# PEKING REVIEW

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January 14, 1966

北京周報


*The "14-Point" Proposition*

## Johnson Administration's Big Conspiracy

Background and objective of Washington's much-trumpeted "peace offensive."

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*The Truth About China-Cuba Trade*


A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

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北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

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# THE WEEK

## U.S.-Chiang Plane Downed

A U.S.-made plane of the Chiang Kai-shek gang was shot down by the Chinese Air Force over east China on January 9 when it intruded on a harassing and sabotage mission. The plane plummeted into the sea.

Lin Piao, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, issued an order commending the Air Force unit concerned for this victory. The order cited the unit's prompt action, skill, courage and precise command. It said that the victory, which was a severe blow to the enemy, was the result of the unit's efforts to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao Tse-tung's works, give prominence to politics and base all work on combat readiness. It called for continued efforts to win still bigger victories in the future.

## Indian Slanders Refuted

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent a note to the Indian Embassy in Peking on January 6 refuting the slanderous charges against China fabricated by the Indian Ministry of External Affairs in its six notes to China from November 27 to December 13, 1965. The note categorically rejected the unwarranted protests lodged by India on the basis of these slanders.

Pointing out that the Indian Government's recent frantic efforts to create tension by armed force along the Sino-Indian border and the China-Sikkim border were entirely prompted by the requirements of its current internal and external policies, the Chinese note reaffirmed that if India continued its intrusions and provocations, China would strike back resolutely. Repudiating Indian charges against China's "intrusions," the Foreign Ministry said that these rumours and slanders spread by the Indian Government only further exposed the latter's true features. "Whether on the Sino-Indian border or on the China-Sikkim boundary, the Chinese frontier guards and civilian personnel have not crossed either the line of actual control or the boundary between the two sides. The charges made by the Indian Government in its notes about Chinese 'intrusions' are all deliberate and complete fabrications," the note stated.

In its notes to China, the Indian Government accused Chinese troops of entering the Longju and Che Dong area and alleged that China "has violated the well-established international boundary of India in the eastern sector." Reminding India that it had long been established that Longju and Che Dong were inside Chinese territory, the Chinese note said that the Indian Government's new reference to these two places and its describing the illegal McMahon Line as the Sino-Indian boundary in the eastern sector revealed India's expansionist designs on Chinese territory. "The Chinese Government," the note said, "hereby once again states to the Indian Government that the McMahon Line is illegal and has never been recognized by China. The 90,000 square kilometres of Chinese territory south of the McMahon Line is now still under India's unlawful occupation. The Chinese Government for ever retains the right to settle this question."

The Chinese Foreign Ministry also refuted India's charges about so-called Chinese "intrusions" in the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary and across the China-Sikkim border. It drew attention to the fact that it was India that had been using Sikkim's territory to commit ceaseless intrusions and provocations against China and create tension on the China-Sikkim boundary. Unmasking India's real aims in slandering China and creating tension, the note said: "Facts in the past few years show that whenever the Indian Government needs to beg for aid from the U.S. imperialists and their collaborators, it intensifies its intrusions into China, creates tension and sets in motion its rumour-mongering machinery to smear her in a big way.

# Chinese Leaders Greet Albania's 20th Anniversary

Chinese Party and state leaders Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh and Chou En-lai sent a message on January 10 to Albanian Party and state leaders Enver Hoxha, Haxhi Lleshi and Mehmet Shehu, warmly greeting the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian People's Republic.

The message reads in part as follows:

"Following Albania's liberation day on November 29, 1944, the founding of the Albanian People's Republic was another event of great historic significance in the life of the Albanian people. The industrious and courageous people of Albania, under the wise leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, have achieved great successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction in the past 20 years. Albania has successfully completed its Third Five-Year Plan. Imbued with confidence and bringing into full play their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, hard work and struggle, the Albanian people are now doing their best to implement their Fourth Five-Year Plan which began this year. The Chinese people heartily rejoice at the great successes of the fraternal Albanian people. We are convinced that the Albanian people will make new and still greater achievements in their march forward in building socialism.

"The Albanian Party of Labour, the Government of the People's Republic of Albania and the Albanian people, by holding aloft the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and resolutely opposing Khrushchov revisionism, holding aloft the fighting banner of opposing imperialism and resolutely opposing the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war, and actively supporting the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the people of Asia, Africa, Latin America and other parts of the world, have made important contributions to the defence of world peace and promotion of human progress. The Albanian Party of Labour and the People's Republic of Albania are exerting greater and greater influence in the international arena and their international prestige is rising higher and higher.

"The two Parties of China and Albania, the two countries and the two peoples have always closely cooperated, supported each other and forged a great friendship and militant unity in combating imperialism, building socialism and promoting the revolution of the world's people, and in the struggle against modern revisionism and to defend Marxism-Leninism. This friendship and unity of ours, built on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, are eternal and unbreakable, and will shine with ever greater brilliance."

It is precisely to cope with the increasingly serious food shortage at home and to meet the needs of its arms expansion and war preparations that the Indian Government is intensifying its intrusions into China."

## Dahomey and Central African Republic Unilaterally Break Off Relations With China

The Republic of Dahomey and the Central African Republic announced on January 3 and 6 respectively the ending and severance of diplomatic relations with China. The Chinese Foreign Ministry lodged serious protests with both Governments for unilaterally and unwarrantedly tearing up their agreements with China on the establishment of diplomatic relations.

Chinese Ambassador to Dahomey Li Yun-chuan and his staff left Dahomey for home on January 5. The Charge d'Affaires and staff members of the Chinese Embassy in the Central African Republic left for home on January 8.

Dahomey and China jointly announced in November 1964 their decision to establish diplomatic relations. The Government of Dahomey recognized the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government representing the entire Chinese people.

Since the latter part of November last year, Dahomey has been in the grip of a political crisis. On December 22, Army Chief-of-Staff Christophe Soglo announced that the army had temporarily taken over power and that a new government with himself as the President and Prime Minister had been formed.

On January 3, Emile Zinsou, Foreign Minister of the new government, notified Chinese Ambassador Li Yun-chuan of the decision to end diplomatic relations with China. He also demanded that the Chinese Embassy staff leave Dahomey within three days. Ambassador Li Yun-chuan immediately protested against this grave step unjustifiably taken by the new government.

**Coup in Central Africa.** On New Year's Day, Army Chief-of-Staff Jean-Berdel Bokassa of the Central African Republic staged a military coup and overthrew the government headed by David Dacko. Three days later a new government was set up and Bokassa appointed himself President, Prime Minister, Minister for Defence and Justice. On January 5, the new government's Foreign Minister met Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad interim Chu Chun-yi and expressed the "desire of the new Central African Government to continue diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China." The next day, however, the Bokassa regime, disregarding its own promise and the elementary principles governing international relations, brazenly and unilaterally broke off diplomatic relations with

*(Continued on p. 24.)*

# Johnson Administration's Big Conspiracy

**by OBSERVER**

A GIGANTIC fraud, a carefully planned big conspiracy around the question of Vietnam, is being feverishly perpetrated.

Recently, the Johnson Administration played two cards. The first was the "pause in the bombing" of north Vietnam, which has continued for many days. The second was the "14-point" proposition, made allegedly "in the search for a peaceful settlement" of the Vietnam question.

Thereupon, Washington bigwigs have been rushing around, dashing from one capital to another or plotting behind closed doors. Quite a number of people have been openly echoing their words or secretly working in co-ordination with them. Associated Press said that "what appears to be the most intense and wide ranging U.S. peace offensive on Vietnam in months is now under way."

The Johnson Administration has presented its "14 points" in the most glowing terms and to the generous applause of its claque. But what kind of stuff is this "14-point" proposition made of?

It seems to be very high-sounding and impressive. But a careful study shows that **it contains nothing new at all from beginning to end. Each one of the "14 points" has already been talked about by the Johnson Administration in almost the same words on different occasions. The only difference is that this time they have been thrown together, embellished and served up on one platter.**

## U.S. Tore Up Geneva Agreements Long Ago

First of all, the Johnson Administration has put up a signboard professing that it upholds the Geneva agreements. **Point One** of the "14 points" says with tongue in cheek: "The Geneva accords of 1954 and 1962 would provide an adequate basis for peace in Southeast Asia." There is nothing wrong with the statement itself, but coming from the mouth of the Government of the United States it is a fantastic lie.

True, the Geneva accords should have served as the "basis" for peace in Indo-China. But the United States has blasted this "basis" long ago with aircraft and guns. **Instead of stopping its aggression against Vietnam and withdrawing all its forces of aggression from south Vietnam, the United States now brazenly declares that it is in favour of taking the Geneva agreements as a "basis." This is plain deception, and not worth a cent.**

The painstakingly refurbished "14 points" of the Johnson Administration try to create the impression that the United States is willing to respect the Geneva agreements from now on. Is this really the case? No! A brief analysis of the "14 points" proves that the United States does not have the least sincerity to return to the Geneva agreements and take them as the "basis."

Point One of the "14 points" contradicts the other 13 points. The latter negate the former.

**Point Two** says that the United States "would welcome a conference on Southeast Asia as a whole or on any part of it." **Point Three** says that it "would engage in negotiations with no pre-conditions whatsoever," and **Point Four** states that it "would engage in unconditional discussions outside the framework of a formal conference." It should be noted that since Point One agrees to take the Geneva agreements as the "basis" for a settlement of the issues of Southeast Asia, "negotiations" on these issues cannot be unconditional, but should be on the condition that the Geneva agreements shall be fulfilled. **The reason why the Johnson Administration insists on "unconditional discussions" is that it is actually laying down the condition that it will not fulfil the Geneva agreements. While it talks about agreeing to take these agreements as the "basis," in actual fact it wants others to come to the conference table for "negotiations" on the "basis" that its troops will continue to hang on in south Vietnam and carry out aggression against Vietnam.**

## Real Meaning of "Cessation of Hostilities"

**Point Five** says: "A cessation of hostilities would be a suitable first order of business in any negotiations or discussions." It is true that "hostilities" are actually going on in south Vietnam. But how did they break out? France pulled out from Vietnam in compliance with the Geneva agreements, but the United States stepped in to replace the French colonialists. The United States tore up the Geneva agreements and dispatched large forces of aggression to invade south

Vietnam, kill the people there and burn down their homes. Naturally, the south Vietnamese people have every right to fight back. If the United States really has any sincerity about upholding the Geneva agreements and withdraws its armed forces, how could there be "hostilities" between Vietnam and the United States which are separated by a vast ocean? But the Johnson Administration does not have the slightest intention of taking this course. On the contrary, it is carrying on a war of aggression against Vietnam and at the same time it is raising a great noise about "cessation of hostilities" and talking about making this the "first order of business" in "negotiations." What does this mean? It means that **if the United States has its way, the day "negotiations" begin will be the day the Vietnamese people are bound hand and foot. The U.S. armed forces will then be able to stay on in south Vietnam while the south Vietnamese people will not be allowed to drive these aggressors out.** Can this be termed taking the Geneva agreements as the "basis"? Which article or which paragraph in the Geneva agreements gives the United States the special right to commit aggression against Vietnam?

