message expressed the belief that the revolutionary friendship and unity between the Chinese and Albanian Parties, the two countries and the two peoples would shine with ever greater radiance.

Peking marked the anniversary with a mass rally on November 27. Ho Lung, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier, and other Chinese leaders were present.

Speaking at the rally, both Chiang Nan-hsiang, President of the China-Albania Friendship Association, and Nesti Nase, Albanian Ambassador to China, declared that the Chinese and Albanian peoples would hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in close unity carry the struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and modern revisionism through to the end.

Ambassador Nesti Nase gave a reception on November 29 to cele-

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Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism and Khrushchov Revisionism Is Advancing From Victory to Victory

Speaking at the reception given by Ambassador Nesti Nase in celebration of the 21st anniversary of Albania's liberation, Premier Chou En-lai said that the people of the world were at present advancing from victory to victory in their struggle against the U.S.-led imperialists and their stooges, and that Marxist-Leninists all over the globe were also advancing from victory to victory in their struggle against the Khrushchov revisionists. "But," he added, "the victory of the people's revolution will not come of its own accord. The reactionary forces will not be reconciled to withdrawal from the stage of history. **Imperialism will not fall unless it is struck down, and revisionism will not collapse unless struggles are carried out against it.**" The Premier noted that "the whole world is going through a process of great upheaval, great division and great reorganization. The revolutionary struggles of the people are developing in depth and a new, great anti-U.S. revolutionary storm is rising."

Premier Chou pointed out that U.S. imperialism — chieftain of world counter-revolution — was banding together all the reactionary forces in an ever more frantic opposition to the people everywhere. He said: "It is stepping up its arms expansion and war preparations and getting ready to launch a new world war." He condemned U.S. imperialism for actively fostering West German militarism, accelerating the revival of Japanese militarism, expanding its war of aggression against Viet Nam,

increasing its attacks on the liberated areas of Laos and directing its vassals to continually encroach upon Cambodia's territory and carry out subversive activities against it. He also denounced U.S. imperialism for suppressing the revolutionary struggles of the people of the Congo (Leopoldville), the Dominican Republic and other countries, pushing forward neo-colonialism and suppressing the national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and applying the threat of force and the policy of "peaceful evolution" to the socialist countries in an attempt to disintegrate the socialist camp.

"U.S. imperialism," Premier Chou said, "is the most ferocious common enemy of the people of the world. In order to make revolution and gain liberation, to safeguard independence and sovereignty and to defend world peace, the people of the world must oppose U.S. imperialism. Internationally, opposition or non-opposition to U.S. imperialism is the main yardstick for testing all political forces in the contemporary world and the main line of demarcation between Marxism-Leninism and Khrushchov revisionism. Khrushchov revisionism has betrayed Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Catering to the needs of U.S. imperialism, it is disrupting the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement and undermining the national-liberation movements and the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world. Therefore, **to oppose U.S.**

imperialism, to defend Marxism-Leninism, to make revolution and support revolution, to uphold the unity of both the international proletariat and the world's revolutionary people, it is imperative to oppose Khrushchov revisionism."

Premier Chou noted that a fierce struggle was going on between the world's people on the one hand and U.S. imperialism and its lackeys on the other. "U.S. imperialism is beset with internal and external difficulties and approaching its doom," he said. "A people's movement on an unprecedented scale against wars of aggression and against oppression and exploitation is developing vigorously in the United States. An international united front against U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war is growing and expanding throughout the world. At the same time, the nature of Khrushchov revisionism is being exposed more and more and an increasing number of people have come to see its true colours. **The ranks of Marxist-Leninists and the revolutionary forces of the people of the world are growing rapidly.**" The Premier expressed the conviction that so long as the people of the socialist camp and of the whole world strengthened their unity and persevered in struggle, the fight against U.S. imperialism, Khrushchov revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries would surely triumph. "The future of the revolutionary cause of the international proletariat and of the people of the world is infinitely bright," he declared.

brate the anniversary. Chou En-lai, Chu Teh and other Chinese Party and state leaders attended.

In their speeches, Ambassador Nesti Nase and Premier Chou En-lai warmly acclaimed the great, militant friendship between the Chinese and

Albanian peoples. Premier Chou praised the Albanian Party of Labour for its highly principled stand and revolutionary firmness. He stressed that the Chinese and Albanian peoples would remain united and fight side by side in all circumstances.

Vietnamese Vice-Premier Arrives for Visit

Le Thanh Nghi, Vice-Premier and head of the government economic delegation of the Viet Nam Democratic Republic, arrived in Peking on No-

vember 29 for a visit. He was warmly welcomed at the airport by Vice-Premier Hsieh Fu-chih and other government leaders.

Later, in the afternoon, Premier Chou En-lai had a cordial talk with Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi and members of the Vietnamese economic delegation.

Vice-Premier Hsieh Fu-chih gave a banquet in honour of the Vietnamese comrades in the evening. Premier Chou En-lai was among those present. In his speech, Vice-Premier Hsieh Fu-chih congratulated the heroic Vietnamese people on their splendid victories in defending their country against U.S. imperialist aggression. He noted that U.S. imperialism was dispatching more and more troops to south Viet Nam and extending its bombing of the northern part of Viet Nam while continuing with its "peace talk" scheme. But, he said, "no matter how desperate U.S. imperialism's deathbed struggles may be and no matter what intrigues and plots it may resort to, it will surely meet with ignominious defeat in face of the firm and heroic resistance of the Vietnamese people." The Vice-Premier reaffirmed the support of the Chinese Government and people for the Vietnamese people in their fight against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi said that, whatever the cost, the people of Viet Nam would firmly carry on the struggle to smash U.S. imperialism's aggression and war expansion. He stressed that the friendship and militant solidarity between the two Parties and peoples of Viet Nam and China, formed on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, had withstood many tests and would grow stronger with each passing day. He said: "In the noble spirit of proletarian internationalism and with deep proletarian sentiments, the Communist Party, Government and fraternal people of China have been giving us all-out support, whatever the circumstances." He expressed the belief that the economic talks between the two countries would contribute to the development of solidarity between the

two peoples in their common revolutionary cause.

Cambodia Thanked for Just Stand at U.N.

In a message to Cambodian Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk on November 19, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai thanked the Royal Government of Cambodia for its resolute and fruitful struggle at the 20th Session of the U.N. General Assembly for the restoration to China of its legitimate rights and expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek elements.

By its principled stand which Prince Sihanouk has consistently maintained on the question of China's representation, Cambodia had together with other countries which stood for justice dealt a severe blow to the U.S. imperialists' anti-China activities and increased the isolation of the United States. Hailing this great victory for China and Cambodia, as well as for all countries upholding justice, the message expressed the Chinese people's admiration for Cambodia's heroism, pride in having such a comrade-in-arms and conviction that the two countries would become still more firmly united in the struggle against the No. 1 enemy of the world's peoples — U.S. imperialism — and for the defence of world peace and the thorough reform of the U.N.

More Indian Provocations

Indian armed provocations against China are continuing despite repeated warnings by the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

Intrusion Into Laigu Bridge Area.

On November 24, a serious Indian intrusion took place on the eastern sector of the Sino-Indian border. At 10:30 hours three Indian soldiers crossed the Tungmula Pass on the 1959 line of actual control and intruded into the Laigu Bridge area of China's Tibet. They were warned to withdraw by the Chinese personnel stationed at a civilian checkpost. Instead of heeding the warning, they opened fire on the Chinese personnel who were compelled to shoot back in self-defence. The three Indian intruders were killed.

In its note of protest to the Indian Embassy on November 24, the Chinese Foreign Ministry pointed out that the incident was in no way accidental and warned again that should Indian troops again make armed provocative intrusions, the Chinese side would resolutely fight back without fail.

New Delhi Told to Desist. In a note to the Indian Embassy on November 25, the Chinese Foreign Ministry informed the Indian authorities that the Chinese Government was ready to consent to India's collection of the bodies of the three dead Indian soldiers and to hand over another three Indian soldiers captured on September 26 when they crossed Tungchu La on the China-Sikkim boundary and intruded into Chinese territory. As the captives had admitted their mistakes, the Chinese Government decided to show them clemency as was the case with intruding Indian soldiers captured on previous occasions. The note called attention to the fact that although "there is personal and material evidence testifying to the intrusion and arrest of the three Indian soldiers," "the Indian side has, in the face of the iron-clad facts, refused to own up to its mistakes, and instead has made denials and even false counter-charges against China in a number of notes." The note urged the Indian Government to draw a lesson from the failure of the September 26 and November 24 intrusions and stop all its aggressive activities against China.

Indians Grateful for Leniency. On November 28, the Chinese defence troops handed over to an Indian representative the three captured soldiers — Lancenaik Santokh Singh, Sepoys Nain Singh and Tota Ram — along with their rifles and ammunition, on the Chinese side of Tungchu La. On the same day, the bodies of the three soldiers killed were also returned, along with three rifles, 43 bullets, a pair of field glasses, wrist watches and other personal belongings found on them.

The three released Indian soldiers expressed gratitude for their lenient treatment. They said that they had

(Continued on p.31.)

Full Support for D.R.V.'s Just Stand And Demands

- China condemns U.S. imperialism's escalation of its bombing of north Viet Nam.
- The people of the whole world, the American people included, stand on the side of the Vietnamese people and support their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.
- U.S. imperialism cannot save itself from being driven out of Viet Nam by expanding the war. Expand, fail, expand again, fail again . . . until final expulsion — such is the inexorable law governing the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Viet Nam.

Following is the text of the November 28 statement issued by the Chinese Foreign Ministry expressing full support for the just stand and demands of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam as set out in the D.R.V. foreign ministry statement of November 26. — Ed.

RECENTLY, U.S. imperialism has been extending the scope of its air raids on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, with U.S. aircraft continuously bombing many residential areas in the Bac Bo Delta, including those close to Hanoi, killing and wounding many peaceable inhabitants. On November 26 the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued a statement strongly protesting against and denouncing the heinous crimes of U.S. imperialism, calling on all peace-loving governments and peoples to sternly condemn the U.S. aggressors, and demanding that the U.S. Government immediately and unconditionally stop all its acts of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, end its war of aggression in south Viet Nam and withdraw all U.S. troops and arms from south Viet Nam so that the people of south Viet Nam may settle their own internal affairs. The Chinese Government and people fully support the just stand and demands of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Ever since February 7 this year, the U.S. imperialist air force has been intensifying its barbarous bombing of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, making round-the-clock raids on cities, towns, hospitals, schools and homes in north Viet Nam and incurring countless blood debts to the Vietnamese people. While sending large reinforcements to south Viet Nam, U.S. imperialism has now advanced another step in its escalation of the bombing of north Viet Nam. The aggressive claws of U.S. imperialism are gradually extending to the vicinity of Hanoi and Haiphong. Many U.S. bigwigs have openly clamoured for further extending the scope of the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. All this shows that U.S. imperialism is preparing to take a new

adventurous step in expanding its war of aggression against Viet Nam.

The U.S. bombing of north Viet Nam has been, from its inception, a means of blackmail, designed to find a way out of its defeat in south Viet Nam and, by war, to intimidate the Vietnamese people into stopping their resistance and succumbing to U.S. imperialism. However, this is just wishful thinking on the part of U.S. imperialism. Far from cowing the heroic Vietnamese people, its bombing raids against north Viet Nam have sunk it deeper and deeper into the quagmire of aggression in Viet Nam. In the period of less than a year, nearly 800 U.S. gangster planes have been shot down by the army and people in north Viet Nam. The army and people in south Viet Nam have likewise launched powerful attacks and continuously dealt the aggressors heavy blows. Recently, in particular, the South Viet Nam Liberation Army has fought even more courageously and brilliantly in the battles of Plei Me, Chu Lai, Da Nang, Bau Bang and Drang, destroying large numbers of enemy effectives and routing the U.S. First Infantry Division, which is vaunted as "a crack outfit of skilful fighters," and the First Cavalry Division, which is claimed to be an "ace" fighting unit. At the same time, the tricks of peace talks played by the Johnson Administration have been thoroughly exposed and exploded one after another. Now the Johnson Administration, instead of drawing the necessary lessons from its disastrous defeats, is continuing its war blackmail and going further along the path of expanding the war, striking a swaggering attitude though it has been beaten up. The desperate and frenzied ventures of U.S. imperialism in no way indicate that it is strong but show that it is now more helpless than ever in its war of aggression in Viet Nam.

The aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism will never change. The "escalation" of its war of aggression in Viet Nam just marks the continuous failure of its continuously expanded war. Expand, fail, expand again,

fail again . . . until final expulsion from Viet Nam — such is the inexorable law governing the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Viet Nam, a law which is independent of the subjective will of U.S. imperialism. The heroic Vietnamese people have demonstrated their invincible strength in their great struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The people of

the whole world, the American people included, stand on the side of the Vietnamese people and support their just and patriotic struggle. No matter to what frantic adventures U.S. imperialism may resort, it cannot save itself from its doom in the war in Viet Nam. Final victory will surely go to the great Vietnamese people.

Continued Persecution of Chinese Nationals

China Lodges Strongest Protest With Indonesia

Directed and organized by Indonesian Right-wing forces, hooligans have continued their violent persecution of Chinese nationals in various parts of Indonesia. The Indonesian Government cannot evade responsibility for the role played by members of the Indonesian Army in these outrages.

IN two notes dated November 26 and 27 to the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Chinese Embassy in Djakarta lodged the strongest protests with the Indonesian Government in connection with recent cases of serious persecution of Chinese nationals which were stage-managed and organized by Indonesian Right-wing forces in Ambon in Maluku, Bonthain in South Sulawesi, and in many places in Central Java.

With regard to the serious persecution of Chinese nationals in Ambon and Bonthain on November 5 and 14 respectively, the November 26 note of the Chinese Embassy demanded that the Indonesian Government adopt immediate and effective measures to put a stop to the continued persecution of Chinese nationals, severely punish the culprits in the above-mentioned incidents and those who instigated them, compensate the Chinese nationals concerned for all their losses, provide immediate relief for those Chinese nationals who are now devoid of means of livelihood, and give necessary assistance to the shops which are unable to resume business.

With regard to the recent shocking persecution of Chinese nationals in Semarang, Solo, Magelang, Pekalongan and many other counties and districts in Central Java, the November 27 note of the Chinese Embassy demanded that the Indonesian Government take immediate and effective measures to put an end to the outrageous persecution of Chinese nationals in all parts of Indonesia, punish the instigators and those who murdered Chinese nationals, give relief to the dependants of the innocent victims, speedily release those who have been unwarrantedly arrested, compensate them for all their losses and effectively guarantee their personal

safety and property. The two notes of the Chinese Embassy read in full as follows:

Note of November 26, 1965

THE Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Indonesia presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia and has the honour to state as follows with regard to major cases of serious persecution of Chinese nationals in Ambon, Bonthain and other places:

1. According to initial reports, there occurred in Ambon on November 5 serious cases of persecution of Chinese nationals by rioters organized by the Right-wing forces. They started around ten o'clock in the morning. From three to four thousand rioters, supported by armoured cars and shouting slogans vilifying the People's Republic of China, first raided Chung Hua Chung Hui, where they tore up a portrait of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Next they raided the overseas Chinese Poi Tek primary and middle school and the teachers' dormitories. Then they proceeded to raid the shops and houses of overseas Chinese one by one, smashing up all the goods and articles, damaging bicycles and burning up motorcycles and automobiles. The *National Weekly* of Ambon disclosed that "the burning generally took place in the streets," which on that day "were filled with piles of cloth, goods, tobacco and books, with the Pasar Gotong Rojong Street littered with piece-goods like carpets." These outrages continued until about three o'clock in the afternoon. Most of the shops, houses, organizations and schools of Chinese nationals in Ambon have been wrecked, causing serious losses. Many Chinese nationals have lost all means of livelihood and landed in a piteous plight.

Instead of checking the disruptive activities of the rioters, the troops and police shielded them. After the

incident, the military and government authorities of the city even said: "When the people are in a rage it is better to let them have an opportunity of expressing it. To suppress it would be even more dangerous," and so on and so forth. From what happened during and after the incident, it is perfectly clear that the military and government authorities of the city encouraged the rioters in their disruptive activities.

2. Following the large-scale persecution of Chinese nationals in Makassar on November 10, **the Chinese nationals in Bonthain, South Sulawesi, were subjected to serious persecution on November 14.** On the morning of the same day, a group of rioters organized by the Indonesian Right-wing forces, directed by their ringleader and carrying clubs and sharp knives, raided shops and houses of Chinese nationals one by one. When they entered the shops, the rioters smashed up or looted things and even beat up the Chinese nationals. Afterwards they broke into the living quarters and took all the beds, beddings, clothes, furniture and even cooking utensils out to the streets, where they burnt them. Some of them went to the length of pouring kerosene on to rice and dropping soap into drinking wells. Some shops and residences were raided three or four times by the rioters until all properties were wrecked. At the same time, the overseas Chinese schools also suffered serious damage.

According to preliminary information, after the ransack most of the overseas Chinese in Bonthain have nothing left in their houses and are deprived of food and clothing.

All the time the disruptive activities of the rioters were going on, from seven to twelve o'clock in the morning of November 14, **there were troops and police patrolling in the streets but they did nothing to check them.**

3. It has been gathered that after the shops of Chinese nationals in Pare Pare and Bulukomba, South Sulawesi, were blackmailed and ransacked by hooligans on November 13, their commodities are all gone, their business is spoiled and most of them are unable to resume business.

The Chinese Embassy expresses utmost indignation at the series of outrages committed by the Indonesian Right-wing forces in disregard of international law, which seriously damage the proper rights and interests of the Chinese nationals and menace their personal safety. The Chinese Embassy hereby lodges the strongest protest with the Indonesian Government and demands that it adopt immediate and effective measures to put a stop to the continued persecution of Chinese nationals, severely punish the culprits in the above-mentioned incidents and those who instigated them, compensate the Chinese nationals concerned for all their losses, provide immediate relief for those Chinese nationals who are now devoid of means of livelihood and give necessary assistance to the shops which are unable to resume business. The Embassy hopes to

get a quick and satisfactory reply from the Indonesian Government.

Owing to communications difficulties, the Embassy is now in no position to get full information about the persecution of Chinese nationals in the above-mentioned places, and it reserves the right to raise further demands in the future.

The Embassy avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the assurances of its highest consideration.

Note of November 27, 1965

THE Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Indonesia presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia and has the honour to state the following:

(1) Since October 1965, **serious outrages of persecution of overseas Chinese have occurred one after another in Semarang, Solo, Magelang, Pekalongan and many other counties and districts in Central Java.**

(2) **The properties of overseas Chinese have been severely damaged.** After its arrival in Solo on October 22, the Regiment of Paratroop Commando of the Indonesian Army (R.P.K.A.D.) paraded in armoured cars and trucks in the main streets of the city. Shielded by these military cars, the organized Right-wing hooligans wantonly smashed up and burnt down shops and residences of Chinese nationals along the streets. Of many of the houses of Chinese nationals on Djalan Warung Pelem only broken walls are left, and all properties have been reduced to ashes. It is a horrible sight. On the night of October 25, hooligans also burnt down Chung Hua Chung Hui and the Chung Hua School in Kebumen. On the morning of October 26, hooligans in the city and its vicinity again assembled and went in groups to smash up shops and residences of Chinese nationals. None of the houses and factories of Chinese nationals on Djalan Kolopaking was spared. More than 90 per cent of the Chinese nationals in the city suffered extremely serious losses, and there are quite a number of people who have been thus rendered propertyless and homeless. Eight of the overseas Chinese organizations and schools were burnt down or completely wrecked.

(3) **The personal safety of Chinese nationals is seriously threatened.** Between the end of October and the middle of November, over 40 Chinese nationals were unwarrantedly arrested by troops or police in Semarang, Pekalongan, Purwodadi, Salatiga, Sragen, Tjepu, Jogdjakarta, and Solo of Central Java, and over 20 of them are still in custody, including many responsible officials of the overseas Chinese organizations in various places. Frame-up charges were brought against them, and they have time and again been unwarrantedly interrogated. Many have even been beaten up or cruelly tortured. In the dead of the night of October

29, the Regiment of Paratroop Commando of the Army forcibly broke into and searched the Hua Ing Middle School in Semarang and brazenly insulted the teachers and students, abusing them as "China dogs" and savagely threatening them with the remarks, "If we fail, we'll kill you first" and "when time comes, we'll kill you all, women as well as men."

On November 10, the residence of the Chinese national Oei Tjong Kwi in Djepara County was searched by the Regiment of Paratroop Commando of the Army, and Oei Tjong Kwi himself was taken away. After "interrogation" a document was issued him proving him to be innocent. But when he was going home from Bangsri under the escort of the police, a gang of hooligans, with weapons in their hands, blocked his way, knocked him down, and then poured kerosene on him and burnt him to death. On November 15, the Chinese national Liem Dioen Kwang and his son Liem Djin Ho were kidnapped in Solo by a gang of hooligans during the curfew and then brutally killed in a pasture near by.

It is clear from all the above that the outrageous persecution of the Chinese nationals stage-managed by the Indonesian Right-wing forces in Central Java has reached serious proportions in its cruelty. It must be stressed that the Embassy has repeatedly sent notes to the Indonesian Government urging it to put a speedy and effective stop to the persecution of Chinese nationals in various parts of Indonesia. However, up to now we have not received any effectual reply, what is more, the persecution of Chinese nationals by the

Right-wing forces is daily widening in scope and their outrageous actions are becoming still more rampant. **In Semarang, Solo and Magelang, Central Java, the Regiment of Paratroop Commando of the Army of Indonesia has gone to the length of supporting the hooligans openly and with armed force, so that the latter are emboldened to do whatever they like. This fully testifies to the role played by the troops of the Indonesian Army in the outrageous persecution of Chinese nationals. For this the Indonesian Government has the unshirkable responsibility.**

The Chinese Embassy hereby lodges the strongest protest with the Indonesian Government and demands that it take immediate and effective measures to put an end to the outrageous persecution of Chinese nationals in all parts of Indonesia, punish the instigators and those who murdered Chinese nationals, give relief to the dependants of the innocent victims, speedily release the Chinese nationals who have been unwarrantedly arrested, compensate the Chinese nationals concerned for all their losses and effectively safeguard the personal safety and property of the Chinese nationals.

Because of communications difficulties in various parts of Indonesia, the Chinese Embassy is now still in no position to have full information about the serious persecution of Chinese nationals and their losses, and it reserves the right to raise further demands.

The Embassy avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the assurances of its highest consideration.

U.N. Has No Right to Discuss Korean Question

THE United Nations is again ready to begin its illegal discussion of the "Korean question" at its 20th General Assembly. As usual, the so-called "United Nations Commission on the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" has published an "annual report" in defence of the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression against Korea.

The "report" which is full of fabrications gives a false picture of the present situation in south Korea from beginning to end and tries to turn things upside down. Under the fascist tyranny of the U.S. occupation army and the Pak Jung Hi clique, south Korea has now been turned into an absolute colonial prison. The newspapers in south Korea admit that the situation there today could not be found even under Hitler's tyrannical rule. But the "report" says that the "representative government" in south Korea has developed. As a result of greedy plunder by U.S. monopoly capital and insatiable extortions from the people by the

puppet regime, the national industry in south Korea has been ruined, while its rural economy has been severely damaged and unemployment and starving people stalk the land. The "report," however, says that the economy in south Korea has made improvements and has been stabilized. It is by such clumsy means that the "United Nations Commission on the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" tries to hoodwink world opinion and serve U.S. imperialism. But because its lies are too glaring and completely ignore the people's most elementary power of judgment and thinking, the "report" has done a disservice to U.S. imperialism. The more such "reports" are published, the more exposed will be the ugly features of U.S. imperialism which uses the United Nations for aggression against Korea.

It is now more than ten years since the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed. But the U.S. aggressor troops are still hanging on in south Korea under

the flag of the United Nations. They have never stopped their provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Nor have they stopped directing the south Korean puppet regime to obstruct by every means possible the peaceful reunification of Korea. Facts have proved completely that U.S. imperialism is the most vicious aggressor and the chief criminal in sabotaging the reunification of Korea. The "report" of the "United Nations Commission on the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" has completely suppressed these obvious facts and has shifted the responsibility for the failure of Korea's reunification on to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. From this, people can see once again to what depths the United Nations controlled by U.S. imperialism has sunk as well as the criminal designs of U.S. imperialism which uses this organization for its aggressive activities.

Although they suffered heavy blows on the Korean battlefield, the U.S. aggressors have never given up their wild dream to invade the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The "United Nations Commission on the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," which is an American tool, is constantly calling for "U.N. supervised elections" with a view to extending the criminal rule of the south Korean puppet regime to north Korea under the signboard of the United Nations so that the whole of Korea may be turned into a U.S. colony and military base. The United States has just made the south Korean puppet regime conclude the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" with the Japanese Government. This war "treaty," which is first of all directed at Korea, declares on the strength of illegal U.N. documents that

"it is confirmed that the Government of the Republic of Korea is the only lawful government in Korea." It is not difficult to imagine that some day the U.S. imperialists will, in collusion with the Japanese militarists, launch a new war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the U.N. signboard. Such is the wolfish ambition of U.S. imperialism.

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on November 23 condemning the "report" of the "United Nations Commission on the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and justly demanding that the United Nations must revoke all the "resolutions" concerning the "Korean question" it had adopted under duress by the United States, dissolve the "United Nations Commission on the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and desist henceforth from meddling in the Korean question. The statement also demanded that the U.S. aggressor troops flying the U.N. flag get out of south Korea immediately and that the Korean question be settled by the Korean people themselves. The Chinese people resolutely support the solemn and correct stand of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We always hold that the United Nations, as an aggressor and a belligerent party, has no right whatever to discuss the Korean question. Any resolution on this question adopted by the United Nations, which is a tool used by U.S. imperialism for aggression, is illegal and therefore null and void.

(Abridged translation of "Renmin Ribao's" December 1 editorial)

March On Washington

American People Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism

INTIMIDATION, repression and persecution on the part of the U.S. reactionaries notwithstanding, an unparalleled and growing mass movement against Johnson's war in Viet Nam is sweeping over the United States and linking up with similar struggles in other countries to form a worldwide wave of protest against U.S. imperialism's policy of aggression and war.