**Point Six** says: "Hanoi's four points could be discussed." This is a gesture by the Johnson Administration to mislead people. In fact, it is a sinister plot. What is the Democratic Republic of Vietnam's four-point proposition? It is, in short, that the U.S. troops must be completely withdrawn from south Vietnam, that U.S. aggression against the whole of Vietnam must be stopped, and that the Vietnamese people must be allowed to settle their own affairs. The basic spirit of this proposition is also the basic spirit of the Geneva agreements. **If the Johnson Administration is really in favour of upholding the Geneva agreements, it should completely accept the four-point proposition of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and act accordingly. However, it is not willing to do so. Instead, full of guile and cunning, it says that the proposition "could be discussed." What is more, it puts its own "14 points" on a par with the four-point proposition. This amounts to replacing the latter with the former. To put it bluntly, Washington's aim is to lure the Vietnamese people to agree to negotiate and turn the four-point proposition and the Geneva agreements into something which can be bargained over, so that negotiations will drag on indefinitely and the U.S. troops can hang on in south Vietnam.**

## All Empty Promises

**Point Seven** says: "It [the United States] wants no bases in Southeast Asia." **Point Eight** says: "It wants no continuing U.S. military presence in south Vietnam." **Point Nine** says: "It has expressed its support for free elections in Vietnam." **Point Ten** says: "Reunification should be arranged through free discussions among the peoples concerned." **Point Eleven** says: "The nations of Southeast Asia should be neutral if that is their option." These five points have been brought up by the Johnson Administration in one mouthful in an obvious attempt to show that the United States not only respects the Geneva agreements in principle but intends to abide by their provisions and carry them out on almost all important questions.

All this sounds like a solemn vow! Anyone hearing it might think that the Johnson Administration is not only sincere but magnanimous: Bases will be abandoned, troops withdrawn, elections held, reunification arranged. It looks as if a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam question is just round the corner.

As a matter of fact, **these are all empty promises handed out freely by the Johnson Administration. It is committed to nothing on any of these points.** It costs nothing to talk in such fine words.

**Is the United States really willing to pull out its troops? The Johnson Administration says yes, but on one condition, that is, Hanoi should stop "conquering" south Vietnam.** The plain fact, however, is that the United States is committing aggression while the people of south Vietnam are resisting, and the people of north Vietnam are helping them. How can anyone talk of "conquest" by Hanoi? **U.S. aggression is the cause and the Vietnamese people's resistance is the effect. The only solution is for the United States to withdraw all its troops and stop its aggression against the whole of Vietnam.** The Vietnamese people will not cease their struggle as long as the United States continues aggression. **Reversing cause and effect, the Johnson Administration wants the Vietnamese people to stop their resistance first and demands that Hanoi stop its "conquest" as a condition for the withdrawal of U.S. troops. This actually means that it is not prepared to withdraw its troops.**

## Sending In Large Reinforcements

The fact now is that the United States has not withdrawn a single soldier; instead, it is sending in large reinforcements. Two days after the publication of the "14 points," advance elements of the U.S. 25th Division arrived in south Vietnam. Far from dismantling any base, the United States is energetically expanding its military bases in south Vietnam and other places in Southeast Asia. All this proves that the United States has not the slightest intention of withdrawing its troops, but is preparing to send still more U.S. troops to south Vietnam and other parts of Southeast Asia.

The withdrawal of all troops and war material by the United States from south Vietnam is the prerequisite for a political settlement of the Vietnam question and the key to upholding the Geneva agreements. Since the Johnson Administration is not withdrawing its troops and has no intention of doing so, how can there be "free elections" and "reunification" in Vietnam? And since the Johnson Administration is extending its aggressive war in Southeast Asia, is it not

making a great laughing-stock of itself by saying that "the nations of Southeast Asia should be neutral"?

## Calculations of Marauders

**Point Twelve** says: The United States "much prefers to use its resources for economic and social construction in Southeast Asia and that if there were peace, north Vietnam could take part in that regional effort." As for the Johnson Administration's "development" programme, the Vietnamese people have long ago pointed it out as being "the calculations" of "stupid marauders." No attempt to buy over the heroic Vietnamese people will ever succeed. And now the Johnson Administration is coming up again with the same old poppycock! This is a great insult to the Vietnamese people.

**Point Thirteen** says: "The Viet Cong would have no trouble having its views heard if Hanoi ended aggression to the south."

**This worn-out theme about "if Hanoi ended aggression to the south" has been repeated ad nauseam. The implication is that the people in the south must stop their struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save the country, and that the people in the north must stop helping their compatriots in the south.**

So long as U.S. imperialism does not change its policy of aggression against south Vietnam and does not withdraw all its troops, the people in the south will never give up their just struggle. In these circumstances, it stands to reason that the people in the north should help their brethren in the south. The people all over the world have the right to help the south Vietnamese people in their struggle against aggression; why should the people in north Vietnam be singled out and denied this right?

## Helping the South Is the Sacred Right of the People in North Vietnam

The Geneva agreements confirm that the Vietnamese nation is an entity and in black and white undertake to respect Vietnam's "sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity, and to refrain from any interference in its internal affairs," and declare that the provisional military demarcation line "should not in any way be interpreted as constituting a political or territorial boundary." The U.S. imperialists instructed the puppet clique in south Vietnam to sabotage the nationwide elections which should have been held in 1956 according to the Geneva agreements, and thus brought about the division of the country. They then blatantly extended the war from the south to the north, and thus destroyed the military demarcation line. U.S. imperialism has wilfully and perfidiously torn the Geneva agreements to shreds. It has no right whatever to take this or that article of the agreements and distort them to bind the Vietnamese people. In the present circumstances, the 31 million Vietnamese people naturally must unite as one in a common struggle to smash the U.S. imperialist aggression and drive out all the U.S. troops, so as to liberate the south, defend the north and thus achieve the reunification of their fatherland. This the Vietnamese people are doing precisely because they want to uphold the Geneva agreements. Let it be said in unequivocal terms that **the north Vietnamese people have the inalienable and sacred right to help the south Vietnamese people in any form and on any scale in their struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save the country.**


**Hawk in Dove's Clothing**

*Cartoon by Jack Chen*

The Johnson Administration says that if the people in the north cease supporting the people in the south, then "the Viet Cong would have no trouble having its views heard." This is preposterous! **Why does the right of the south Vietnamese people to express their own views need the approval of the United States and, moreover, why should they have to offer the United States anything in exchange for this right? Nothing could be more ridiculous.**

**The South Vietnam National Front for Liberation is the leader of the south Vietnamese people in their struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save the country, and it is the sole representative of the south Vietnamese people.** The programme of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and its five-part statement of March 22 last year express in concentrated form the will of the 14 million people of south Vietnam. Since the Johnson Administration does not accept this five-part statement, how then can there be any talk of a political settlement of the Vietnamese question?

## So-Called Stop-the-Bombing "Offer" Is Outright Blackmail

**The Last Point** says: The United States "could stop bombing the north if it could get an indication of what such a cessation would bring about." Here we have the essence of the "14-point" proposition.

**The so-called stop-the-bombing "offer" is outright blackmail.** For ten months, in flagrant violation of the 17th Parallel, U.S. imperialism has been bombing a sovereign state. In doing so it has not only thrown the Geneva accords overboard, but has ruthlessly trampled on all principles of international law. **It has not yet paid for the serious crimes it has committed in north Vietnam and the heavy blood-debts it has incurred there; now it wants something more — it wants to gain something in exchange for "stopping the bombing." If one were to accept this kind of reasoning, wouldn't it mean that the aggressor must not be punished but, instead, be rewarded? If such logic were to prevail, the United States could commit aggression against one country today and bomb another tomorrow, and then issue a statement to the effect: We may stop for a while, but you, the victims of aggression, must give us something in exchange. Thus, the question arises: What would the world be like if U.S. imperialism is allowed to go on in this lawless way?**

## An Old Dodge Repeated

The "pause in bombing" is simply a repetition of the Johnson Administration's old dodge. Last May, it suspended bombing for a few days and in conjunction with that sent a message to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam saying, in effect: Since we have suspended the bombing you must stop supporting south Vietnam, otherwise we'll resume. Of course this is not acceptable to the Vietnamese people. The Democratic Republic of Vietnam justly exposed this villainous blackmail, and that particular "suspension of bombing" trick was soon discredited. Subsequently, widespread comments were heard from the ruling circles in the United States, and murmurs among the modern revisionists too, that the trick had not been very well played. In the first place, they said, the United States should not have spoken so bluntly, and in the second place, the suspension should not have been so short. This time, the Johnson Administration appears to be taking the advice of these people — its present pause in bombing is longer than it was on the previous occasion. Significantly, after the "14 points" were published on last December 27 by the United States Information Service, the Johnson Administration made a noticeable revision in the fourteenth point. Originally, it said that the United States could stop the bombing if it could get an indication of what such a cessation would "bring about." The revised version said that the United States could stop the bombing even without the slightest "hint or suggestion" from the other side. What all this reveals is that the Johnson Administration is racking its brains over the question, and it is growing more and more crafty in its tricks.

At present, U.S. imperialism and its partners are pinning their hopes of achieving their "peace talks" scheme on the "pause in bombing." **What the Johnson Administration is saying in fact is: I may refrain from bombing the north; I will go on fighting in the south as before; but it is impermissible for the north to aid the south. There is something utterly vicious about this. It amounts to telling the people in the north that they must tolerate U.S. imperialism's aggression and devastation of the south, and accept the permanent division of their fatherland. It amounts to telling the people in the north to give up their right to help their kith and kin and telling the entire Vietnamese people to renounce their national aspirations for the reunification of their fatherland. In essence, it amounts to telling the people in the north to leave in the lurch their people in the south who are heroically fighting to resist U.S. aggression and save the country. This is of course absolutely unacceptable both to the people of the north, who regard it as their sacred duty to aid the south, and to the people of the south, who regard it as their glorious duty to liberate the south and defend the north.**

## "14-Point" Proposition Is Revised Version of "Unconditional Discussions"

In short, by offering this "14-point" proposition, the Johnson Administration wants to continue the old game of "unconditional discussions" which it started on April 7 last year. It is only because this stale nonsense is a stench in everyone's nostrils that the Johnson Administration now finds it necessary to dish it up in a new form. However, no discerning person will fail to recognize that **stripped of its trimmings the "14-point" proposition is Johnson's same old** malodorous **"unconditional discussions" proposal, the same Johnson war blackmail that the United States "could stop**

**bombing the north" if "Hanoi ended aggression to the south."** That is what it all adds up to.

Yet the Johnson Administration is peddling this same old trash as though it were something new. As soon as the "14 points" were published, Washington sent droves of high officials out to various parts of the world. Ambassador-at-large Harriman, well known as an "able negotiator," flew to Warsaw, Belgrade, New Delhi, Teheran and Cairo. Goldberg, described as "a peace envoy," hurried to the Vatican, Rome, Paris and London. Humphrey went off to Tokyo. McGeorge Bundy visited Ottawa. G. Mennen Williams rushed to Africa. Thomas Mann went to Mexico. In Washington, Rusk histrionically declared that if others "turn up at Geneva tomorrow," "I'll be there." All this indicates Washington's desperate hurry!

At the same time, through various political channels, unusually intensive activities around the "14 points" are being carried on by a bunch of followers of the United States, who are using the "pause in bombing" as "capital." In the role of political broker for the United States, the British Labour government is going about it with great zeal. Using the United Nations as his base of operations, U Thant is working hand in glove with the United States and serving as its go-between. Senior Indian officials, who hate to be outdone, are actively probing in all directions. In Rome, the Pope has been terribly busy, issuing an "appeal" and writing letters left and right.

## Special Hope Put on Khrushchov Revisionists and Followers

**In putting its "peace talks" hoax into operation, the Johnson Administration places special hope on the Khrushchov revisionists and their followers.** It began the "pause in bombing" on December 24, and on the same day its ambassador in Moscow, Kohler, called on Soviet Vice-Foreign Minister V.V. Kuznetsov. Three days later, Washington published its "14-point" proposition; the very next day, the Soviet Union announced that a delegation headed by A.N. Shelepin would visit Vietnam. Then on December 29, senior U.S. officials began their travels overseas as salesmen for the "peace talks" scheme. On the same day, Kohler called on N.V. Podgorny, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. **Comments in American and other Western newspapers indicated that the United States and the Soviet Union "seem to take, each on its part, an action which will perhaps have many common features" and that "before taking the decision that Shelepin should visit Hanoi, the Soviet Union obviously was tipped off in one form or another by the United States about the pause in its bombing. The United States hopes that the Soviet Union will exert its influence to persuade Hanoi to sit down at the conference table."**

Why is the Johnson Administration in such a hurry to sell its "14-point" proposition?

The United States now finds itself fighting a war in south Vietnam which it cannot win, but it does not want to withdraw. At home, the anti-war movement is rapidly spreading among different strata of the people, and among the ruling circles there is endless bickering; abroad, the Johnson Administration's policy of aggression against Vietnam is under attack on all sides, and very few of its allies are willing to lend a hand. In short, both at home and abroad the Johnson Administration is in dire straits. It is going through a most trying time.

## Groping in a Blind Alley

Battered on the battlefield, the Johnson Administration seeks "a way out" through its "peace talks" swindle. Still seeking "a way out" when the swindle fails, it reverts to war expansion. For a year now, the Johnson Administration has been groping in this blind alley. This has become its law of motion. **Now it is engaged in a still greater military build-up in Vietnam and Indo-China as a whole, while in the United States itself it is carrying on war mobilization on a still larger scale. The whole course of events proves that the gigantic U.S. "peace talks" fraud is the overture to wider war.** As the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam pointed out in a statement on January 4, the Johnson Administration wants "to call black white and pose itself as a peace-lover, to slander the Vietnamese people, and thus to create a pretext for taking new steps in implementation of its scheme to intensify and expand the war."

## An Intense Struggle

**At present, an intense struggle is being waged around the big "peace talks" fraud and conspiracy which the Johnson Administration is trying to put across, a struggle which has a vital bearing on the vital interests of the Vietnamese people and world peace.**

The U.S. aggressors have been badly pummelled in south Vietnam. Nevertheless they are far from admitting defeat. Therefore, **the question in Vietnam now is not so-called "peace talks" but to deal the U.S. aggressors further and still heavier blows. President Ho Chi Minh recently reiterated: "Our people are determined to persevere in the fight and to undergo sacrifices for 10 or 20 years or a longer time, till complete victory."** His statement expresses the firm resolve of the 31 million people of Vietnam. So long as the U.S. aggressors refuse to admit defeat and withdraw, the Vietnamese people will fight resolutely, until their struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save their country is crowned with complete victory.

**Together with all peace-loving countries and people all over the world, the Chinese Government and people are determined to thoroughly expose and frustrate the gigantic "peace talks" fraud and conspiracy of the Johnson Administration, resolutely support the Vietnamese people's struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save their country, and smash the criminal U.S. imperialist plans to extend the war.**

*("Renmin Ribao," January 7, 1966.)*

# That "14-Point" Plan

## What Is Washington Trying to Sell?

A COVEY of top-drawer American officials recently fanned out in missions to many capitals of the world to peddle the Johnson Administration's so-called 14-point plan for the "peaceful" settlement of the Vietnam question. The plan was announced with great fanfare. It was first made public by the official U.S. propaganda agency, the United States Information Service on December 27. It was repeated on January 3 by the White House in a document entitled "The Heart of the Matter in Vietnam."

But what exactly do these 14 points add up to? The Johnson Administration claims that they are the "U.S. contributions to the basket of peace." However, they are in fact nothing but a new exhibition of U.S. imperialism's gangster logic. Instead of admitting that U.S. imperialism itself is the aggressor, the U.S.I.S. report and the White House paper vilify the Democratic Republic of Vietnam as the "aggressor" and demand that "Hanoi end aggression to the south." Not only do they fail to indicate any U.S. desire to cease aggression and withdraw all its troops from south Vietnam but they make it clear that the United States will continue to occupy the south and intimidate the north. The White House paper also stresses the so-called U.S. "commitment to the security of south Vietnam," asserting that "at stake is not just south Vietnam, nor even Southeast Asia; there is also at stake the integrity of a U.S. commitment and the importance of that commitment to peace right around the globe." These words thoroughly reveal the hypocrisy of the Johnson Administration's statement that "we have put everything into the basket of peace." The face of the U.S. gangsters is thus exposed in all its cunning.

Be it 14 points, or 1,400, this plan is a worthless and monumental piece of humbug if the most essential point is missing, that is, U.S. imperialism must admit that it is the aggressor in Vietnam and must withdraw all its armed forces from south Vietnam.

The plan as released by the U.S.I.S. reads as follows:

1. It [the United States] has said the Geneva accords of 1954 and 1962 would provide an adequate basis for peace in Southeast Asia.

2. It has said it would welcome a conference on Southeast Asia as a whole, or on any part of it.

3. It has said it would engage in negotiations with no pre-conditions whatsoever.

4. It has said it would engage in unconditional discussions outside the framework of a formal conference.

5. It has said that a cessation of hostilities would be a suitable first order of business in any negotiations or discussions. [On this point, the version of the White House paper reads: "A cessation of hostilities could be the first order of business at a conference or could be the subject of preliminary discussions." — *Ed.*]

6. It has said Hanoi's four points could be discussed.

7. It has made it clear it wants no bases in Southeast Asia.

8. It has said it wants no continuing U.S. military presence in south Vietnam.

9. It has expressed its support for free elections in Vietnam.

10. It has agreed that reunification should be arranged through free discussion among the peoples concerned.

11. It has agreed that the nations of Southeast Asia should be neutral if that is their option.

12. It has said it much prefers to use its resources for economic and social construction in Southeast Asia and that if there were peace, north Vietnam could take part in that regional effort.

13. It has said (President Johnson in his press conference, last July) that the Viet Cong would have no trouble having its views heard if Hanoi ended aggression to the south.

14. It has said it could stop bombing the north if it could get an indication of what such a cessation would bring about. [On this point, the version of the White House paper reads: "We have said publicly and privately that we could stop the bombing of north Vietnam as a step toward peace although there has not been the slightest hint or suggestion from the other side as to what they would do if the bombing stopped." — *Ed.*]

*D.R.V. Foreign Ministry Spokesman:*

# U.S. "Peace Efforts" Serve Expansion Of Aggressive War

**So long as U.S. imperialism continues its war of aggression, the Vietnamese people will fight it to a finish.**

*Following are excerpts of the January 4 statement issued by a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam regarding the recent "peace efforts" of U.S. imperialism. — Ed.*

RECENTLY, the U.S. Government has started a large-scale deceptive peace campaign, coupled with the trick of "temporary suspension of air attacks" on north Vietnam, as a sign of "good will." U.S. President Johnson has repeatedly stated that the United States is determined to "exhaust every prospect for peace," and will "search relentlessly for peace." The U.S. Government has sent envoys to approach foreign countries, and has put forward new "peace proposals" which are actually a mere repetition of old themes.

The U.S. authorities' talks about peace are in complete contradiction with their war schemes and acts. While making a noise about its "peace efforts," the United States is making feverish preparations to double U.S. military strength in south Vietnam.... The United States has kept on using toxic chemicals as a means of warfare and has made public announcements to this effect. Its B-52 strategic planes continue to bomb densely populated areas. In north Vietnam, the United States has threatened to bomb the densely populated industrial areas of Hanoi and Haiphong. U.S. aircraft have unceasingly and gravely intruded into the territorial air of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on reconnaissance missions in preparation for new crimes. U.S. President Johnson has also threatened to take "hard steps" in Vietnam. Meanwhile, the United States has intensified its air attacks on the liberated areas in Laos and impudently authorized U.S. troops to intrude into Central and Southern Laos and into Cambodian territory, thus extending the war from south Vietnam to these two countries.

Facts have shown that every time the U.S. authorities want to intensify their aggressive war, they talk still more glibly about peace. The present U.S. "peace efforts" are also a mere attempt to appease public opinion at home and abroad, which is strongly opposing the U.S. policy of aggression in Vietnam. The United States wants to make use of the world peoples' legitimate aspirations for peace in an attempt to call black white, to pose itself as a peace-lover, to slander the Vietnamese people, and thus to create a pretext for taking new steps in implementation of its scheme to intensify and expand the war. But no matter what sophisms the U.S. authorities may resort to in their attempt to cover up their aggressive schemes, they can fool no one.

U.S. imperialist aggression is the deep root and the immediate cause of the serious situation now prevailing in Vietnam. With the ending of this aggression peace will be immediately restored in this country.