It began in February this year when people in more than 30 U.S. cities came out on to the streets to protest against the wanton U.S. air attacks on the northern part of Viet Nam. Since then, demonstrations and other forms of protest have continued without let-up. In April, 25,000 people made the first march on Washing-

ton to oppose the Viet Nam war. Others joined the struggle when the Johnson Administration announced at the end of July its decision to increase the number of U.S. troops in south Viet Nam. In mid October, a nationwide protest movement lasted for three days, pushing the struggle to a new high. In the meantime, Washington kept on pouring men into south Viet Nam, bringing the number of aggressor troops there to 165,700 by mid November. In direct proportion, American casualties also skyrocketed; according to U.S. press reports, in one week in November they surpassed the weekly average of Americans killed during the war of aggression against Korea.

The reaction of the American people has been immediate and strong. On November 20, for the third time in two months, 10,000 people in Berkeley, California, marched seven miles to the Oakland Army Terminal, a staging point for U.S. troops bound for Southeast Asia, to voice their opposition to the war. One old lady, an octogenarian, who joined the parade in an invalid-chair, held a placard which read "My son died in vain. Don't fight! Go to prison!"

In November alone, three American citizens burnt themselves in protest against the dirty war in Viet Nam. They were 31-year-old Norman R. Morrison, who did so under the window of Defence Secretary McNamara's office in the Pentagon; 22-year-old Roger LaPorte, in front of the United Nations Building in New York; Mrs. Celene Jankowski, in front of her home in South Bend, Indiana.

It Is the People Who Are Really Strong

On November 27, people from more than 40 states held another mammoth protest march on Washington. Preliminary figures released by the organizers show that close to 30,000 people joined the march on the White House and some 50,000 took part in a protest rally in front of the Washington monument. The White House was heavily besieged. Old ladies in wheel-chairs, a man walking on crutches, mothers with babies in prams, World War II veterans, workers, intellectuals, whites and Negroes alike braved the rain and assembled in front of the White House where they packed solidly into all the avenues. "The crush was so heavy," UPI reported, "that a little more than an hour after picketing began, newly arriving demonstrators could not get within six blocks of the White House." Some 120 Canadians rushed from Ontario to take part in the demonstration which was also joined by 800 representatives of 140 peace organizations who had suspended a meeting of the National Peace Congress they were attending.

The demonstrators' hatred for the aggressor was as strong as their deep respect for the fighters against aggression. There was a striking banner that caricatured Johnson and called him a hypocrite; there was a poster which read "Hey, Hey, L.B.J., how many kids have you killed today?" The banner of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the national flag of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam were carried during the march.

. . . And the Reactionaries Who Do Not Have Much Strength

All the police forces in the capital were mobilized "to maintain order." The Washington authorities had seen to it that leaders of fascist groups, such as the Nazis, the Ku Klux Klan and the "Hells Angels Motor-cycling Club," had the "freedom" to hold "counter-demonstrations" and "counter-rallies." A person in Nazi uniform was chased by demonstrators who drove him out of their ranks. The police gave protection to one

Nazi and arrested a demonstrator who ripped off the swastika armband the Nazi wore.

Johnson, who was at his ranch in Texas, shortly after he learnt of the plans for the November 27 march, designated November 28 as a "National Day of Dedication and Prayer" to act, in the words of one U.S. Congressman, as a "counter-balance" to the influence of the march.

The American People Are Not Alone

People in many countries joined in the angry denunciation. New Zealanders held demonstrations in four cities, including the capital, Wellington, where the march on parliament was described as the biggest ever held in the past two decades. The marchers' demand was for an independent foreign policy for their country and the withdrawal of New Zealand troops from south Viet Nam.

In Paris, more than 3,000 young people gathered at the Chatelet Metro Station on November 26 and started to march through the busy streets, to the cheers and applause of the onlookers.

In Stockholm, angry demonstrators hit the American Embassy with snowballs and burnt a number of American flags while calling on the U.S. imperialists to get out of Viet Nam.

London and eight other cities held similar demonstrations which were part of the "Viet Nam Week" activities beginning in the British Isles from November 21.

To show solidarity with the American people's march on Washington, demonstrations took place in a number of West German cities. In Bonn, demonstrators posted up outside the railway station photos showing U.S. outrages in south Viet Nam and the heroic struggle of the south Vietnamese people. In Cologne, they collected signatures to a protest letter addressed to the U.S. President.

In Rome, it was a torchlight parade; 15,000 Italians were joined by one uniformed U.S. marine and some American civilians. In a dozen other Italian cities, thousands of people protested.

In San Jose, Costa Rica, demonstrators marched through the main streets of the city demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Viet Nam.

The slogans which appeared in these demonstrations express the sentiments of the people of the world. Some of them were:

Paris: Johnson assassin!

Wellington: This is an unjust war! In the name of freedom? Dictatorship! In the name of peace? War! In the name of humanity? Napalm!

London: Yankee warmongers, out, out, out! American fascists, out, out, out! Yankee imperialists, out, out, out! Yankee murderers, out, out, out!

Onward, American People!

THE mounting tide of the American people's struggle against the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam is shaking Washington. Tens of thousands of American citizens on November 27 took part in a protest march and demonstration on an unprecedentedly large scale in the capital of the United States, strongly opposing the Johnson Administration's policy of aggression in Viet Nam. This is a heroic action; it is an indication of the unprecedented awakening of broad sections of the American people as well as their growing strength.

A Slap in Lyndon Johnson's Face

The gigantic march on Washington has taken place at a time when the Johnson Administration is working overtime to plot the extension of its war of aggression in Viet Nam in order to avert defeat. Johnson has declared time and again that his policy of aggression in Viet Nam has "wide public support" in the United States. This rubbish for fooling the people has been discredited long ago. Now, the tens of thousands of demonstrators from more than 40 states have again given Johnson a slap in the face.

The war of aggression waged by U.S. imperialism in Viet Nam is an unjust war. It is diametrically opposed to the vital interests of the American people. To carry out aggression, U.S. ruling circles are throwing billions of dollars that they have wrung from the American people into the bottomless pit of the war in south Viet Nam. And for the same purpose, they have sent well over 100,000 young Americans thousands of miles from home to serve as cannon-fodder. How can the American people fail to rise to oppose this aggressive policy of the Johnson Administration which has brought calamity not only to the Vietnamese people but to themselves as well? How can Johnson and his kind expect that such a dirty war, which they have launched, will have the support of the American people? As the U.S. Progressive Labour Party has pointed out in its statement issued in early November: "U.S. citizens in ever-increasing numbers are coming to see that this war of extermination is similar to Hitler's wars of extermination. . . . Many are rapidly concluding that the war is not in their interests, but benefits only a small number of industrialists, their generals, and their state apparatus." The more the United States expands its war of aggression against Viet Nam, the sharper will become its conflict with the vital interests of the American people. The exceptionally huge Washington demonstration shows

that the American people can no longer tolerate the Johnson Administration's policy of escalating its war of aggression against Viet Nam.

Solidarity With Vietnamese People

More and more American people have come to realize not only that their interests and those of the U.S. reactionary clique are irreconcilable but also that their interests are in accord with those of the Vietnamese people who are the victims of aggression. The Johnson Administration alleges that the United States sends troops to south Viet Nam in order to "fight aggression," while the American people are saying loudly that "the United States is the aggressor." The Johnson Administration wants to plant the stars and stripes on Vietnamese territory. The American people, on their part, have held aloft in Washington the flag of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the national flag of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. This shows that broad sections of the American people, instead of ranging themselves with the reactionary groups in their own country, stand on the side of the Vietnamese people. From this it can also be seen that the anti-war movement which is now developing in the United States is vastly different from the past peace movement there. It does not stop at demanding peace in general; the spearhead of the struggle is definitely directed against the U.S. ruling circles' policies of aggression and war. That is why the mounting American people's anti-war movement has made Washington authorities so uneasy and alarmed.

Two U.S.A.s

There have always been two United States of America on the continent of North America: one represented by Morgan, Rockefeller, Dulles, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, McNamara and their kind, and the other represented by the American people. As U.S. imperialism feverishly pushes ahead with its policies of aggression and war abroad, and as it exploits the labouring people more harshly and clamps down fascist rule at home, the dividing line between the two United States of America has become clearer and their conflict sharper. The past year in particular witnessed the drastic development of various kinds of contradictions in the United States and tremendous changes on the U.S. domestic scene. In August of this year, massive Negro struggles

against violence broke out in such industrial cities as Los Angeles and Chicago. In these struggles, the American Negroes broke away from the control of the Right-wingers at the top, repudiated the doctrine of non-violence and began to take the road of meeting violence with violence. Now, the struggle between the American people and the U.S. ruling circles around the Viet Nam question has also entered a new phase. The American Negroes' fight against violence and the American people's struggle against the war of aggression in Viet Nam are influencing each other and are alternatively coming to the fore. **They are gradually merging into a torrential tide pounding more and more heavily at the reactionary rule of the U.S. monopolist groups.**

A Part of International Anti-U.S. United Front

The American people's struggle is a very hard one. Since U.S. imperialism wants to dominate the world, committing aggression and launching wars everywhere, it will inevitably intensify its attacks on the American people in order to consolidate its rear. U.S. monopoly capital has constantly strengthened its state apparatus, and by relying on the army, the police, the courts, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other means of suppression, and on the undisguised rule of violence, has tried hard to strangle the resistance of the American people and sever their ties with the revolutionary people of the world. But the **reactionary domestic and foreign policies of U.S. imperialism** have brought about

changes in a direction contrary to its own wishes. U.S. imperialism is committing aggression and making itself the enemy of the peoples everywhere. The result of this can only be to enable the American people to win the greatest number of friends, and their struggle is thus linked more closely with the struggle of the people of the world. The Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism is a support to the American people, as are the anti-U.S. struggles of the Congolese (L) people and the Dominican people. Every struggle against U.S. imperialism, no matter in what part of the world it takes place, is a direct support to the American people. In the same way, every struggle of the American people, whether it is the struggle against the war of aggression in Viet Nam or the Negroes' fight against violence or for the right to live, is a blow to U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of the people of the world, and is a support to the people of all countries. **The American people's struggle is an important component part of the international anti-U.S. united front. The people of the world, the American people included, can definitely smash the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war so long as they enhance their unity and persevere in their struggle. Onward, American people!**

The American people will certainly triumph and U.S. imperialism will certainly be defeated.

(*"Renmin Ribao's"* editorial, November 29, 1965.)

New Leaders of the C.P.S.U. Preach Soviet-U.S. Co-operation for World Domination

- **A new Soviet book lavishly praises the Soviet Government's perfidious activities of colluding with the United States.**
- **It declares that the Soviet policy of all-round co-operation with the United States remains, and begs the latter to conduct "fruitful" negotiations with the Soviet Union.**

THE *U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A.—Their Political and Economic Relations* is the title of a book published this year in the Soviet Union to preach the revisionists' reactionary viewpoint on Soviet-U.S. co-operation for world domination.

Printed by the "Science Publishing House" in Moscow, this volume by V.A. Valkov was approved for publication by the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. The 396-page book consists of an introduction, seven chapters and a conclusion.

It tirelessly preaches the "major significance" of Soviet-U.S. co-operation, saying that co-operation between "two mighty powers," the Soviet Union and the United States, is not only "in accord with the interests of the Soviet and American peoples" but "is vitally necessary for the destiny of all mankind." The book advertises the view similar to that of the resolution of the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union by saying, "improvement of relations between two great powers, the Soviet Union and the United States of America, which carry a special responsibility for the fate of universal peace, can help deci-

sively in bringing about a healthy international situation."

The book stresses that "the policy of the U.S.S.R. aimed at establishing all-round co-operation with the U.S.A. is invariable."

The Soviet Union and the United States are urged to show their "goodwill and a sense of their high responsibility for the destiny of mankind."

To defend the Khrushchov revisionists' line of Soviet-U.S. co-operation for domination of the world, the book openly distorts historical facts by saying that "the history of Soviet-U.S. political and economic relations in the 1917-41 period shows that the Soviet state, from the very first days of its existence, had consistently adopted the policy of all-round co-operation with the United States."

The proposals which the Khrushchov revisionist group has more than once put forward directly to the U.S. Government to improve political and economic relations are given great publicity. The book says: "It is well known, for example, that in January 1956 the Soviet Government came out with the proposal for the conclusion of a treaty of friendship and co-operation between the Soviet Union and the United States. This proposal was also contained in a message of the Soviet Government to the President of the United States in December 1957. In addition, on June 2, 1958, the Soviet Government addressed to the U.S. Government a proposal concerning the development of trade on the basis of mutual benefit and equality." "[Soviet] orders for equipment and various materials in the United States, when an appropriate agreement between the two sides is reached, could amount to several thousand million dollars over the next few years." "Apart from this, the Soviet proposal envisages the possibility of purchasing licenses and inviting American specialists to work in Soviet enterprises as consultants in the manufacture of certain synthetic materials and in acquainting Soviet specialists with the manufacture of these materials and of articles made of them; the possibility of acquainting the American specialists with the accomplishments of the Soviet Union in this field, and organizing meetings between U.S. and Soviet scientists and specialists to discuss problems of the manufacture of synthetic materials, and exhibitions of samples of these materials, and articles made of them. The proposal stipulates that Soviet and U.S. scientists may take part in each other's work in scientific-research institutes with a view to exchanging experience and jointly studying new forms of synthetic materials and working out technological processes."

To show the "possibility" of Soviet-U.S. co-operation, the book also enumerates the joint actions taken by the Soviet Union and the United States in the United Nations since 1959 and instances of their mutual accommodation and collaboration. "Indicators of the possibility of business-like co-operation," it says, "are, for example, the drawing up of a joint draft resolution for the United

Nations for general and complete disarmament (November 1959), the joint resolution in the United Nations on the use of cosmic space for peaceful purposes (December 1959), the joint Soviet-U.S. proposal on principles governing disarmament introduced at the 16th Session of the U.N. General Assembly and the agreement on the use of the Antarctic exclusively for peaceful purposes" and "the signing in Washington on January 27, 1958, of a Soviet-U.S. agreement on questions of culture, technology and education and the agreement for scientific-technological and cultural exchanges in the next few years." "Exchange on the largest possible scale in the fields of science, technology, education and culture and in other fields is stipulated in the agreement for 1964-65 signed in Moscow on February 22, 1964. It provides for exchanges and visits in the fields of science, technology, and scientific-technological research, industry, transport, civil engineering, agriculture, public health and medicine, education, art, sports, tourism as well as exchange of publications, exhibitions, and radio and television programmes. The agreement emphasizes that both sides attach great importance to the continuation and development of contacts and exchanges in various fields. The hope was expressed in the agreement that these exchanges would contribute to the cause of enhancing the co-operation and mutual understanding of the two peoples and would in a considerable measure help to improve the relations between the two countries. The signing of the consular convention in Moscow on June 1, 1964, is a helpful step in the normalization and improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations."

The infamous U.S.S.R.-U.S.-U.K. treaty for a partial ban on nuclear tests is lauded profusely. The conclusion of this treaty and the resolution reached on the basis of an understanding between the Soviet Union and the United States and unanimously adopted at the 18th Session of the U.N. General Assembly in October 1963 against placing in orbit around the earth any object carrying nuclear weapons or any other means of mass destruction, the book declares, "meet the interest of all mankind, help to ease international tension, improve relations between various nations including the Soviet Union and the United States, create conditions necessary for enhancing trust among nations with different social-economic systems, that is, for new steps towards a healthier international atmosphere."

The book complains about the refusal by the U.S. ruling circles to grant the Khrushchov revisionists the favour they sought, and blames the United States for failing to "co-operate" with the Soviet Union as closely as the latter desired. "It is not the fault of the Soviet Union that the favourable possibilities of U.S.-Soviet co-operation have not been exploited," it says.

At the end of the book, the author heaps praise on "the more far-sighted and sober-minded personnel of the influential circles in the United States" and hopes that the U.S. Government will follow "a policy of seeking ways and means of conducting fruitful negotiations with the Soviet Union."

"Burning the Wild Bull to Death"

— Guerrilla Warfare on the Plain —

by YANG CHENG-WU

This is the second half of the memoirs of the Commander of the Central Hopei Military Area, one of the anti-Japanese base areas in north China during the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45). The article tells how the Chinese people applied Chairman Mao Tse-tung's teachings on people's war to defeat the invaders. The first half appeared in our No. 47 issue.— Ed.

Destroying Enemy Strongholds

In summer 1943, as the struggle intensified and our policies in various fields became increasingly effective, our forces were no longer highly dispersed; they began to concentrate for action. To avoid being routed unit by unit, the Japanese invaders were compelled to draw their forces together. Furthermore, they adopted a policy of launching offensives for the purpose of defence and made incessant attacks on us. Seizing this opportunity, we immediately switched to the struggle to recover and expand our base areas.

As Chairman Mao pointed out:

All places under enemy control are enemy, and not guerrilla, base areas, and obviously cannot be transformed into guerrilla base areas unless the enemy is defeated. Unless we repulse the enemy's attacks and defeat him, even places held by the guerrillas will come under enemy control, and then it will be impossible to establish base areas.

We strictly observed the spirit of this directive throughout the entire struggle to restore and expand our base areas. Guerrillas organized at the county and district level — forces seasoned in bitterly fought struggles in various military sub-areas, and militiamen in vast numbers, led by the sub-area's regular forces, converged on Japanese-occupied areas in joint operations. The militiamen attacked over a wide area to destroy blockading enemy trenches and communication lines under Japanese control, and to besiege, harass and attack Japanese and puppet strongholds. Armed working teams penetrated deep into the rear of the enemy's occupied areas to hit at the small enemy bands engaged in harassing activities. They also roused and organized the masses and worked to win over or disintegrate puppet forces and puppet organizations. Our main forces, meanwhile, carried on active operations against

enemy strongholds and enemy lines of communications, assaulting fortified points and crushing their garrisons or ambushing enemy troops on the move. By these means, in whichever direction we spearheaded our attack, the enemy was caught in some sort of encirclement. We utilized the favourable condition that the people were on our side and that we enjoyed absolute political superiority to blockade the enemy, deceive and mislead him so that he found himself in fact deaf and blind; then we would deal him a crushing blow. In this way we gained the initiative in the guerrilla war on the central Hopei plain. In the course of that war, the people performed miracles.

The Japanese invaders had boasted that their strongholds and blockhouses were "impregnable" and that the "few rifles of the native Eighth Route Army were powerless against them." Their strongholds and blockhouses were indeed heavily fortified. Usually several storeys high, these strongholds had solidly built underground foundations and were protected on all sides by walls, trenches, minefields, barbed wire entanglements and gun emplacements giving well coordinated crossfire. But when the people and their armed forces gave full play to their resourcefulness in the struggle, these much-vaunted "impregnable" fortresses were simply blasted to pieces by those "few rifles."

Our well-known "axe attack" sent shivers down the spine of many a Japanese. When a number of carpenters were ordered to work in an enemy fort, our men made their way in dressed as carpenters and armed with axes. When night fell, they killed the garrison in a surprise attack and seized the fort.

Attacks in various disguises were employed with amazing ingenuity. Exploiting the contradictions among our enemies and their weaknesses, we sometimes donned Japanese uniforms to attack their puppets, and at other times, put on puppet uniforms to attack the Japanese. At still other times, we appeared dressed as a group of Japanese or puppet troops to attack another group of the enemy. Our enemies grew so confused that they fell into our traps more often than not.

We also made extensive use of our "connections" within the ranks of the puppet troops and puppet

organizations and co-ordinated our actions with them in attacking enemy strongpoints. Sometimes in dealing with wavering enemy units in isolated blockhouses or strongholds we exploited the awe which our victories aroused in our enemies and combined political offensives with military encirclement and threats of destruction to force the enemy to retreat or surrender.

Our guerrillas thought up all kinds of tricks to hit the enemy on the move.

The Japanese invaders were not only fierce as tigers, but also sly as foxes. To guard against ambushes by our men, they forced the local people to level everything on both sides of the highways and in the direct vicinity of their strongholds so as to give them a long, clear field of view. But even this failed to save them from attack. Once, some of our men disguised as a funeral procession, and with a machine-gun concealed in a specially made coffin, came right up to a group of the enemy on an open road and finished them off. On another occasion, enemy soldiers were lured out of their fort by the sight of a fake wedding party and were shot down. Such surprise attacks made the enemy even more jittery and cautious. They would start a wild search at the sight of a single intruder. Then they imagined that they could secure their safety by not allowing a single Chinese to get near them, but even this precaution proved useless. Our men, aided by the local people, would dig foxholes overnight on both sides of an enemy road, and then as he marched up let him have it with bayonets and hand-grenades. In autumn, tall crops provided "green curtains" everywhere in the fields, and, our guerrillas took full advantage of this cover. It was open season for hunting and attacking the enemy. At such times, as an old Chinese saying has it, "grass and trees all look like hostile troops" and the invaders were scared out of their wits.

More and more the Japanese invaders became convinced that the main cause of their defeats was "the Chinese mob making trouble." So fevered was their imagination that they invented the so-called "movement for new citizens," the taking of the "anti-communist oath," and the combining of villages for mutual responsibility — all for the purpose of getting the people over to their side. Preparing to put these ideas into operation, they picked on Jenchiu and Kaoyang to serve as a "demonstration area." They tried to terrorize the 30,000 people there into submission and turn them into "new citizens" loyal to the Imperial Army. They used the most atrocious methods, carrying out their threats to destroy patriots by starvation, by burying them alive, drowning them in wells, cutting their hearts out or decapitating them and then putting the severed heads on public exhibition. Many villagers were starved to death and countless numbers were butchered in cold blood. The Japanese ordered the local people to maintain what they called a "human line" along the 60-li Jenchiu-Kaoyang highway, posting a sentinel at every ten paces in order to keep a constant watch on our forces and block our activities. But in face of the indomitable people of central Hopei all such enemy

schemes were simply "lifting a rock to crush his own foot." When we had full knowledge of the enemies' movements, we went into action. Late one night, our troops crossed the "human line," entered a village in this "demonstration area," and set an ambush. The following afternoon, a Japanese company and two companies of puppet troops strutted through this village on their return from a military mission. We let the puppets in the lead pass. But when the Japanese company entered the village, mines and hand-grenades burst on them like a storm while our machine-guns and rifles went into action. More than half the Japanese troops were finished off. The puppets likewise fell into our ambush and laid down their arms.

The complete bankruptcy of the "movement for new citizens" eloquently proved the truth of Chairman Mao's thesis that the nature of the war and the attitude of the people is the fundamental factor deciding the outcome of a war.

The victories we won one after another further encouraged the masses to support the war and take an active part in it themselves. Towards the end of 1943, mass guerrilla warfare had developed to such an extent that a single gunshot would bring militiamen rushing from every direction to help our army wipe out the enemy. By this time we had considerably more room for manoeuvre as we had smashed the enemy policy of cutting our base area into segments. When the central Hopei plain turned green in the spring breezes of 1944, the Japanese invaders were compelled to switch from "joint defence within a county" to "joint defence by several counties." Meanwhile, our army too kept on expanding the scale of its operations as we grew in strength, changing from co-ordinated operations by forces (guerrillas, militiamen and regulars) in one military sub-area to co-ordinated operations of the main forces of a number of military sub-areas. We continued to step up these offensives and at some places, we were able to clear an entire area of enemy strongholds. By the time 1944 saw its first snow, the whole vast area of countryside from the Peiping-Hankow Railway in the west to the Peiping-Taming highway in the east, from the Taching River in the north to the Tsangchow-Shihchiachuang highway in the south, had virtually become a unified whole.

This rapid expansion was achieved on the basis of continuous consolidation of the base areas. As Chairman Mao pointed out:

At the same time, we must not forget the consolidation of the base areas, the chief task being to arouse and organize the masses and to train guerrilla units and local armed forces. Such consolidation is needed for maintaining protracted warfare and also for expansion, and in its absence energetic expansion is impossible. . . . The correct principle is expansion with consolidation. . . .

Guided by this directive, the Party organizations and army in central Hopei made it a rule to take up the work of consolidation as their main task as soon as the

base area had expanded to some extent. Further expansion would be considered only when the newly added places had been substantially consolidated. Consolidation was always combined with expansion. In some places, we sought consolidation through expansion; at others, expansion through consolidation. When our troops arrived in a place, our Party and government personnel as well as workers in people's organizations would immediately go to work on all fronts — arousing the masses, weeding out traitors and spies, establishing Party and government organizations, reducing rents and interests, organizing mutual-help and mutual-relief among the local people, enlarging the local militia and developing tunnel warfare. The troops, meanwhile, were given military and political training. This was done on a rotating basis, while some trained, the rest were in action. Every village was turned in this way into a fortified castle. Thousands of men with one heart were strong enough to shake the mountains. The moment our troops arrived, villagers would emerge from underground hiding places to welcome us, vying to give us their best food. We were treated like sons and brothers. When we took our leave for a further advance, we invariably found our ranks swelled by new recruits — young men with big red paper rosettes of honour pinned on their chests. The thorough rousing of the people and continuous expansion of the militia gave wings to our army, and provided an inexhaustible supply of manpower. That was why even when our base area was being constantly expanded, we could still concentrate our main forces for military operations. We gained more initiative. Even though the battle still seasawed in some places, the set trend was that when the enemy rose, we did not fall; but when we rose, the enemy was sure to fall. When we paused in our advance, we were as steady as Taishan Mountain; when we advanced, nothing could stop us.

The process of recovering and expanding the base area was at the same time a process of overcoming conservatism and of reinforcing the idea of daring to win. Chairman Mao said:

Whether originating in the desire for an easy life or in over-estimation of the enemy's strength, conservatism can only bring losses in the War of Resistance and is harmful to guerrilla warfare and to the base areas themselves.

Overcoming conservatism became all the more important as the struggle in central Hopei was ruthless in the extreme and, at first, there was a wide gap in the relative strength of the enemy and ourselves resulting from the enemy's "May 1 Mopping-Up Campaign." Overcoming conservatism was essentially a question of turning our commanders into men of great insight and courage, men capable of a keen understanding of the overall situation in the war. Commanders in this struggle had to be able to see beyond the obvious fact that the enemy was capable of acting with atrocious cruelty, and understand the essence of the matter, that is, the inevitability of his defeat because the war he

had started was unjust and barbarous, and because Japan was a small country with a shortage of manpower and meagre support. Armed with this understanding, commanders would be bold in rousing the masses in a big way to wage armed struggle no matter how ruthless enemy repression might be; they would be ready to fight back against a stronger enemy force, and dare to march into the rear of the enemy's occupied areas even in the midst of enemy "mopping-up" campaigns. They would be full of confidence and prepared to fight and win even against great odds.