The Vietnamese people eagerly want peace for national construction, but they know full well that real independence must be achieved if genuine peace is to be secured. It is the unswerving stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to strictly respect the 1954 Geneva agreements on Vietnam and to correctly implement their basic provisions as concretely expressed in the following points:

1. Reaffirmation of the basic national rights of the Vietnamese people: peace, independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. In accordance with the Geneva agreements, the U.S. Government must withdraw all its troops, military personnel and weapons of all kinds from south Vietnam, dismantle all its military bases there, cancel its "military alliance" with south Vietnam, and end its policy of intervention and aggression in south Vietnam. In accordance with the Geneva agreements, the U.S. Government must stop its acts of war against north Vietnam, cease all encroachments on the territory and sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

2. Pending the peaceful reunification of Vietnam, while the country is still temporarily divided into two zones, the military provisions of the 1954 Geneva agreements on Vietnam must be strictly respected: the two zones must refrain from joining any military alliance with foreign countries, and there must be no foreign military bases, troops and military personnel on their respective territory.

3. The internal affairs of south Vietnam must be settled by the people of south Vietnam themselves, in accordance with the programme of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation without any foreign interference.

4. The peaceful reunification of Vietnam is to be settled by the Vietnamese people in both zones, without any foreign interference.

A political settlement of the Vietnam problem can be envisaged only when the U.S. Government has accepted the four-point stand of the Government of the

**In north Vietnam: Civilians greet a gun crew which shot down several U.S. aircraft over Nam Dinh city**

Democratic Republic of Vietnam, has proved this by actual deeds, and has stopped unconditionally and for good its air raids and all other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

So long as the U.S. imperialists still pursue the war of aggression against Vietnam, still use U.S. and its satellite troops to invade south Vietnam, and launch air attacks on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the people in both zones of Vietnam, fearing no sacrifices, will resolutely carry the resistance war through to the end and fulfil their sacred duty of defending the sovereignty of the fatherland and the independence of the nation and contributing to the defence of world peace.

*South Vietnam N.F.L. Statement*

# The South Vietnamese People Have No Illusions About U.S. Imperialism

**Since the U.S. imperialists will not withdraw all their troops from south Vietnam, the south Vietnamese people are determined to fight to the finish.**

THE Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in a statement on January 5 denounced U.S. preparations to intensify its war of aggression in south Vietnam still further and expand its destructive war against north Vietnam.

The statement says: "The U.S. imperialists are spreading a 'peace' smokescreen to cover up their wild adventurous policy of a military build-up by tirelessly claiming their readiness to accept unconditional discussions to reach a political solution for the Vietnam problem. Recently, many American statesmen have been sent abroad to make U.S. mock 'peace efforts,' put forward their so-called new 'peace proposals,' and advertise the 'suspension of bombing raids on north Vietnam' as a gesture of 'goodwill.'

"It should be pointed out that the U.S. imperialists have often resorted to these cunning and repugnant moves to cover up their new vicious schemes and actions. Recent White House and Pentagon reports, as well as realities in south Vietnam, all point to the fact that U.S. ruling circles are desperately preparing for another military adventure, the most dangerous one so

far, in Vietnam and Indo-China to realize their stubborn intention to continue to dominate south Vietnam."

### New U.S. War Adventure

Citing facts to show that U.S. imperialism was consistently expanding its war of aggression against Vietnam, the statement notes: "While pushing ahead their deceitful 'peace' campaign and ballyhoo about their 'suspension of bombing raids on north Vietnam,' U.S. ruling circles are declaring that they will do everything needed to win their war of aggression in south Vietnam. They have, moreover, threatened to take 'harder steps' if the south Vietnamese people do not stop fighting. They have sent an entire additional U.S. brigade to be stationed in Pleiku. They plan to increase U.S. strength in south Vietnam to 300,000 or 400,000 men, double the number of U.S. combat aircraft, quadruple the number of air intrusions, drop 40,000 tons of bombs every month on south and north Vietnam, and bomb Haiphong Port and Hanoi, the capital. They are zealously calling on allies in the NATO aggressive bloc to take part in the intensification and expansion of the war in Vietnam."

It goes on to say: "It is crystal clear that the more the U.S. imperialists talk peace, the more they intensify their war. The so-called 'peace efforts' and 'unconditional discussions' of the U.S. imperialists are actually aimed at forcing the south Vietnamese people to lay down their arms and accept U.S. occupation of south Vietnam, perpetuating the division of Vietnam, and completely sabotaging the 1954 Geneva agreements on Vietnam. The actual deeds of the U.S. imperialists for more than a year have bared their true nature as a diehard, cruel and bellicose imperialist aggressor. They have shown themselves to be the number one enemy of the Vietnamese people, the people of Indo-China and peace-loving people all over the world."

Referring to the south Vietnamese people's determination to defeat the enemy, the statement stresses: "In face of the U.S. imperialists' extremely sinister acts and designs for intensifying and expanding the aggressive war in south Vietnam, the south Vietnamese people certainly cannot have the slightest illusion about the U.S. authorities' 'goodwill for peace.'

"Developing the tradition of the staunch and indomitable struggle of the nation, shrinking before no enemy threat and however great the sacrifice, the south Vietnamese people are determined to fight to the finish, record still greater victories, and carry on their sacred war of resistance against the U.S. aggressors and their stooges until complete victory. As long as the U.S. imperialists have not stopped their aggression, have not withdrawn all their troops and weapons and those of their satellites from south Vietnam, have not dismantled all their military bases there, have not recognized the national rights of the south Vietnamese people — namely, independence, peace, democracy, neutrality and national reunification — and still refuse to let the south Vietnamese people settle their affairs by themselves, the 14 million south Vietnamese people will hold their guns firmly and fight resolutely, even if they have to fight for 10 years, 20 years or even longer, however great the hardships and sacrifices may be."

### Aggressors Cannot Avert Defeat

The statement concludes: "The National Front for Liberation and people of south Vietnam sincerely thank their friends on all five continents who have wholeheartedly given both moral and material support to their resistance war for national salvation, and call for a more active and resolute assistance with a view to increasing the strength of the south Vietnamese people to defeat the aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen.

"The National Front for Liberation and people of south Vietnam are confident that all the schemes and acts of the U.S. imperialists to intensify and expand their aggressive war in south Vietnam and Indo-China will meet with ignominious failure and that the U.S. imperialists will receive still heavier punishment and can in no way avert their final defeat."

**In south Vietnam: A unit of the heroic people's armed forces**

**Men of the people's forces enjoy themselves during a lull in the fighting**

*"Renmin Ribao" Commentator:*

# A Close Look Into the U.S. "Basket of Peace"

## The "14-Point" Proposition: Its Point of Departure And Its Objective

THE Johnson Administration is peddling around the world its "14 points" in a "basket of peace." U.S. bigwigs are professing without cease the utmost "sincerity" of their present desire for a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam question.

It is not difficult to determine the validity of Washington's "sincerity." What its "14 points" are really made up of can easily be seen if one examines how the Johnson Administration presents the whys and wherefores of the Vietnam question and how it justifies its position in south Vietnam.

The official White House version of the "14 points," made public on January 3, added to an earlier version two paragraphs as an introduction. They are worth reading. One is captioned "the fact of aggression," and the other, "the U.S. commitment."

### The "Fact"

What is "the fact of aggression"? The White House document says: "The simple fact is that tens of thousands of trained and armed men . . . have been sent by Hanoi into south Vietnam. . . . It is this external aggression which is responsible for the presence of U.S. combat forces." Please note: It is the Vietnamese who have committed "aggression" against Vietnam, and they are to be held responsible for U.S. aggression. As for the Americans who have crossed vast oceans to invade Vietnam, they are not aggressors but "heroes" checking aggression! This fantastic logic is the premise of the "14 points," and the point of departure for the Johnson Administration's solution of the Vietnam question.

Who is the aggressor and who is the victim of aggression? This is a vital issue of right and wrong that must not be confused. The United States is the aggressor and the arch criminal in scrapping the Geneva agreements. There can be no denying this in face of the facts. The Johnson Administration must admit its guilt as the aggressor; it must at once end its aggression against Vietnam and withdraw its armed forces from south Vietnam. Only in this way can it prove the good faith of its professed desire for a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam question. But what it is doing now is reversing right and wrong while talking volubly about a "peaceful settlement." This only serves to prove that its "14 points" are a fraud pure and simple.

Inasmuch as the United States does not admit that it is the aggressor, people cannot help asking what it is driving at in advocating a settlement of the Vietnamese question on the "basis" of the Geneva accords. The Johnson Administration actually means to say that it is right for the Americans to invade Vietnam, that they have the right to remain in south Vietnam to check "external aggression," and that the Americans would withdraw only "if this aggression from outside were removed" (that is to say, only after the Vietnamese people have laid down their arms and ceased resisting). This is the "basis" on which the Johnson Administration will observe the Geneva accords. In that case, south Vietnam will be completely reduced to a U.S. colony and military base and the gains made by the south Vietnamese people during their 11 years of struggle will be wiped out.

### The "Commitment"

What are the "U.S. commitments" referred to in the White House document? It says: The U.S. commitments are the "bilateral agreements" with "south Vietnam," the "SEATO treaty" and the "solemn declarations of three U.S. Presidents." On the strength of these "commitments," the United States has the right to resist "external attack" and defend "the security of south Vietnam." For the United States to sign agreements with puppets in its own vest-pocket and proclaim through the instrumentality of a military bloc under its control that a certain zone is under its "protection" is really quite absurd. What is even more absurd is the fact that a U.S. President may unilaterally declare that the United States has a "commitment" in a certain locality and, on the strength of that, he may carry out armed aggression there. U.S. imperialism has indeed reached the height of insolence!

On the Vietnam question, the United States is indeed committed. That is, it is committed to respect Vietnam's independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity as stipulated in the 1954 Geneva accords. Apart from this, all "commitments" of the United States are but pretexts created for the purpose of committing aggression. The United States must rescind these unilateral "commitments," pull out its troops from south Vietnam at once and let the Viet-

namese people settle their own affairs. This is what the United States should do if it is really ready to honour the Geneva accords. Now the Johnson Administration makes no mention of its commitment to the Geneva accords but brazenly babbles about its "commitment" to occupy south Vietnam. This shows that the United States has not the slightest sincerity for a settlement of the Vietnam question but wants to legalize the continued presence of U.S. troops in south Vietnam.