In the struggle in central Hopei, correct and timely Party leadership prevented us from being impatient and reckless when we found ourselves confronted by an enemy much superior to us in strength, and checked us from taking rash action and underestimating the enemy when we were victorious. Moreover, from beginning to end, it had firmly opposed the Right conservative ideas which some of us had and which held us back from daring to arouse the people in every way to fight the enemy. It was thanks to this that we were able fairly rapidly to begin to change the grave situation caused by the enemy's "May 1 Mopping-Up Campaign," and to make good use of every favourable circumstance to advance our struggle. In the autumn of 1943, the enemy transferred considerable forces from our area to reinforce his mopping-up campaign in the Peiyueh Region. Taking advantage of this withdrawal as well as the "green curtain" of the crops, we immediately launched a large-scale offensive in which we forced the enemy out and captured more than 1,000 strongholds and blockhouses. In the spring of 1944, we again seized every opportunity given by the enemy's spring "mopping-up" campaign to wrest over 500 strongholds and blockhouses from him. When the next "green curtain" grew up, our offensive had developed on such a scale that in some places our attacks were spearheaded against cities and big towns. This was a tremendous encouragement to the masses. They stepped up their support for the war and were ready to join us in the march to the victorious tomorrow.

Symphony of Victory

The logic of war is that we must first traverse the stony path of war before we reach the smooth road leading to victory. (Mao Tse-tung)

In the winter of 1944, the Japanese were being hard hit by the armed forces and the people of the liberated areas and were on the verge of collapse. But they still made frantic attempts to avert the end. In an effort to retain their hold on the important cities and towns in central Hopei, and on the main communication lines, they moved large numbers of puppet "pacification troops" and stationed them along the Peiping-Hankow Railway in the area north of the Taching River, and the mountainous region in the west. From there they conducted a series of "mopping-up" operations against us. To deal with this new development in the struggle and

win final victory, it was necessary to pack more punch into our "fists" to improve the fighting ability of our forces, and actively prepare for the strategic move of switching from guerrilla warfare to mobile warfare. As Chairman Mao said:

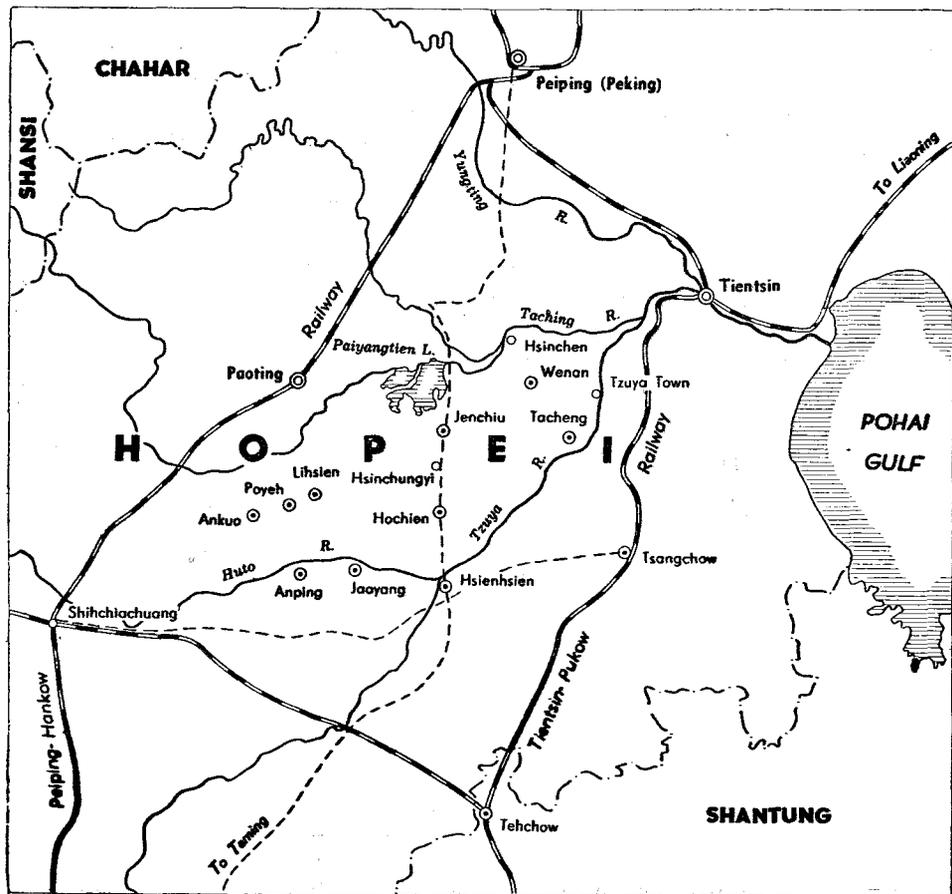
Since the war is protracted and ruthless, it is possible for the guerrilla units to undergo the necessary steeling and gradually to transform themselves into regular forces, so that their mode of operations is gradually regularized and guerrilla warfare develops into mobile warfare. The necessity and possibility of this development must be clearly recognized by the guerrilla commanders if they are to persist in, and systematically carry out, the policy of turning guerrilla warfare into mobile warfare.

In undertaking this strategic change, we bore in mind the following directive of Chairman Mao:

To transform guerrilla units waging guerrilla warfare into regular forces waging mobile warfare, two conditions are necessary — an increase in numbers, and an improvement in quality.

While we developed the guerrilla war being waged by the masses, we converted into each military sub-area's regular forces those guerrilla units that had been steeled in bitter fighting and summoned these forces together for a period of political and military training aimed at heightening their understanding of Chairman Mao's idea of "waging a war of annihilation by concentrating a superior force." In his November 1944 report to senior cadres of the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region entitled "How to Train Our Soldiers This Year," Comrade Lin Piao mapped out the content of this training based on Chairman Mao's thinking. It included preparing for large-scale operations, learning to direct big battles, and the study of military techniques. This training further enhanced the political consciousness of our army and raised its level both militarily and politically; it also improved the trainees' ability to co-ordinate their operations with those of other troops in battle, strengthened their will in daring to fight outside their own area, to conduct large-scale operations, and to fight to win complete victory. Chairman Mao's thinking, once mastered by the commanders and fighters, immediately became a powerful material force. The whole army, from veteran commanders to newest recruits, plunged enthusiastically into this training de-

SKETCH MAP OF THE CENTRAL HOPEI ANTI-JAPANESE BASE AREA



signed for final victory over the Japanese. This helped the Central Hopei Military Area to form its "fists."

In the spring of 1945, Chairman Mao's call to expand the liberated areas and reduce the Japanese-occupied areas, came to us like a clap of spring thunder. It was an inspiration to all the troops and people in central Hopei. The Central Hopei Party Committee and its military command decided at once to organize a campaign on an area-wide scale to expand the liberated territories. A number of general principles were laid down for this campaign. These were: to develop the potentialities of a people's war to the full; to implement Chairman Mao's directives on concentrating forces for a war of annihilation, and combine military attacks with political offensives and economic blockade for the purpose of wiping out in the first place the enemy units entrenched in the area south of Peiping and west of Tientsin by sweeping from Paiyangtien in the west down to the sea on the Gulf of Pohai in the east, and then from south to north. The next step was to cross the Yungting and Tzuya Rivers, cut the Peiping-Liaoning and Tientsin-Pukow Railways and make a converging attack on Peiping and Tientsin in co-ordination with our armies in eastern Hopei and the Hopei-Chahar border area.

The seizure of Hsinchungyi, an important enemy stronghold on the Peiping-Taming highway, was the pre-

lude to this entire military operation. This was followed by a series of five campaigns, namely, those around Jenchiu-Hochien, Wenan-Hsinchen, Anping-Jaoyang, and east of the Tzuya River and north of the Taching River. All these took place between April and July of 1945. They formed a close-knit, well-co-ordinated whole. At Hsinchungyi we not only captured an important place but gained experience in sapping and blowing up enemy strongholds. We then immediately sent our victorious troops to attack the enemy salient at Jenchiu and Hochien. We took these two county towns after a hard battle lasting a full week. This cut the Peiping-Taming highway and enabled us to link up our forces operating between the Taching and Huto Rivers. Our rear thus secured, we began our march eastward and northward. While we were still encircling Hochien and even before this campaign was completed, we had already transferred part of our forces to attack the enemy in Wenan and Hsinchen, thus starting the second campaign and also the third one at Anping-Jaoyang. The enemy was thrown into confusion not knowing how to deploy their forces and co-ordinate their operations. The victorious conclusion of the second campaign opened up a corridor leading to Peiping and Tientsin. This posed a sharp threat to enemy communications on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and to Tientsin itself.

In the third campaign we massed our troops on three sides leaving the fourth side "open." When the enemy fled in disorder, our forces, in a well-prepared ambush, killed over half of them. With the capture of Anping and Jaoyang, we disposed of the last enemy stronghold south of the Huto River and extended our base area to the vicinity of the Tsangchow-Shihchia-chuang highway and the Shihchiachuang-Tehchow Railway. The Japanese invaders then tried to check our offensive and defend the area north of the Taching River, west of Tientsin, south of Peiping and east of the Tzuya River, by means of two blockade lines, one on the Tzuya River and the other on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. To foil this attempt, we at once started our campaign east of the Tzuya River. Storming into Tzuya Town, the strategic centre of the enemy defence line on the Tzuya River, we wiped out the entire enemy garrison and captured Lien Shu-tien, deputy-commander of the puppet troops there.

The fall of Tzuya greatly alarmed the enemy in Tientsin. They thought that we would continue our northward advance, but instead, we moved south and liberated Tacheng and Hsienhsien Counties. With this campaign concluded, we then sent our forces northward to open the last of these five campaigns and make a clean sweep of the enemy strongholds on the outskirts of Peiping and Tientsin. In this campaign we wiped out the headquarters of the puppet 7th Army Group, the 19th regiment of the puppet security troops and a battalion of the puppet security corps. We also destroyed a strong body of enemy reinforcements. This

added up to a splendid victory that accounted for the greater part of the enemy troops in the area.

In all five campaigns, our "fists" had been used from beginning to end to strike at the enemy in one main direction and attack his most vital and vulnerable points — salients or the "hinges" between separate commands or the two wings of a force. We succeeded in pinning down enemy troops in many ways, confusing and disconcerting them and thus guaranteeing our operation the elements of secrecy and surprise. We used and co-ordinated swift raids, converging attacks and ambushes so that those encircled by us were unable to break out and those sent to reinforce them could not make their way in. At the same time we made most effective use of political offensives.

In these five campaigns, all Party, government and mass organizations in central Hopei went into action under the unified leadership of the area's Party Committee which issued the call: "Everything for the front!" Even before our troops moved off, a complete complement of Party and administrative cadres as well as cadres for people's organizations stood ready to leave for the areas to be liberated. Armed working teams had already penetrated into the enemy's rear to get a thorough understanding of the enemy and the situation there. Men and women, old and young, all gave enthusiastic support to the front. People in the base area gave our troops big send-offs offering them pork and mutton and other supplies while those in the newly liberated places welcomed them with food and drink. It was the people, and the people alone, who could guarantee such constant supplies to the front, and foster their own troops politically and spiritually. The heroic people and their kinsfolk — the soldiers, built ring after ring of flames on the vast central Hopei plain so that no matter how madly the wild bull of the Japanese invader rushed about, it could not escape being burnt to death.

In these five campaigns, we destroyed more than 20,000 Japanese and puppet troops, liberated 12 county seats, and extended the liberated area to the environs of Peiping, Tientsin, Paoting and Shihchiachuang, as well as the vast area from the Tientsin-Pukow Railway to the shores of Pohai Gulf.

The Ankuo-Poyeh-Lihhsien campaign was organized in mid August so that the enemy should not be given a moment's respite. The deployment of troops had just started, when we learnt from a radio broadcast from Yanan that the Soviet Union had declared war on Japan. We heard the great call issued by the Party centre and Chairman Mao to engage the Japanese in final battle, to wage all-round offensives and to recover all the lost territories. The army and the people throughout the base area were beside themselves with joy and ready for the final push. Everywhere on the central Hopei plain, there were moving scenes as mothers sent their sons, and wives sent their husbands to the front. In a very short time, our army grew from

a main force of nine regiments to 26 regiments. Amidst thunderous cheers from the banks of the Taching River, these troops marched invincibly on Tientsin, Changchiakou and Jehol.

The experiences of the heroic army and people of central Hopei in vanquishing the Japanese invaders can be aptly described in these words of Chairman Mao written in analysing the special phenomenon of the national-liberation war: it "presents a strange spectacle in the pageant of the history of war, a splendid

feat of the Chinese nation, a world-shaking achievement." This glorious page of history is a vivid proof of the mighty strength of the people, of the people's war and of Mao Tse-tung's thinking. It has taught us a profound lesson as well: as long as we firmly implement the directives of the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao, rely closely on the people and wage a people's war, we shall be able to overcome all hardships and difficulties, defeat any enemy no matter how strong and powerful, and be ever victorious.

Agricultural Exhibition

Pace-Setters for Socialist Farming

A large number of outstanding farming communities have emerged in China's current upsurge of agricultural production. With Mao Tse-tung's thinking as their guide, they have resolutely taken the socialist road. Making effective use of the collective resources of the people's communes, they have rapidly transformed their farmland and boosted yields by hard, skilful, self-reliant work. China's 500 million peasants, organized under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, are advancing with giant strides along the path blazed by these pioneers.

WITH pictures, models, charts and produce direct from the farms, the current exhibition at the National Agricultural Exhibition Centre in Peking shows how socialist farms are being built in China. All day, peasants, scientists, workers, cadres, students and the general public crowd the two large halls of the show. Called the National Exhibition of Tachai-Type Farming Units, it takes Tachai as its centre-piece.

Nationally Known Brigade

Tachai, with 83 households and 365 people, is a famous production brigade of the people's commune of the same name in Shansi Province. Its 796 *mu* of cultivated land cover slopes and gullies 1,000 metres above sea level. In pre-liberation days its 4,700 plots of badly eroded soil yielded slightly over 100 *jin* of grain per *mu*.

In 1953, when Tachai organized a farm co-op, its peasants were determined to lift themselves out of poverty and backwardness. They mapped out a 10-year plan to halt erosion and battle drought by terracing their slopes and gullies. With no machines, they used their hands. They pooled their resources for capital.

With revolutionary Tachai spirit they conquered difficulty after difficulty. By 1962 they had cut and moved 130,000 cubic metres of rocks with which they built 180 check-dams and walls for their terraces. As the work went ahead, yields went up. Last year their average per-*mu* yield of grain topped 800 *jin*. Each year they have been able to enlarge their capital investment and reserves and improve their livelihood.

The Tachai spirit of forging ahead self-reliantly and its way of work in achieving high and stable yields have inspired people in every sphere of activity throughout the nation. Today there are Tachai-type farms in every part of the country.

The Peking exhibition presents the stories and achievements of the Tachai brigade and 51 other such farm communities representative of various parts of the country. They include a production team and many production brigades of people's communes, whole communes, counties, rural areas of big cities and even special administrative regions embracing several or a dozen counties. Each of 26 provinces, autonomous regions and two municipalities is represented by one or more. They prove that the Tachai spirit can transform any type of land. Photographs show formerly barren mountains ordered into neatly terraced fields, dry and wind-swept waste lands chequer-boarded with shelter belts and turned into arable land and pastures, rock-littered slopes made over into forest stands and orchards, and saline or waterlogged fields transformed into good farmland.

Old man Yu Kung and his family of the Chinese legend moved mountains. China's people's communes are working vastly greater miracles as they lay the physical foundations for a more prosperous tomorrow.

Chairman Mao Showed the Way

The exhibition is a demonstration of how China's peasants develop farm production by learning from

Chairman Mao's works and applying his thinking in practice.

When a socialist upsurge appeared in China's countryside in 1955, Chairman Mao Tse-tung stated the historic task of the nation in the following terms:

In a few decades, why can't 600 million "paupers," by their own efforts, create a socialist country, rich and strong? The wealth of society is created by the workers, the peasants, the working intellectuals. If they take their destiny into their own hands, use Marxism-Leninism as their guide, and energetically tackle problems instead of evading them, there is no difficulty in the world which they cannot overcome.¹

That call expressed the determination of the Chinese people to transform their state of poverty and backwardness and pointed the road to build a rich and strong socialist country. The peasants set their hands to that task with spirit and pertinacity. As the Tachai peasants said: "If three years are not enough in transforming our mountain land, then let it be five or ten. If we of today can't complete it, then let it be finished by later generations." A nationwide movement was launched to tame the rivers, harness the waters, cultivate the deserts and mountains and turn good fields into better.

Self-Reliance, Hard Work

Each of the 52 sections in the exhibition shows how a particular farming unit achieved success in this drive. In each case it was by a combination of revolutionary spirit and technique. The key to success lay in mobilizing the strength of the masses and the collective and a scientific approach in steadfast, patient, self-reliant work.

Self-reliance is an outstanding characteristic of the Tachai brigade. They set about transforming their barren hill slopes without asking a penny from the state. Rain or shine, they cut rocks by hand to bank up their terraced fields and moved earth by shoulder pole and baskets to give their fields a thick layer of cultivated soil. Bit by bit, all their fields have been turned into high-yield farmland. Tachai today is a synonym for industry and thrift.

The exhibit from Linhsien County, Honan Province, gives another example of the strength of self-reliance. The peasants living in this poor mountain area had long suffered from a serious shortage of water. The Chang River flows to the north beyond spurs of the Taihang range but in the old society it had seemed just a tantalizing dream to think of bringing its waters to Linhsien. Only after liberation when communes were formed was this dream put into the form of a concrete plan of work.

¹ *Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside*, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1957, p. 14.

When someone asked: "What about getting machines from the government?" The consensus was: "No. Ours is a big country; everyone can't go begging to the state!" Relying entirely on their own resources they drove a 70-kilometre-long irrigation channel through the mountains and cut 42 tunnels through earth and rock. The new channel and its branches enlarged the county's irrigated area 25-fold compared with pre-liberation days and gave 250,000 people a conveniently close supply of water.

Ingenuity in Battle Against Nature

Excellent arranged and a model of conciseness though it is, the exhibition can only give a glimpse of the endless ingenuity displayed by the peasants in their battle against nature over the huge area of China. After making a study of drought conditions in mountain districts and summing up local experience, the Communist Party's Tachai brigade branch secretary Chen Yung-kuei devised the "sponge field" and "three-deep" farming method. This means **deep ploughing**, sowing and hoeing which **makes the topsoil** of the terraces as soft as **sponge**. **Such soil preserves moisture well and so gives good protection** to the crops during **long spells of drought**. This method is being used on farms with conditions similar to those of Tachai.

Other farms have adopted other methods. The 12 households which today make up the Huoshaogou production team of the Wuchuan People's Commune in Kansu, were constantly haunted by the spectre of drought. In nine years out of ten they failed to reap a normal harvest. After liberation, led by the Communist Party, they started to combat drought by the ingenious method of spreading sand and gravel over their fields. They found that a layer of sand and gravel between 10 to 15 centimetres thick spread on a plot of land enables it to retain much more moisture than an unprotected plot. It also prevents subsoil saline elements from rising to the topsoil and helps the early maturing of crops. Over the last eight years they have held the ravages of drought at bay. Last year they raised an average of 1,186 jin of grain per capita.

The Xinwu brigade of the Sancang People's Commune on the coast of Kiangsu Province suffered from quite a different problem: an excess of saline elements in the soil. Here, in an eight-year battle they moved 220,000 cubic metres of earth to dig a system of irrigation and drainage channels and build sluice gates and ponds. They also devised methods of soil amelioration based on a scientific study of the movements of saline elements in the soil. Their yields of both grain and cotton have risen steadily.

Such peasant resourcefulness has not only raised yields and output but contributed to the advance of agricultural science. The exhibition gives a revealing glimpse of the work that large numbers of leading cadres and scientific and technical personnel do when they go down to stay in the brigades and teams and

run experimental plots and demonstration fields together with the peasants. These activities are playing a key role in spreading the advanced experience of model peasants, popularizing the fruits of scientific research and setting examples of how to get high yields year after year. Under the impact of these examples a mass drive for scientific farming is getting under way in the countryside.

In the Tachai Spirit

The Tachai spirit and style of work animates farms of all sizes and at all levels of development.

The Tibetans in Phari on the slopes of the Himalayas never planted any crops before 1959. Standing 4,300 metres above sea level, Phari has only 46 frost-free days a year. Then in 1959, the working people of Phari along with those of all Tibet, led by the Communist Party, launched the democratic reform movement that shattered the ancient Tibetan feudal serf system.

In the same revolutionary spirit, with the guidance and support of the local Party organization and people's government, they set out to conquer the elements. In 1960 trial crops were planted. In 1964 this area that had once languished under a superstitious interdict against farming, harvested 390,000 jin of qingke barley, and had got cultivation of rapeseed and vegetables going as well.

Models, charts and pictures show how such large regions as the rural areas of Peking (including nine counties), Shanghai (including ten counties) and the Pearl River Delta (covering seven counties and three cities) have shown the Tachai spirit in getting stable, high yields quickly.

The Shanghai model shows a network of irrigation and drainage channels, electrically powered pumping stations, transmission lines, tractor stations and impressive figures for fertilizer use. Rural Peking's exhibit shows an average increase of grain output of 16 per cent in every one of the past five years. Its output of cotton, oil-bearing seeds, fruits, milk and pigs either doubled or more than doubled in the same period. The result of such advances is seen immediately on a round of the capital's well-stocked food markets.



Terraced fields of the Tachai brigade

This exhibition of Tachai-type units shows what immense latent resources there are in the nation's farms, and how those resources can be released.

Tachais Everywhere

One of the great mass movements of the day in China is that to "compare with, learn from, catch up with and surpass the advanced and help those lagging behind." In the countryside this movement is built around learning from, catching up with and surpassing Tachai and it is proving to be a dynamic element in the new upsurge in agricultural production.

As the Tachai people say: "One brigade does not count for much. Our country is like an ocean and we are like a drop of water in it. No matter how advanced our Tachai becomes, this alone cannot build socialism. If the brigades of the whole province and the whole country all surpass Tachai, how rich our country will become! We sincerely hope all our brother brigades will catch up with and surpass Tachai. The sooner, the better, and the more they surpass us, the better!"

The farms in this exhibition are among the pace-setters in their respective areas in this mass movement of emulation. The lead they give provides each county and province with its own Tachai. Stand after stand adds up to a convincing picture of the power of Tachai's example and the brilliant prospects that lie before a farm taking the Tachai road. The exhibition is only a preliminary review of Tachai-type farms. Latest news is that more and more advanced farming units of the Tachai type, outstanding builders of a socialist agriculture, are appearing in the nation.

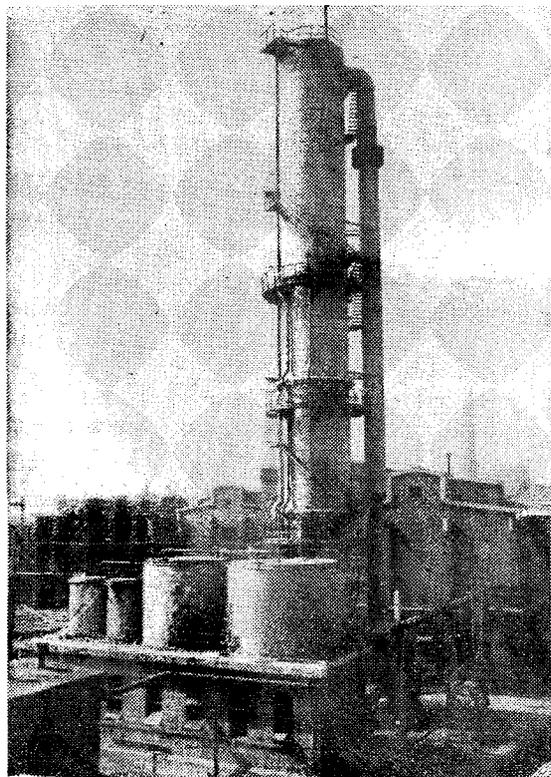
— OUR CORRESPONDENT

ACROSS THE LAND

Wealth From Waste

CHINA'S industrial centres are making good use of any waste that can possibly be reconstituted and used. Besides scrap iron, rags and so on, greater attention is being paid to recovering gases and other by-products of industrial processes.

Production costs of some insecticides in Shanghai have been halved largely as a result of collecting diluted hydrochloric acid that ran off as waste in insecticide plants. Copper oxide, a colouring agent used in making enamelware, is now being extracted from waste sulphuric acid released in the course of refining copper. By this method Shanghai annually recovers about 80 tons of copper oxide for the country's enamel industry. Last year it extracted 140 tons of industrial oil from cotton waste and other materials used to clean machines.



This tower in Anshan recovers phenols from industrial waste waters

A special state enterprise with hundreds of branches and depots has been set up for the recovery and utilization of waste materials in this biggest of Chinese industrial cities. "We aim to make the fullest use of all materials in the interests of socialist construction," says its manager. "We help reduce production costs and, at the same time, improve the city's environment."

In Anshan, Shenyang and Fushun, northeast China's three major industrial cities, four score large projects are in operation to recover and treat waste water, slag, gases and other industrial waste.

Piles of slag and cinders which once disfigured the skyline and took up valuable space, are now being made into tiles, bricks and building blocks. In the first ten months of this year, Peking turned most of its 700,000 tons of "industrial waste"—slag and cinders—from factories and plants into building materials.

Waste water, after being treated, is used to irrigate large tracts of farmland on the outskirts of Shenyang and Fushun. Yields on fields using this treated water have gone up, it is reported, due in part to the minerals and organic substances in it. Making use of this experience, scores of other cities are now treating their sewage and channelling it out to the surrounding rural people's communes.

Saving to Produce More

INTENSIVE and sustained efforts to increase production while practising economy are giving good results in industry.

Paper-mills, pencil, match and other factories and enterprises using timber, for example, are boosting production simultaneously with big savings in the use of that raw material.

Peking factories using timber increased production and, without any reduction in quality, saved some 130,000 cubic metres of timber in the first nine months of this year. Big savings were made by introducing new work processes and methods. One new method, by sawing and planing planks in one operation, gives a 25 per cent saving of timber.

Plants and mines producing coal, iron, rolled steel, crude oil, cement, soda ash, carbide and synthetic ammonia in Kirin, Heilungkiang and Liaoning slashed consumption of electricity in producing these goods. The maximum saving achieved was as much as 16 per cent in the first nine months of this year compared to the same span in 1964.