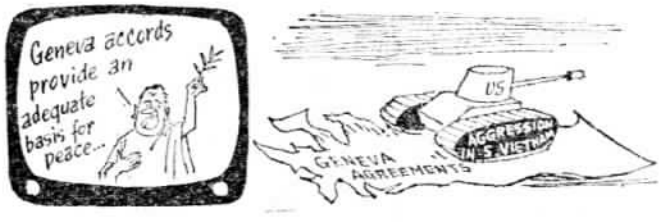
**Thus it is quite clear that the point of departure of the Johnson Administration's "14-point" proposition is that the Vietnamese people are engaged in "aggression" while U.S. imperialism is trying to halt this "aggression." Then what is its objective? The White House document ends with this remark: "We have put everything into the basket of peace except the surrender of south Vietnam."**

### The Truth

**Very frank indeed! South Vietnam belongs to the United States. Everything is "negotiable" and may be "discussed" except that the United States must hang on in south Vietnam. No country and people upholding justice and cherishing their own sovereignty can ever agree to this grotesque and absurd logic.**

In Johnson's "basket of peace" there are things most filthy and vicious. It is the worst possible insult to the Vietnamese people to brand them as the "aggressor." It is utter contempt for Vietnam's independence and sovereignty to characterize U.S. aggression against it as a reasonable and lawful "commitment." It is a wanton challenge to the Vietnamese people to announce that the unwanted presence of the United States in south Vietnam is unchangeable. As the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam pointed out in his statement on January 4, "no matter what sophisms the U.S. authorities may resort to in their attempt to cover up their aggressive schemes, they can fool no one." The South Vietnam National Front for Liberation also noted in its statement on January 5: "Whenever they talk loudly of 'peace,' the U.S. ruling circles invariably introduce large numbers of aggressive troops and lethal weapons into south Vietnam, and at the same time they hurriedly beef up their aggressive war machine there." The 31 million Vietnamese people cannot be cowed or fooled. The "14-point" proposition will get the United States nowhere. Washington's gigantic "peace talks" fraud and conspiracy will definitely be completely discredited.

*(January 8, 1966.)*




# "Negotiations Before Withdrawal" Means Negotiations Without Withdrawal

THE Johnson Administration is publicizing a "negotiations before withdrawal" theory on the question of Vietnam. The gist of this theory may be summed up as follows: The United States has given the assurance that it will consider the withdrawal of its armed forces once negotiations get under way. This is the meaning of the "14-point" proposition which says: "We [the U.S.] do not desire to retain U.S. troops in south Vietnam after peace is assured."

The "negotiations before withdrawal" theory is based on the premise that neither side can win the war in south Vietnam. Johnson himself has said, and that more than once, "there is no purely military solution in sight for either side." Since Washington made public its "14-point" proposition, American journals have harped on the theme that "neither side has won or lost the war." In a roundabout way, they have suggested that since the Vietnam war will be ended through negotiations in any case, it is now time to come to the conference table.

### War and Negotiations

It is true that all wars must eventually come to an end. Even the Hundred Years' War did not last for ever. A just war waged by an oppressed nation against aggression may end up in one of two ways: One, when the aggressor is completely wiped out or driven away — in this case there is no question at all of negotiations; and the other, when the aggressor is badly trounced and acknowledges defeat — in such a case it is possible that negotiations may be needed to assess the situation and work out a solution.

The French colonialists' war of aggression against Indo-China was brought to an end through negotiations. Why did this come about? As the protracted armed struggle waged unswervingly by the Vietnamese and other Indo-Chinese people, and in particular the Battle of Dien Bien Phu, had shaken Paris and brought about the fall of the Bidault government, the French ruling group was forced to conclude that withdrawal would be preferable to being annihilated, and that in the latter case the political situation at home would become uncontrollable. Those were the circumstances which led to the signing of the Geneva agreements of 1954.

The U.S. aggressor has in fact lost on the battlefield in south Vietnam. But he stubbornly refuses to acknowledge defeat. The Johnson Administration is still sending reinforcements to south Vietnam and preparing for a greater trial of strength. It was the same Harriman who had repeatedly professed U.S. "sincerity for peace" that declared in no uncertain terms in Tokyo on January 7 that the United States "will under no

circumstances retreat from Vietnam." **U.S. imperialism is the most savage, most ferocious and most shameless aggressor in the world. It is unthinkable that peace can be attained in Vietnam and Indo-China if U.S. imperialism is not thoroughly defeated.**

What is more, the Vietnam situation today is altogether different from that of Indo-China in 1954. There were no international agreements then, and a conference was therefore needed to begin with. Today, there are the Geneva agreements to which the U.S. Government has committed itself. If Washington has the slightest intention of respecting the Geneva agreements, there is no need for a conference or negotiations. All it has to do is to pull out all its armed forces in accordance with the agreements. If it does not do so, one more, two more or even a hundred more conferences and agreements can serve no useful purpose.

Then what does the "negotiations before withdrawal" theory actually mean? **To put it plainly, it means to bind the Vietnamese people hand and foot through "peace talks," while putting off the withdrawal of U.S. forces to an indefinite future.** Under the signboard of "unconditional discussions," Washington is trying to sell its plan for conditional withdrawal. On what condition? On the condition that the south Vietnamese people must lay down their arms and cease their resistance, and the north Vietnamese people must stop their support for their fellow-countrymen in the south. This insolent condition laid down by the U.S. aggressor is naturally unacceptable to the Vietnamese people. That being the case, the Johnson Administration will repeat the excuses it has used in the past and will not withdraw its aggressor forces. It is perfectly clear that the **theory of "negotiations before withdrawal" is in essence negotiations without withdrawal.** In Johnson's own words, the United States "will not withdraw, either openly or under the cloak of a meaningless agreement."

### Sinister Motive

In advancing this theory, the motive of the Johnson Administration, its partners and helpers is most sinister. It is well known that many peace-loving countries in Asia and Africa hope for a fair and reasonable settlement of the Vietnam question and for the early return of peace to Indo-China. **What the Johnson Administration is now doing is to try and capitalize on this well-meant wish to form a public opinion to bring pressure to bear on the Vietnamese people and palm off its "14-point" proposition, and thereby perpetuating U.S. occupation of south Vietnam. This cannot but put the people on guard against the Johnson Administration's criminal designs.**

Since the U.S. aggressors stubbornly refuse to withdraw from south Vietnam, the Vietnamese people have no alternative but to fight on to the end to throw them out. As the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation declared in its statement of January 5, 1966: "While the U.S. imperialists continue their aggression, have not withdrawn all their troops and weapons and those of their satellites from south Vietnam, have not yet dismantled all their military bases there, have not yet recognized the national rights of the south Vietnamese people, namely, independence, peace, democracy, neutrality and national reunification, and still refuse to let the south Vietnamese people settle their own affairs by themselves, the 14 million south Vietnamese people will hold their guns firmly and fight resolutely, even if they are to fight for 10 years, 20 years or even longer, and however great the hardships and sacrifices." This declaration of the rock-like determination of the Vietnamese people to resist the U.S. aggressors and to save their country is a body blow to the Johnson Administration's "negotiations before withdrawal" theory.

*(January 9, 1966.)*


## How Can 4 Points and "14 Points" Be Spoken of in The Same Breath?

HAVING set the "conference" table, the Johnson Administration is now saying to the Vietnamese people: Come, "Hanoi's 4 points could be discussed along with" the "14 points" of the United States.

These words from the White House are also intended for world consumption. Look, the White House seems to be saying, the United States is quite "reasonable!" Since we are "negotiating," you can put forward your views, and we can do the same.

But this empty gesture can deceive no one. How can the 4 points of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam be put on a par with Washington's "14 points"?

### Two Basic Principles

One is bound to ask: What are the principles which should guide the settlement of the Vietnam question? The answer is: Principle No. 1 is the will of the Vietnamese people. This is because Vietnam belongs to them. On the affairs of Vietnam, it is the Vietnamese people, not the U.S. Government, who have the last say. Principle No. 2 is the Geneva agreements on the Vietnam question. According to these agreements, no foreign troops, military personnel and weapons of any kind should be introduced into Vietnam and no foreign

military bases should be set up on Vietnam soil. The 4-point proposition of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam is in complete accord with these two basic principles. If there is any departure from these two principles, there can be no talk of a political settlement of the Vietnam question.

The basis of the 4-point proposition of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam is: Vietnam is an integral whole, Vietnam's sovereignty, independence, reunification and territorial integrity cannot be encroached upon, and no foreign country can interfere in Vietnam's internal affairs. All U.S. aggressor troops must therefore leave south Vietnam so that the Vietnamese people can settle their own problems themselves. This stand embodies the common will of the 31 million Vietnamese people and gives concentrated expression to the various basic provisions of the Geneva agreements. The 4-point proposition of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam is the sole basis, and provides the only correct path, for a political settlement of the Vietnam question.

### Unchanged U.S. Stand

Whatever the Johnson Administration may say, it has not in fact recognized the 4-point proposition of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Nor will it ever accept it. Its call in the past for "unconditional discussions" amounted to a flat rejection of the 4-point proposition. The "14-point" proposition it has now put forward to be discussed "along with" the 4-point proposition is in fact only a gesture. The stand of the Johnson Administration remains unchanged.

**The "14-point" proposition is a pole apart from the 4-point proposition of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the two are as incompatible as fire and water. This being so, what does the Johnson Administration imply in saying that the one "could be discussed along with" the other?**

**It implies that the sovereignty, independence, reunification and territorial integrity of Vietnam are not sacred and inviolable but "could be discussed," are negotiable and can be bartered away through "negotiations." This is indeed a monstrous insult to the Vietnamese people. Under no circumstances will they accept this. It is also an outrageous flouting of the Geneva agreements. The Johnson Administration was obviously lying when it said that "the Geneva accords . . . would provide an adequate basis for peace in Southeast Asia."**

**To call a spade a spade, the Johnson Administration is trying to bury the 4-point proposition of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam by means of the "14 points." To say that the one "could be discussed along with" the other is only to hoodwink the people of the world. The Johnson Administration is cunningly adopting an air of reasonableness and willingness to "negotiate." By this, it is preparing to shift on to the Vietnamese people the blame for sabotaging a political settlement of the Vietnam question and to clear the United States itself of its criminal responsibility for expanding the war of aggression.** But this sly manoeuvre is bound to fail whatever the Johnson Administration may produce from its bag of tricks.

The British weekly *Tribune*, in commenting on the "14 points" on January 7, wrote: "America must now answer this important question: Is it, or is it not, willing to withdraw?" This question hits the Johnson Administration where it hurts. On this point, U.S. imperialism twists and turns but never gives way: The U.S. aggressor troops will not withdraw. Rusk said recently that "the United States will not leave south Vietnam until and unless the [puppet] government in Saigon has been stabilized and its independence is no longer in doubt." Take note of Rusk's words and take a look at the intensified U.S. military deployments for expanding its aggressive war in Vietnam, and one will see through the Johnson Administration's trick in calling for discussion of the U.S. formula "along with" the 4-point proposition of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

*(January 10, 1966.)*


## Johnson Administration's Smokescreen

THE Johnson Administration has advanced a demagogic theory in its "peace offensive": That of a "scaling-down of fighting." According to this theory, since the United States has "paused" in its bombing of north Vietnam, the "communist side" should "reduce their own military activities," and the United States is waiting for such a "signal." Washington tries to make it appear as if the United States was not climbing the ladder of "escalation" but was pressing forward in the quest for "peace."