Through better management and the introduction of improved technical processes, Shanghai factories saved 200 million kwh. of electricity in the first nine months of 1965 compared with the first three quarters of 1964. In the production of electric furnace steel, pig-iron, electrolytic copper, sulphuric acid, cement, synthetic ammonia, oxygen, antibiotics and synthetic fibres savings in electric power ranged from 10 to 50 per cent.

Green "Great Wall" in the Northeast

THE Great Wall of China is one of the wonders of the ancient world. Today in the northeast the Chinese people have built another "Great Wall"—of trees—to hold back wind and shifting sand. Their prolonged effort is paying off handsomely. The 3 million *mu* network of shelter belts they have planted has fostered farming and livestock breeding on 20 million *mu* of farmland and several hundred thousand *mu* of pastures.

Beginning in the western part of Heilungkiang Province, the wall of

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trees stretches to Kirin and Inner Mongolia and ends 800 kilometres to the south in central Liaoning. The first trees planted 14 years ago are now 10-metre giants.

In pre-liberation days the areas now protected by these shelter belts were mostly denuded plains having a sharply continental climate with high evaporation. The peasants suffered much from wind and sandstorms, particularly in the dry spring season. Encroaching sand dunes forced the abandonment of whole villages and farms.

Under the shelter belts today a very different picture meets the eye. Shifting dunes have been anchored and the winds held at bay. Large-scale afforestation not only reduces evaporation, but increases soil moisture and air humidity. Yields have

increased; farms have been restored and large areas reclaimed.

Into New Houses

IN November, the last of the 287 families in Nagchuka, north Tibet, moved from their former homes in cramped, uncomfortable and unsanitary tents and hovels into new houses built either by themselves or by the local people's government.

Before the democratic reform and their emancipation in 1959, it was not unusual to find a poor family of three generations living in a tent covering a couple or so square metres. Today, as a result of new prosperity from their flourishing herds and handicraft trades, all Nagchuka's working people are adequately housed.

October 1, National Day, this year was doubly memorable for 7,000

boat-dwellers of subtropical Canton who moved into modern flats on the south bank of the Pearl River.

The 42 new blocks of flats are three to six storeys high with a total floor space of more than 60,000 square metres. Each airy, sunny flat has electricity and piped water.

Over the past 16 years Canton has added new floor space equivalent to more than 50 per cent of the total floor space existing at the time of liberation.

On the same day, October 1, up in the northeast, in Fushun, hundreds of miners' families moved into 15,000 square metres of new housing. In a few more weeks another 15,000 square metres will be ready for more Fushun miners' families. The new apartment houses have running water, gas, electricity and central heating.

Changsha City

CHANGSHA on the Peking-Canton railway is Hunan Province's capital and biggest city. This river port is well served by water, rail and road transport. For 2,000 years it has been an important gateway to the middle Yangtse valley via the lower Hsiangkiang River, on whose eastern bank it lies, and Tungting Lake. Located on the fertile rice-producing north of Hunan, huge quantities of rice, pork, tea-oil, tea, timber and other agricultural and forestry products pass through its warehouses to other parts of the country.

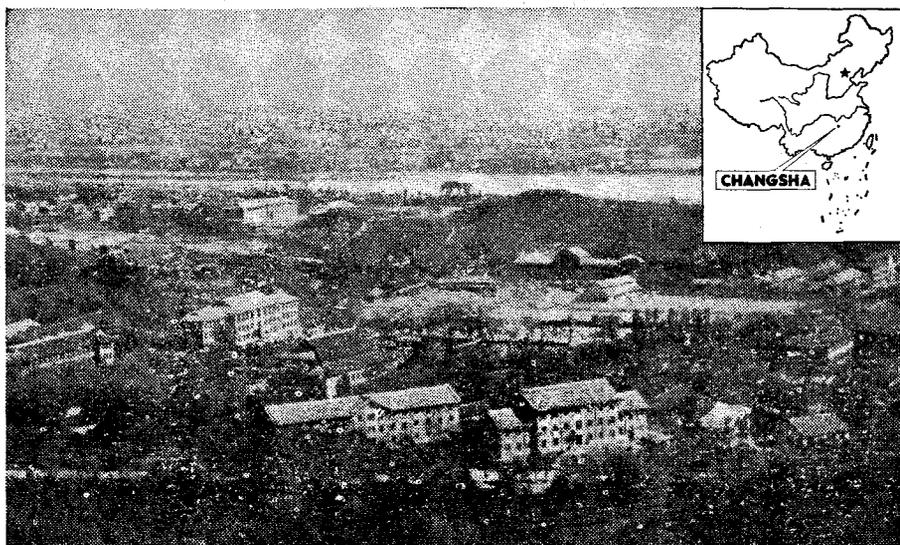
Changsha's location marked it out for swift growth after its liberation in 1949. It is five times as large in area as in 1949, with numerous big buildings, wide paved streets and many parks. Two large water works and a modern sewage system have been built.

Traditionally famous handicrafts such as coloured silk embroidered pictures, eiderdown articles and leather goods are thriving. Large

numbers of factories have been built since liberation to make machine tools, mining, farming and power equipment, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, fertilizer, porcelain, plastics and textiles. A meat cannery and paper-mill have been put up as well as modern plants to process rice, tea, and other foodstuffs. Changsha goods

are exported to many Asian, African and Latin American countries.

On an island in the Hsiangkiang River are workers' sanatoria and clubs, and across the river from Changsha is the beautiful Yolu Mountains, a famous resort with many educational institutions. There are altogether nine institutes of higher learning in Changsha today and more than 60 middle schools.



Changsha: Part of the cultural centre in the foreground

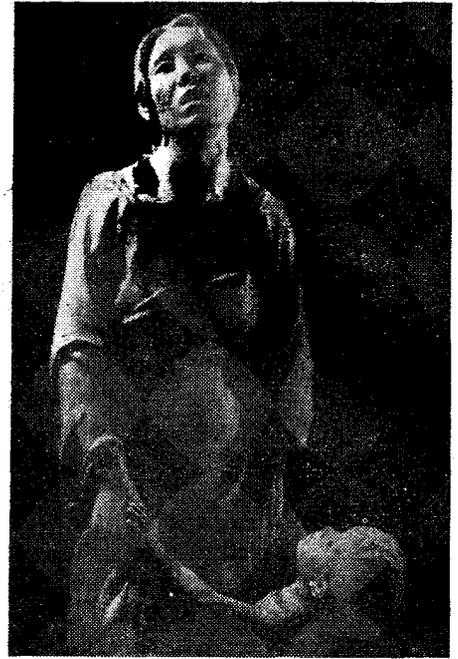
"COMPOUND WHERE RENT WAS COLLECTED"

These life-size clay figures stand in a compound that belonged to one of the biggest of the Szechuan landlord-despots. Each is a work of art in its own right. Together—there are 114 figures all told—with their specific surroundings, they form a unique sculptural representation of a scene that crystallizes the contradictions of China's feudal past—the landlords' brutal exploitation and the peasants' simmering anger.

Liu Wen-tsai was a feudal landlord of Szechuan Province. His manor-house in Anjen Town, Taiy County, west of the provincial capital Chengtu, was a show-place and it still is: a classical display of the way landlords exploited peasants in old China.

Standing in the original compound where rent was collected, these sculptures people it again with the life and passions of the past. Here are the landlord's agents, arrogant, contemptuous, overbearing; a girl being dragged away to servitude for debt; a peasant woman in the last depths of despair; a brawny peasant roused to uncontrollable anger and being barely restrained by his comrades.

The figures are made with fine detail of facial expression and gesture; their realistic treatment is fully appropriate to the conception and purpose of the work. In their sombre surroundings, the effect of the group is immense. Working people who



In the depths of despair

saw them were moved to tears and wrath.

These sculptures were made by two instructors and four students of the Szechuan Fine Arts Institute of Chungking and a number of local folk artists and amateur artists. They received the commission from the provincial leadership and started work last June. The 114 figures with over 100 accessory objects were completed in less than five months. They cost only an average of 3.8 yuan for materials and will last for a century under normal indoor conditions.

Most of the sculptors are young and had little experience of life in old China. They made up for this by interviewing former tenants of Liu Wen-tsai. From them they learnt how that landlord exploited and bullied, beat and killed,

Handing in the fruits of a year's toil





Wrath in his heart

forced tenants into slavery or threw them into a dark, water-logged cell in order to squeeze more rent out of them. Local peasants stood as models and acted out events at the rent collection. They were able to describe exactly how the landlord's thugs looked. Thanks to such descriptions and constructive criticism while their work was in progress, the sculptors were able to reconstruct the past with greater knowledge and

insight. With an aroused sentiment that inspired their art, they re-created a microcosm of the old rural life with its heroes — and its scoundrels.

Compound Where Rent Was Collected is a new departure in putting sculpture at the service of the peasants, in finding a new way to the masses beyond orthodox monuments and exhibitions in the big cities and museums. It has been hailed by critics as a revolution in sculpture and a product of China's socialist cultural revolution in general. Sculpture has now been taken out direct to the countryside as an artistic weapon of the proletariat and people in the class struggle and socialist education. It will help heighten the revolutionary class consciousness of the people and particularly the younger generation in the struggle for the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

She will be made a slave



ROUND THE WORLD

Japanese People on the Alert

The Nuclear Sub Alarm

On Nov. 24, an uproar of protest arose from the Japanese people as the U.S. nuclear submarine *Sea Dragon* anchored at Sasebo. This was a U.S. nuclear submarine's fifth visit to a Japanese port and the *Sea Dragon's* third.

About 3,000 people staged a demonstration after a protest rally at the port on Nov. 26. They unanimously adopted a "Sasebo Appeal," calling on Japanese democratic forces to close their ranks and develop a united struggle even more powerful than the one against the "Japan-U.S. Security Treaty." The purpose of the struggle, stated the appeal, was to smash the "Japan-South Korea Treaty," prevent Japan from being converted into a U.S. nuclear base and win peace in Asia.

On Nov. 28, another 5,000 people paraded in the Sasebo city area and around the American base there. Demonstrators included Communists, Socialist Party members, trade unionists, youth and some people from other parts of Nagasaki Prefecture and the Kyushu district. One hundred people in ten boats demonstrated where the *Sea Dragon* was berthed. Some 300 balloons carrying protest letters were released from a small island in the bay. Demonstrators both on the boats and on the shore cried in unison: "Sasebo is ours!" "Nuclear submarines get out!" Their shouts echoed in the air throughout the port area.

The open dispatch of nuclear submarines to Japan has long revealed Washington's intention to step up its nuclear war preparations in the Far East. It hoped that if such visits were made often enough, the Japanese people would eventually get used to them and Japan would become an accepted nuclear base of the U.S.

In a protest note addressed to Japanese Prime Minister Sato, the par-

liamentary group of the Japanese Communist Party said that the U.S. nuclear submarine's visit amounted to turning Japan openly into a nuclear war base of the U.S. This revealed the concealed drive to organize a Northeast Asia military alliance through the forcible ratification of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" and its related agreements and once more pointed up the dangerous nature of the "Japan-U.S. Security Treaty."

Every time a U.S. nuclear submarine visits Japan, it sounds the alarm for the Japanese and other people of Asia. This time they are more alert than ever, now that the sinister nuclear war scheme of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries has become known to the people of Japan and the rest of Asia.

Struggle in the Congo (L)

The People Will Win

"By strengthening national unity and persevering in protracted struggle, the Congolese people will certainly be victorious, and U.S. imperialism will certainly be defeated."

Chairman Mao Tse-tung wrote this a year ago in his famous statement supporting the Congolese (L) people when in November 1964, U.S. imperialism, working hand in glove with Belgian and British imperialism, mounted a sudden attack on Stanleyville, an important city in northeast Congo then in the hands of the patriotic armed forces. Since then, the Congolese people have persevered in their struggle in the face of the insensate attacks of the old and new colonialists who have suffered one defeat after another both in their armed suppression and the political deceit they practise. Today, the colonialists in the Congo, as they themselves have admitted, "are still living atop a volcano."

Over the past year, more and more people, the oppressed and the

enslaved, have swollen the ranks of the patriotic armed forces. In April this year, at a Cairo conference of leaders and representatives of the patriotic armed forces, the Congo (L) Supreme Council of Revolution headed by Gaston Soumialot was formed to lead the nationwide struggle against the U.S.-led old and new colonialists and their lackeys. The result was that the revolutionary leadership was strengthened and unity enhanced.

The puppet regime has, in contrast, become increasingly unstable as is reflected by the current strife among the quarrelling factions. Kimba, who replaced Tshombe as Premier in October, was voted out of office in November because of the opposition of the Tshombe group in the parliament. A few days later, on Nov. 25, puppet army boss Joseph Mobutu staged a military coup and relieved Kasavubu, who had ousted Tshombe, of his "presidential functions." Having appointed himself "head of state," Mobutu, one of the murderers of Lumumba, told his chief of staff Leonard Mulamba to form a new puppet government.

In a statement he made after the coup, Mobutu announced the formation of "a regime of exception." He also cancelled the forthcoming "presidential election" in 1966 and declared himself "elected." Because he is only 35 and the minimum age for a president under the "constitution" is 40, Mobutu set aside the constitutional article in question. Mobutu, like Adoula, Tshombe and Kimba before him, also promised that his "government" would use military power to crush the patriotic armed forces.