### Variation in Blackmail

This is a smokescreen. The key to a settlement of the Vietnam question is not the so-called "scaling-down of fighting" but the withdrawal of all U.S. aggressor troops from south Vietnam. If the Americans do not get out, the Vietnamese people will drive them out by force. To make a comparison, when a robber breaks **into a house and starts killing its occupants, the first thing is to stop him from committing murder and throw him out. What right then has the robber to demand a stop to the house owner's resistance in return for a promise that he will try to kill fewer people?**

**This is a new variation in blackmail. What is meant by a reduction of activities by the "communist side"? It means that the Vietnamese people in the south should slacken and eventually cease their struggle, and those in the north, their support for their southern compatriots. If such a "signal" is not forthcoming, the United States will widen the war with still greater frenzy.** Wheeler, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, made this unmistakably clear when he stated on January 4 that should the U.S. "peace talks" scheme fail, he would "certainly recommend" the resumption of bombing. Greene, Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, openly threatened on the same day: "More U.S. ground forces will be required in south Vietnam if the peace offensive fails." Isn't this undisguised blackmail?

In fact, the Johnson Administration is well aware that the Vietnamese people will not fall into its "peace talks" trap. U.S. Senator Mansfield, reporting to Johnson after his recent tour of many countries, admitted that the "prospect of a settlement by negotiation" on U.S. terms was "slim." This being so, one may ask: Why is the United States so zealously engaged in a "peace offensive"?

### Why the "Peace Offensive"

The answer is that U.S. war "escalation" in Vietnam has aroused strong protest and widespread condemnation. At home, the scale of the American people's anti-war movement has exceeded the Johnson Administration's expectation. The U.S. ruling circles are beset with quarrels, recriminations and disagreements. Abroad, the peoples' movement against U.S. aggression in Vietnam has mounted continuously. Many countries have explicitly opposed U.S. expansion of its aggressive war. Its allies are deeply apprehensive of being dragged into the quagmire of the Vietnam war. In this situation, the Johnson Administration has said everything that it can say about "peace" in order to mislead world opinion so that, when it further "escalates" the war, it can tell the whole world: I am all for "peace," it is the other side which is responsible for the expansion of the war.

### Prelude to Escalation

What does one find in the south Vietnam theatre of war and its surrounding areas at the very time the Johnson Administration is mounting its "peace offensive" and calling for a "scaling-down of fighting"? Fresh U.S. reinforcements have arrived in south Vietnam. The biggest "mopping-up operation" in the war has been launched by Washington, and U.S. military construction is going on at top speed in many localities in south Vietnam. U.S. bombing of the Laotian liberated areas has been stepped up. U.S. military provocations against Cambodia have become more frequent. And U.S. military deployments in Thailand have intensified. **Anyone who respects the facts can only conclude that all talk of a "scaling-down of fighting" is a sheer lie. The Johnson Administration is clearing the path for quicker "escalation" of its aggressive war in Vietnam. Its "peace offensive" is but the prelude to its expansion of the war.**

The Johnson Administration has already climbed many rungs of its "escalation" ladder and is preparing for further ascents. The theory of a "scaling-down of fighting" is in fact only U.S. imperialism's smokescreen to cover its "escalation." All people who cherish peace should be on the alert against the Johnson Administration's plan to further expand the war.

*(January 11, 1966.)*


# Johnson's Peace Hoax

## — U.S. Warmongers at the Bar of World Opinion —

PUBLIC opinion throughout the world is not being taken in by the Johnson Administration's "peace offensive" to cover up its plan to expand the war of aggression in Vietnam. The war-makers in Washington have miscalculated. The world's people, the American people included, are not buying their newest package of "peace."

While collaborators and camp followers of U.S. imperialism rapturously acclaim Washington's "peace" drive, progressive world opinion forcefully exposes what lies behind Johnson's manoeuvres.

The Korean paper *Rodong Shinmoon* (January 10) hit the nail on the head when it said that Johnson's "14-point" plan for a "peaceful settlement" of the Vietnam question was a big fraud, and that its real aim was to expand the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam still further and recover from the setbacks it suffered in south Vietnam. There was nothing new in the plan, which merely threw together the same balderdash which it had repeated one hundred times in the past. There could be no peace unless the United States withdrew its armed forces from south Vietnam.

In the same vein, the Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit* (January 8) said that Johnson's "global peace performance" was in fact a trick to conceal preparations for war escalation. Experience has shown that every time the U.S. Government wanted to expand its war of aggression, it invariably talked about "peace" first.

*Akahata*, organ of the Japanese Communist Party, said in an article on January 9 that among other things, the aim of the Johnson Administration in peddling its "14-point" plan was to seek new co-operation with the Soviet Union in order to exert pressure on the Vietnamese people.

### Afro-Asian Opinion

What the Johnson Administration is up to in its peace manoeuvres can hardly be lost on wide sections of Afro-Asian opinion which have seen too much of U.S. imperialism's alternative use of counter-revolutionary dual tactics.

In Japan, Yoshitaro, Chairman of the Japanese National Peace Committee, denounced the U.S. "peace offensive" as a "gangster blackmail." The "14-point" plan, he said, was a prelude to a wider war of aggression in Vietnam.

Writing in a recent issue of *Ludu*, renowned Burmese writer Daw Ah Mah expressed her view that U.S. imperialism's widespread activities to bring about "discussions" on the Vietnam question were a harbinger of war expansion in 1966. "With every clamour for negotiations," she said, "the United States always sends its troops, weapons and other war materiel to Vietnam on a large scale and steps up its military activities."

The Cambodian paper *La Depeche du Cambodge*, in an editorial on January 10, said that the truth of the matter appeared to be that Johnson's current "pause in bombing" and "diplomatic ballet" were prompted by his need to gain time to complete strategic deployments for a formidable war.

Referring to the U.S. terms for "peace" in Vietnam, the Pakistan paper *Ta'Meer* of Rawalpindi (January 5) remarked that this meant: I stop bombing and you recognize the southern part of your country as an American zone of occupation and stop sending aid to your own countrymen, so we could liquidate them in a few months.

In a commentary on December 30, the Algerian Press Service said that the U.S. "peace offer" on the Vietnam question was a cover-up and the U.S. terms for peace were unacceptable to the D.R.V. It was inconceivable that the Democratic Republic of Vietnam should idly stand by and watch the suppression of the resistance movement in the south and the installation of a puppet regime in Saigon.

The Syrian paper *Al-Baath* noted that from their own experience of struggle against U.S. imperialism, the people of the world, including the Arab people, knew what peace meant when it was talked about by the United States.

Kahtan el Shaaby, Secretary-General of the National Liberation Front of occupied south Yemen, in an interview with Hsinhua on January 10, said: "To us freedom fighters, the question is very simple, that is, the U.S. imperialism and its allies should withdraw from south Vietnam and stop its aggression against north Vietnam, and allow the people of Vietnam to decide their own destiny."

Julius M. Nakedi, Representative of the Bechuanaland People's Party, in an interview with Hsinhua, said that as long as the U.S. aggressor troops remained in south Vietnam to suppress its people's struggle for freedom, there could be no end to the Vietnamese people's struggle, no matter what trickery the aggressors tried.

Katjimuina Veii, Representative in Cairo of the Southwest African National Union said that what the U.S. imperialist "peace offensive" sought for "is nothing but a breathing space from the Vietnamese people's hard hitting blows and for escalation of its dirty war."

### European Press Comments

The Western press has pointed out that Washington is setting up a peace smokescreen to hide its plans to escalate the Vietnam war, that Johnson's peace moves are a prelude to stepped-up military actions, that the "unconditional discussions" offer is actually a demand to negotiate on American terms, and that the aim is to perpetuate the division of Vietnam.

**Prelude to Intensified Military Operations.** The London *Times* (January 1) carried a dispatch from its Paris correspondent which said: "The French view of these diplomatic activities is sceptical, the fear being that they may prove the prelude to intensified military operations by the United States."

**Vast Public Relations Exercise.** Correspondent Gordon Brook-Shepherd wrote in the *Sunday Telegraph* (January 2): "With his multiple public peace offensive over Vietnam, President Johnson has shown the world an unparalleled spectacle — diplomacy in the style of a Texan rodeo, or better, Barnum's circus."

"What does all this White House bustle mean, coming after months of American probing that has been as furtive in method as it has been negative in result? One thing it does not mean, at least not yet, is serious negotiation with either Hanoi or Peking.

"The present clamour-is so noisy precisely because it is so hollow. Why then indulge in it?

"So far two explanations have been advanced. Either, it is said, the President is truly determined to make peace, or else he is cannily preparing to wage greater war, and the whole performance is therefore just one vast public relations exercise."

**A Final Psychological Manoeuvre.** The French paper *Paris Jour* (December 31) said that Johnson's peace offensive had been exploded like fireworks. "Is it a real peace offensive or is it perhaps a final psychological manoeuvre before extending the conflict to the whole of Vietnam and right up to China?" Actually, the U.S. proposed negotiations aimed at maintaining two Vietnams, the paper said.

*Le Figaro*, in a commentary on December 30, said that the United States wanted to hold peace negotiations on its own terms, and that it tried to warn its opponents that if they did not take the opportunity to back down they will have to run the risk.

**Last Attempt Before Huge Military Effort.** The West German Sunday paper *Welt am Sonntag* (January 2) wondered if the U.S. "peace" moves were "the last attempt before a huge military effort which would have all the trimmings of a large-scale war and burst out of previous limits."

In an editorial entitled "Peace, Threat and Gas," the Swedish paper *Dagens Nyheter* (January 3) pointed out that while the U.S. "peace offensive" was going on, U.S. troops were using poison gas to kill south Vietnamese guerrillas. "The use of gas for military purpose is so disgusting that it is incredible that the Americans would negotiate in this way." Undoubtedly, people would not believe in any U.S. desire for peace, the paper said.

## American Press Comments

In the United States itself, even the bourgeois press makes no bones about the real motive of Johnson's much-advertised "peace" manoeuvres.

A dispatch in the *Wall Street Journal* (December 30) gave the show away.

**The War Could Be Pressed Harder.** "No matter how the Hanoi regime responds to the U.S. pause in the bombing of north Vietnamese targets, the Johnson Administration plans to go to Congress next month with double-barreled requests for more men and money so the war could be pressed harder if necessary.

"The bombing respite that is accompanying the planning for a military build-up, along with the reconnaissance now being conducted by U.S. diplomats in such places as Warsaw and the Vatican, is regarded by well-placed sources as a master stroke of Johnsonian statecraft. . . .

"But if Hanoi fails to rise to the opportunity for a peaceful dialogue, then the President will have gone a long way toward disarming critics at home and abroad who have raised doubts about the sincerity of his interest in a negotiated settlement."

Wary as the U.S. bourgeois press is about Johnson's phoney peace, more and more sections of the awakening American people are speaking out forcefully.