It has been clear from the very beginning that Tshombe, Kasavubu, Kimba and Mobutu are jackals from the same lair. The Congolese people are well aware of this and have pledged themselves to defy all difficulties and fight on. The latest statement of the Congo (L) Supreme Council of Revolution has called on the people to sharpen their vigilance and to smash the intrigues of Mobutu, Bobozo [the new puppet commander-

in-chief] and Mulamba who are stooges of U.S. imperialism.

In "Portuguese" Africa

The Dawn

"A single spark can start a prairie fire." This great truth is being borne out by living reality here, there and everywhere. Having failed to achieve independence through "legal" means, through the help of the United Nations, for instance, people in the main regions of "Portuguese" Africa one after another began to take up arms against the brutal oppression and ruthless exploitation by Portuguese and international imperialism: Angola in March 1961; "Portuguese" Guinea in the following August; Mozambique in Sept. 1964.

"Portuguese" Africa, including also the Cape Verde Islands, Sao Tome and Principe Island, Cabinda and the Madeira Islands, covers an area 22.7 times as big as Portugal itself and occupies 38 per cent of the Africa which is still under direct colonial control. To maintain its harsh rule, Lisbon has opened up these African colonies to other imperialist countries for joint exploitation. In return, the NATO countries have greatly helped the Portuguese colonialists in their sanguinary repression. The insurgents in "Portuguese" Guinea who seized an arms depot of the colonialists found there American-made mortars, West German Mausers, Italian machine-guns, and British bazookas; the United States alone has given arms worth \$500 million to the Portuguese.

The people, with only outdated and even primitive weapons at the beginning, have nevertheless grown in strength in their fight against the Portuguese colonialists who are armed to the teeth and have the full backing of U.S. imperialism. Daring to fight and knowing how to fight at that, the patriots in "Portuguese" Guinea have now liberated more than two-fifths of the land, driving the enemy on to the defensive. The patriotic forces are now in control of the greater part of Domingos in northwest "Portuguese" Guinea, in

addition to the Boe region in the southeast. The front in the Gabu area in the east has been extended and guerrillas have even penetrated to the centre of the Mandjaques region in the middle west.

In Mozambique, half of the region now seethes with armed struggle. The Mozambique Liberation Front declared early last month that the people in the remainder of the territory had been organized and branches of the Liberation Front set up. Once the conditions were ripe, armed struggle would extend to the whole country.

In Angola, the National Liberation Army is now about 30,000 strong and controls one-fifth of the territory; fighting has extended to the southern part of the region. Inspired by these victories, the people in nearby Cabinda too have organized guerrillas to fight the Portuguese.

In early October, the nationalist organizations from the Portuguese colonies met in Dar-es-Salaam to exchange their experiences in fighting the colonialists. Calling for co-ordination of political and military planning, the conference also reaffirmed the determination of the people of Angola, Mozambique and "Portuguese" Guinea to carry on their armed struggle for liberation until Portuguese colonialism has been wiped off the face of the African continent.

The Neo-Colonialist Way

"Food for Control"

On Nov. 23, U.S. State Department press officer McCloskey made an announcement on relations with Ghana: the U.S. Government was not prepared to supply Ghana with \$100 million worth of surplus food under the "Food for Peace" programme and had made a "most forceful protest" against a book by Ghanaian President Nkrumah which contained a number of "completely unwarranted charges against the United States."

In his recently published *Neo-Colonialism: The Last Stage of Imperialism*, President Nkrumah wrote that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency

and the "Peace Corps" were engaged in subversive activities, that U.S. monopoly groups had plundered the Congo and that U.S. missionaries and Hollywood films were instruments of U.S. spiritual aggression. Such neo-colonialist aggression, he said, was more dangerous than old colonialism.

President Nkrumah was merely stating facts (in the case of the C.I.A., articles and books have been published in the U.S. acknowledging them) but Washington flared up angrily all the same. Answering newsmen's questions on the same occasion, McCloskey said that U.S. shipments of food to India "are continuing at the rate of 500,000 tons monthly." By these statements McCloskey meant to tell the Ghanaian people: you've offended us, so we're not going to give you anything. If you want something, don't say nasty things about us! Look at India, we're giving it food because it behaves well towards its master — but only if it continues to do so.

This, as a matter of fact, is why the leaders of India, which is living from day to day on foreign aid, will never speak the truth as President Nkrumah does. A news item carried in the *New York Times* (Sept. 29) exposes this neo-colonialist trick:

"... the U.S. is being niggardly in its offer ... by doling out the food on such a short-term basis, this country [the U.S.] is attempting to use the food shipments for political purposes."

"Publicity officials," it continued, "deny any suggestion that the U.S. is using the Food for Peace programme for political purposes. But privately officials acknowledge that food has become one of the important political levers available to the U.S. for influencing relations."

The recent U.S. Government decision in regard to Ghana adds one more to the Ghanaian President's substantiated charges against U.S. neo-colonialism: together with the C.I.A., "Peace Corps," American missionaries and Hollywood films, the "Food for Peace" programme is an instrument used in the U.S. policy of aggression, control, intervention and bullying.

U.S. "Psychological Warriors" Fool Nobody But Themselves

NOT long ago, second-time U.S. "ambassador to south Viet Nam," Henry Cabot Lodge, ventured out from beleaguered Saigon to make a surprise visit to a village on the Mekong Delta. Flanked by armed guards and followed by journalists, Lodge was all smarm and charm. To apprehensive peasant women, he handed out "U.S. aid" — shirts, cotton seed oil, corn meal. It was just like old times, as if he was electioneering again, and the unsuccessful aspirant for the U.S. presidency would no doubt have kissed the babies if he had had the chance.

This charade is just one of the gimmicks dreamt up by the Pentagon's psychological warfare experts as Washington tries to save itself from its fate in Viet Nam. *Newsweek* reported recently that the "psychological warriors are ready to try just about anything." Their attempts, it revealed, had the personal endorsement of top politician Johnson. So, in between their ransacking and burning, their killing, and their gas and chemical warfare, the U.S. and puppet troops proffer candy, combs, soap, vitamin pills and ball-point pens tagged: "This is a gift from your government." Warplanes strafe, bomb and napalm cities and villages, hospitals and schools in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and then suddenly try to play Santa Claus. They drop pencils, perfumed soap and plastic toys with the message: "Happy children's festival from the children of south Viet Nam!"

General Westmoreland, commander of U.S. forces in south Viet Nam, as befits his rank, is struggling to establish himself as the greatest psychological warrior of them all. He has issued to his troops cards on which are printed nine rules of conduct. Among these are:

"Remember we are guests here. We make no demands and seek no special treatment. (Rule 1)

"Join with the people, understand their life, use phrases from their language and honour their customs and laws. (Rule 2)

"Don't attract attention by loud, rude or unusual behaviour. (Rule 7)

"Avoid separating yourself from the people by a display of wealth or privilege. (Rule 8)"

Westmoreland has instructed his men to carry the cards at all times — on leave as well as in battle. And



so they do, while they carouse in bars and brothels, while they burn down entire villages, shooting old men, women and children as they go, and while they carpet-bomb targets which they can't see.

U.S. "psywar" has touched new depths of cynicism. It is an attempt to curry favour with the Vietnamese people and to deceive the American people who are increasingly critical of Johnson's dirty war. But it is the psychological warriors and the warmongers in Washington who are making fools of themselves in Viet Nam.

Fish Out of Water

One U.S. marine colonel recently ordered a military band to play can-can music to Vietnamese peasants as a "public relations" exercise. *Time* quoted him as saying: "When we can swim in the sea of people as well as they [south Vietnamese people's forces] can, then we're going to win." From Johnson down, having read a little theory without understanding it, the imperialists are trying to swim in the sea of the people. Let UPI, in a report from Saigon dated October 31, show who is swimming and who is getting drowned:

"The marine corps base at Chu Lai is almost hermetically sealed. Nobody comes in unless they work there. Nobody goes out of the perimeter except to fight.

"But a team of Viet Cong commandos knew the inside of the base so well that they went through the outer perimeter, through the inner perimeter, walked all the way across the jet runway. . . .

"Another team picked their way through the defences of Marble Mountain helicopter base on the same morning, reaching the edge of the airstrip before they were spotted."

The UPI report goes on: "That little old lady with the basket of bananas is a spy for the communist Viet Cong. So is the bright-eyed 15-year-old boy who peddles soft drinks. . . . Look around at the pedlars, barbers and laundrymen who trot to and from the American positions. Are they Viet Cong? Maybe they are, maybe not."

And the *New York Times* (Oct. 30-31) in a report from Saigon complains: "An army which cannot locate a platoon of guerrillas operating on the city limits of a capital city may claim — but cannot have — much authoritative knowledge of enemy morale and intentions." It admits that "the guerrilla had the supreme advantage of always knowing just where the government [puppet] troops were while his opponent never knew just where he was."

These reports which reveal the utter isolation of the Americans in south Viet Nam once again prove that the art of people's war is beyond the capability of the imperialists. How could it be otherwise? After

all, they are not the people. But it is a people's war which they have brought upon themselves. Johnson and his "psywar experts" may think up a thousand and one tricks and scatter bribes by hand or by plane,

but they cannot swim in the sea of the Vietnamese people for the simple reason that they are colonialist aggressors who are hated. If they can be likened to fish, they are fish out of water.

THE WEEK

(Continued from p.6.)

thought they would be interrogated and punished since they were guilty of intrusion. Instead, the Chinese defence troops treated them with respect and made arrangements for their everyday needs in accordance with their national and religious customs. When they left Chinese territory, the released soldiers shook hands with and thanked members of the Chinese defence troops. They waved back even after they had crossed the boundary.

Indian Shelling at Tagi La. Also on November 24, at 17:07 hours, there was another Indian military provocation when a group of Indian soldiers at Tagi La on the China-Sikkim boundary fired two artillery shells at the Chinese frontier guards on patrol duty on China's side of the pass.

In a note to the Indian Embassy on November 28, the Chinese Foreign Ministry protested against this new provocation. The note exposed the concoction by the Indian Government alleging that Chinese soldiers had entered Sikkim territory and that Indian troops had opened fire in "self-defence." The Chinese note said that the Indian Government had fabricated this story in order to make a counter-charge to cover up its own crime of provocative shelling. The note added: "If the Indian side refuses to heed reason and persists in shooting today and shelling tomorrow on the Sino-Indian border and the China-Sikkim border, it will be dealt counter-blows as it deserves."

Indian Lies Refuted. On November 29, the Chinese Foreign Ministry delivered another note to the Indian Embassy refuting the lies fabricated by the Indian External Affairs Ministry in its four notes dated November 20, 21 and 23 that Chinese

soldiers had crossed the China-Sikkim boundary and the boundary on the western sector of the Sino-Indian border.

Categorically rejecting the Indian Government's protests, the Chinese note said: "At no time and in no place have Chinese frontier guards crossed the China-Sikkim boundary or the Sino-Indian boundary."

The note further pointed out that it was no accident that the Indian Government intensified its slanders against China at this juncture. "It is common knowledge that the Indian Government is now having a hard time. It is eagerly begging the U.S. imperialists and their collaborators for money, food and weapons. Facts over the past years have proved that at such junctures the Indian side invariably intensifies its provocative intrusions into China and creates tension on the border. And the more the Indian side intensifies its intrusions into China, the greater is its need to make false counter-charges against China in order to cover up its own crimes."

Foreign Friends Support Zimbabwe People

Foreign experts and students in Peking demonstrated on November 29 in protest against the British Government's support for the illegal unilateral declaration of "independence" by the Southern Rhodesian white colonialists.

A total of more than a hundred persons from nearly 30 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, Europe, North America and Oceania marched through the streets of the capital to the Office of the British Charge d'Affaires. The demonstrators carried placards bearing the words "Down with U.S. and British imperialism!" and "We support the struggle of the Zimbabwe people!" in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese and sang militant songs such as *Solidarity For Ever*.

An African representative handed a protest to the Office of the British Charge d'Affaires which said: "We strongly condemn Britain's sham sanctions against the Ian Smith clique in order to mislead world opinion." In their protest, the British and American members of the demonstration denounced "the hypocritical manoeuvrings of the British and U.S. imperialists in their efforts to maintain their exploitation of the African peoples."

Protest Against Piracy by South Viet Nam Puppet Authorities

Two Chinese fishing boats of the Qishui People's Commune in Haikang County, Kwangtung Province, while carrying out their normal duties within the fishing grounds on the high seas of the Gulf of Bac Bo, were attacked by three naval vessels of the south Viet Nam puppet authorities at 22:00 hours on November 13. The raiders lit up the area with flares and opened fire on the boats. They then boarded the two boats and seized radio transmitters, receivers and other property. They brought all the Chinese fishermen to their craft, bandaged their eyes, tied their hands and hit them. They did not release the fishermen until about one hour and twenty minutes later. When the naval craft left they took one fisherman with them.

A responsible Chinese official of the department concerned told Hsinhua that this was not the first time ships of the puppet authorities of south Viet Nam had attacked Chinese fishing boats and abducted Chinese fishermen on the high seas; the latest raid was another grave provocation. He seriously warned the south Viet Nam puppet authorities that they must immediately stop these acts of piracy and return the abducted Chinese fisherman and the seized property without delay. Otherwise, he said, they would have to face all consequences.

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