*Challenge*, organ of the U.S. Progressive Labour Party, wrote in its January 4 issue:

**Crude Piece of War Blackmail.** "Let no one be fooled by the current highly-publicized 'temporary suspension' of the U.S. bombing of north Vietnam. It is a 'pause that refreshes' only U.S. imperialism — and its various and sundry political agents and brokers."

"The current 'pause' is nothing but a crude piece of war blackmail — much like the ransom note of the kidnapper who demands that he be paid off on threat of doing away with his victim. The 'pay-off' in this case is nothing less than the right of the U.S. to occupy south Vietnam while the south Vietnamese people are required to end their resistance. It includes the perpetuation of the division of Vietnam and its use by the U.S. as a base of aggression against other Asian peoples, and in the first place against China.

"This is the object of Washington's ever-expanding war moves. It is likewise the object of all its phoney peace manoeuvres, its cynical call for 'unconditional negotiations' with their built-in conditions for the capitulation of the Vietnamese people, and it is the sole purpose of the latest 'suspension of bombing' travesty."

**Monstrous International Hoax.** The U.S. weekly *National Guardian* said in an article in its January 8 issue: "If it did not have such sinister overtones, the script for the airborne adventures of the President's 'peace offensive' team might well form the basis for a hilarious slapstick comedy entitled 'The Great Chase, or How Lyndon Johnson Pulled the Strings for a Monstrous International Hoax by Telephone from Austin, Texas.' "

"Stripped of all its ham theatrical props," the journal said, Johnson's "peace offensive" would seem to have, among other things, the following goal: "having presented to the people at home and to world opinion the image of a sorrowful and frustrated peace-loving U.S. Administration, to announce that there is no alternative but to advance the war (and the cause of freedom) by increasing U.S. troop strength in south Vietnam, intensifying the bombing of north Vietnam and spreading the conflict into Laos and Cambodia."

"This is the true play-within-a-play in the grisly comic opera that was unfolded on the world's stage during the 12 days of Christmas, 1965. The people of the world will not be taken in by the mock opera; no American ought to be fooled. . . .

"And what, finally, about 'negotiations'? Murder cannot be negotiated. It must halt or be halted. The policy of the Government of the U.S. in Southeast Asia is a policy of murder, pure and simple. On any ground it cannot be justified, much less negotiated.

"The only way to end the war is for the U.S. to get out of Vietnam. Peace could come the day after such an agreement was made."

*Foreign Trade Official Interviewed*

# Facts on Sino-Cuban Trade

- **Prime Minister Castro said at a Havana mass rally that the 1966 volume of China's exports to Cuba would fall to a level below that of any trade year between 1961 and 1965. He also spoke about China's so-called long-term supply to Cuba of 250,000 tons of rice each year and the rate of exchange between rice and sugar. With regard to the question of Cuba using the economic co-operation loan to make up the deficit in its trade with China, he raised the matter as if China had refused to discuss the proposal. These remarks were at variance with the facts.**
- **A responsible Chinese foreign trade official expressed regret that Prime Minister Castro, on the eve of the three continents peoples' solidarity conference, suddenly took the extraordinary step of unilaterally and untruthfully making public contents of the preliminary trade negotiations between the two sides which are still going on.**
- **The official expressed belief that the Cuban people would fully understand the Chinese people's stand and that the deep friendship between the Chinese and Cuban peoples would be strengthened.**

*Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro on January 2 spoke at great length about the question of trade between China and Cuba at the Havana mass meeting celebrating the 7th anniversary of the liberation of Cuba. In order to clarify the facts, a Hsinhua News Agency correspondent had a special interview with a responsible official of China's Ministry of Foreign Trade on this question. On January 10, "Renmin Ribao" published the full text of the interview and Prime Minister Castro's remarks. Following is the full text of the Hsinhua correspondent's interview. — Ed.*

**Question:** In his speech at the mass meeting on January 2, Prime Minister Fidel Castro said that the 1966 volume of trade between China and Cuba would fall below that of 1965 and that China's exports to Cuba would fall to "a level below that of any of the trade years between 1961 and 1965." Would you please give an account of the negotiations between China and Cuba for trade in 1966?

**Answer:** The delegation of the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Trade led by Comrade Ismael Bello, Director of the Ministry's Department of Trade with Asian Socialist Countries, arrived in Peking on November 10, 1965, for preliminary discussions on trade in 1966 between the two countries with its counterpart delegation from China's Ministry of Foreign Trade, and the discussions are still going on.

According to reports from the delegation of our Ministry, the volume of trade for 1966 between China and Cuba now tentatively agreed upon by the two delegations is lower than that of 1965. But it is still higher than that of 1962 or 1963 and is roughly the same as that of 1964. Prime Minister Castro said that China's exports to Cuba would fall to "a level below that of any of the trade years between 1961 and 1965." This is at variance with the facts. Every country arranges her foreign trade in accordance with her economic situation at the time. Therefore, fluctuation in the volume of international trade is a usual phenomenon. This is true of the trade volume between China and Cuba in the last few years. It was rather big in 1961, fell in 1962 and 1963, and grew again in 1964 and still more in 1965. If the volume of trade decreases in 1966, this is perfectly normal.

In their mutual trade the socialist countries support each other and at the same time carry on exchanges according to their needs and capabilities. It often happens that in trade between two countries one is not able to meet the needs of the other. This happened in the trade negotiations between China and Cuba in the past few years; it occurs again in the present discussions. We are unable to satisfy Cuba in certain commodities; similarly, Cuba is unable to satisfy us in certain commodities. In the current discussions, the Cuban side asked us to supply it with 285,400 tons of rice in 1966, which was double the annual amount we used to supply to Cuba in the last few years, namely, between 120,000 and 135,000 tons. Although our grain harvest in 1965 is relatively good, it is still not enough to meet our country's needs in various fields, including those in aid to other countries. While frankly explaining our difficulties in the negotiations with the delegation of the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Trade, our side has made very great efforts and proposed to supply Cuba with 135,000 tons of rice in 1966, thus maintaining the level of 1964. The Cuban comrades are fully aware of these facts.

**Question:** Prime Minister Castro said that he had suggested the exchange of two tons of Cuban sugar for one ton of Chinese rice and had thought that the exchange was to be a "long-term" one. Could you give an account of this matter?

**Answer:** On October 1, 1964, Prime Minister Castro made a suggestion to our Ambassador to Cuba, Comrade Wang Yu-ping, saying that Cuba hoped to exchange 370,000 tons of sugar for 250,000 tons of rice from China each year. And the rate of exchange he proposed was one and a half tons of sugar for one ton of rice, and not two tons of Cuban sugar for one ton of Chinese rice as stated by Prime Minister Castro in his speech on January 2. At the time, the Chinese Government carefully considered Prime Minister Castro's suggestion and agreed to supply Cuba with 250,000 tons of rice within the one year of 1965, but it did not promise to supply the same amount each year or accept his proposed rate of exchange of sugar and rice. The value of the 250,000 tons of rice supplied by China in 1965 was calculated according to the actual contract price, while the price of sugar remained the same as that agreed upon by the two sides in the contract. Hence, one ton of Cuban sugar was exchanged for 1.12 tons of Chinese rice.

On October 14, 1964, Ambassador Wang Yu-ping delivered to the Cuban Acting Foreign Minister Comrade Pelegrin Torras a memorandum on the Chinese Government's opinion of Prime Minister Castro's suggestion about the exchange of sugar for rice, explicitly replying that China would supply Cuba with 250,000 tons of rice during 1965, that this item would be included in the trade protocol for 1965 between the two countries, and that the price of sugar would be as stipulated in the relevant contract between the two Governments and the price of rice would be the international market price. All this can be confirmed by documents.

No long-term agreement for the annual supply of 250,000 tons of rice by China to Cuba has ever been signed between the Chinese and Cuban Governments. And no request for a long-term annual supply of 250,000 tons of rice by China to Cuba was made by the Cuban Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade during their contacts with the Chinese Embassy in Cuba after the Chinese side replied to Prime Minister Castro's suggestion. Nor was the matter raised in December 1964 when the Cuban government trade delegation headed by Comrade Raul Maldonado, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of Cuba, came to Peking to discuss and sign with our Government the long-term trade agreement of 1965-70 and the 1965 trade protocol between the two Governments. Obviously, Prime Minister Castro's idea that China was going to supply Cuba with 250,000 tons of rice yearly on a long-term basis was groundless.

**Question:** In his speech, Prime Minister Castro also referred to the question of China's economic co-operation loan and trade loan to Cuba. He said that when the Cuban side suggested using the economic co-operation loan to make up for its deficit in trade with China in the trade negotiations for 1966 between the two countries, "the Chinese side replied that the use of the economic loan was not within their power to decide and should be brought up at the governmental level." What actually happened?

**Answer:** On November 30, 1960, the Chinese and Cuban Governments signed the Agreement on Economic Co-operation for 1960-65, under which the Chinese Government granted the Government of the Cuban Republic a loan of 240 million old rubles (60 million U.S. dollars), interest free and without any strings or privileges attached. As stipulated in the agreement, the loan was to be provided in the form of complete sets of equipment and technological assistance to help with Cuba's economic construction. It was quite different from the trade loan. If the Cuban side wanted to use this loan for other purposes, the matter should be discussed and settled between the Governments. In 1965, for example, after consultations between the Chinese and Cuban Governments part of the economic co-operation loan (valued at 15 million U.S. dollars) was used to make up for Cuba's deficit in her trade with China in the year.

During the preliminary trade negotiations for 1966, the Cuban side proposed to use part of the remaining sum of the economic co-operation loan to make up for the deficit in its 1966 trade with China. This proposal could be discussed, but as it concerned the implementation of the Agreement on Economic Co-operation between the two countries, and as, according to the division of labour among our governmental departments, it fell within the competence of the Commission for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, our delegation expressed the hope that the Cuban authorities concerned would consult the Chinese Commission for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries. This was a very reasonable reply. However, up to now Cuba has not contacted our Commission for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries on this matter. Yet Prime Minister Castro raised this matter in his speech, as if China had refused to discuss the proposal. This is at variance with the facts.

**Question:** What do you think of Prime Minister Castro's remarks in which he made public contents of the preliminary trade negotiations for 1966 between China and Cuba?

**Answer:** According to the usual practice of trade negotiations between China and Cuba, preliminary discussions on trade between the two countries for 1966 are first held in Peking, and then the Chinese Government will send a delegation to Havana for the formal signing of the annual protocol. At the moment, the delegation of the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Trade is still in Peking, the preliminary trade negotiations between the two sides are going on, and the annual protocol has not yet been finally signed. If the Cuban Government

has different ideas or demands, it can very well raise them for discussion with the Chinese Government. But instead of doing so, Prime Minister Castro has taken a step which is extraordinary in normal state relations. At the Havana mass meeting celebrating the 7th anniversary of the liberation of Cuba, he unilaterally and untruthfully made public contents of the preliminary trade negotiations now going on between the governmental departments concerned of the two countries. We cannot but feel regret at this.

There have been trade negotiations between China and Cuba every year, and every year differing views of one kind or another have cropped up in the course of them. But in the past, Prime Minister Castro never acted as he has now. Why then has he suddenly taken such an extraordinary step on the eve of the three continents peoples' solidarity conference in Havana? This offers food for thought.

* * *

In conclusion, the responsible official of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade stated: The relations between China and Cuba have been very friendly ever since the victory of the Cuban revolution. The Chinese people have always highly appraised the Cuban people's heroic struggle against U.S. imperialism and considered it a powerful support to themselves. We are convinced that the Cuban people will fully understand the position of the Chinese people and their brotherly sentiments for the Cuban people, and that the profound friendship between the two peoples, forged in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism, will certainly continue to develop and grow in strength despite all obstacles.

# Friendship Between Chinese and African Peoples Can Never Be Undermined

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

DISREGARDING the desire of the patriots and the masses in their countries to develop friendship and co-operation with China, the Governments of the Republic of Dahomey and the Central African Republic announced on January 3 and 6 respectively the ending and severance of diplomatic relations with China. The Chinese people express great indignation and protest against such serious moves taken by the authorities of Dahomey and Central Africa to sabotage their normal relations with China.

The actions of the two Governments are completely unwarranted and violate the most elementary principles in international relations. In their official notes to China announcing their decisions, they did not, nor could they, give any reason at all.

Ever since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and these two countries, the Chinese Government has consistently abided by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and made every effort to develop relations of friendly co-operation and promote friendship between the people. The Chinese Embassies in both countries have done their utmost to fulfil this noble mission and have made positive contributions. This is a fact which no one can deny.

By unilaterally tearing up the agreements on the establishment of diplomatic relations with China, the Governments of Dahomey and Central Africa have committed an act of perfidy. Such action cannot in the least damage China's prestige, but will only be detrimental to their own international reputation. The authorities of the two countries must bear the entire responsibility for sabotaging normal relations with China.

## Imperialist Machinations

That these actions were taken by the two countries in the wake of military coups d'etat was no accident. Imperialism headed by the United States, which hates to see China develop friendship and co-operation with these two countries, has been working feverishly to drive a wedge between them so as to realize its own sinister designs. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Mennen Williams visited Dahomey last October where he was very active and shouted about "the dangers of communism." Shortly afterwards, the Chiang Kai-shek gang, on instructions from U.S. imperialism, sent its "ambassador" in Togo to Dahomey to carry out conspiratorial activities. From this, one sees at once the background of Dahomey's recent action.

Similarly, immediately after the January military coup d'etat in the Central African Republic, imperialist propaganda machines spread the word that the coup authorities of that country would sever relations with China. But the Central African Government formally conveyed to China on January 5 the "desire of the new Central African Government to continue diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China." On the following day, however, that Government suddenly changed its attitude by notifying the Chinese Embassy of its severance of diplomatic relations with China. At the same time, Jean-Berdel Bokassa, head of the new Central African Government, rushed out a statement

wildly vilifying China. To cover up his preposterous action, Bokassa had to manufacture lies about the discovery of "a stock of arms and documents." This is sheer nonsense. What has happened shows clearly that the arbitrary act by the Central African coup d'etat authorities was entirely the result of imperialist machinations.

Imperialism headed by the United States is trying to bring about an adverse anti-China current in Africa so as to cause a breach in the normal relations between China and the African countries and undermine the militant friendship and solidarity between the Chinese and African peoples. Dahomey's ending and the Central African Republic's severance of diplomatic relations with China under the manipulation of imperialism are part of this adverse current against China.

### Anti-Imperialist Struggles in the Ascendant

The U.S. imperialists and their followers are inciting the people in Africa against China because they are afraid of the rising anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the African people. They are desperately trying to rob the African countries of their independence and sovereignty and suppress the national-liberation movement on that continent.

Radio Conakry, in commenting on the Central African coup d'etat and others, has pointed out that it is the policy of imperialism to recolonize the African continent by subjecting it to systematic and ruthless exploitation.

However, the imperialist scheme will never work. The African people's anti-imperialist struggle is in the ascendant. The Chinese Government and people are firm in their support for the African peoples' struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and to achieve and uphold national independence. Instigations against China carried out in Africa by imperialism and its lackeys are themselves proof that the anti-imperialist solidarity and militant friendship between the Chinese and African peoples have grown stronger. They are also proof that imperialism and its henchmen have become more and more isolated in Africa and that their difficulties are increasing.

The Chinese and African peoples have had the common experience of suffering from imperialist oppression and have struggled together against imperialism and colonialism. At present, they are still faced with the same task of opposing imperialism and colonialism and building up their own countries. The Chinese and African peoples are close brothers sharing weal and woe, and they are comrades-in-arms fighting shoulder to shoulder. This profound friendship and militant solidarity between the Chinese and African peoples can never be undermined by imperialism or any other reactionary force.

*("Renmin Ribao," January 9.)*

## THE WEEK

*(Continued from p. 4.)*

China and declared the Chinese Ambassador and members of the Chinese Embassy *personae non gratae*, demanding that they leave the country in two days. The Chinese Charge d'Affaires immediately issued a strong protest against this serious act of deliberately wrecking relations between China and the Central African Republic.

### A.A.J.A. Brooks No Interference

The Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association issued a statement on January 8 firmly opposing interference in the association's internal affairs by the Central Board of the Indonesian Journalists' Association. The statement declared that the decision of the new leadership of the Indonesian Journalists' Association to unilaterally recall Joesoef, acting secretary-general of the A.A.J.A., was completely illegal and was not binding on the A.A.J.A.

According to a January 6 report by Antara News Agency of Indonesia, a meeting took place on December 24 last year between the Indonesian Government, the Indonesian Journalists' Association and Joesoef. The Central Board of the Indonesian Journalists' Association decided to appoint Arifin Bey, head of its international department, to take over all the work and duties of Joesoef as acting secretary-general of the A.A.J.A. The report said that "the post will be handed over as soon as possible."

Refuting this step as a gross interference in its internal affairs, the statement by the A.A.J.A. Secretariat said that Joesoef's appointment as acting secretary-general had been unanimously approved by the Secretariat to which he was responsible. It added that no journalists' organization or the government of any country could interfere in its internal affairs.

### Soviet Delegation Stops Over In Peking

The Soviet delegation led by Alexander Nikolaevich Shelepin, Member of the Presidium and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, stopped over in Peking on January 7 on its way to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The delegation was met and seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and other responsible officials.

### Condolence on Shastri's Death

Premier Chou En-lai sent a message of condolence on January 11 to Indian President Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan on the death of Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri. The message reads: "Shocked to learn of the unfortunate death of His Excellency Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, I wish to express my condolence."

# ROUND THE WORLD

*Behind Johnson's "Peace Offensive"*

## A Bigger War in the Making

"While with one hand the U.S. last week conducted a razzle-dazzle peace offensive, with the other it prepared for even more extensive fighting in Vietnam if that should become necessary," wrote *Newsweek* (January 10) on the Johnson Administration's latest "peace" fraud. This is the only conclusion one can draw if one does not merely listen to what the man in the White House has to say but observes what the Johnson Administration actually does in addition to staging what the British paper *Sunday Telegraph* called the "greatest show around the world." The following are some of the salient facts which show that behind Johnson's "peace offensive," a bigger war is in the making.

**Warmongers' Far East trip.** In striking contrast with the activities of Johnson's "peace emissaries" sent to various parts of the world, U.S. brasshats lately visited the Far East one after another, finally meeting together in Honolulu where they reportedly discussed specific military moves for the escalation of the war in Vietnam. Among them were Earle G. Wheeler, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, who went to Bangkok where he held a series of talks with the Thai authorities and the American military and diplomatic missions there. This was followed by secret talks with the Chiang Kai-shek gang in Taiwan. Wheeler threatened on January 5 that he "will recommend resumption of bombing of north Vietnam targets if it is decided that the north Vietnamese are not willing to negotiate." U.S. Air Force Secretary Brown who visited Saigon close on the heels of Wheeler chimed in the following day by adding that the purposes of the U.S. "pause in bombing" were "perfectly clear" as was "what the outcome will be if the purposes are not reached." Wallace M. Greene Jr., Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, who arrived in Saigon on January 6 also for a "inspection" visit, made it clear that if the "peace offensive" failed, the U.S. would send additional ground forces to south Vietnam.

**More reinforcements.** In actual fact, large numbers of U.S. aggressor troops were being sent to south Vietnam even before Greene made the acknowledgement. On December 28, the day after the U.S.I.S. made public the so-called "14-point" plan for the "peaceful settlement" of the Vietnam question, 4,000 men of the Third Brigade of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division were airlifted from Honolulu to south Vietnam, where the men of the "tropic lightning" division took up a position north of Pleiku, "the farthest inland that any major U.S. combat unit has been stationed." *Newsweek* reported that "there were strong hints that the remainder of the division's 11,000 troops would follow later this year."

According to the *Christian Science Monitor*, the Johnson Administration expected to boost its military strength in south Vietnam to between 350,000 and 400,000 within the year. Quoting an official statement, UPI reported that a U.S. army reserve 150,000 strong would be ready to go to south Vietnam by July 1. The U.S. Selective Service announced on January 7 that 29,400 more men would be inducted in February. Its spokesman also indicated that further widening of the scope of recruitment was being considered, even a return to the criteria used in the Korean war. To step up the recruitment of another 340,000 men to expand the U.S. armed forces to 3 million, the authorities have more than once lowered draft-standards. They have, for example, cancelled the "aptitude test" for high school graduates drafted.

**Larger military spending.** To finance the daily widening war, the Johnson Administration is prepared to ask Congress for additional appropriations. "After a bombing pause and a peace quest of, say, a couple of weeks," reported the *Christian Science Monitor* (January 5), "President Johnson could claim to have met the demands of his critics among Congress, the press, the public at home, and of critics abroad. With no response from Hanoi, he presumably would feel free to ask Congress for more money and men for Vietnam and for a broader sphere of operations." This supplementary request, it was disclosed, would amount to $13,000 million, thus raising the total military appropriations for the current fiscal year ending June 30 to well above $62,000 million — the highest military budget since World War II.

**"Emergency steps" in logistics.** At the same time, "emergency steps" are being taken to accelerate the transport of ammunition and other supplies for the U.S. troops in south Vietnam. The U.S. Navy has announced a $1,900 million ship construction and conversion programme (already approved by Congress) for 224 vessels with a view to solving the transportation bottleneck in the escalation of war.

In addition, the U.S. has been stepping up its construction of ports and bases to be completed in south Vietnam by the middle of this year at an estimated cost of some $500 million. To solve port congestion and the shortage of docks, the U.S. military are sending a fleet of large barges, towed by sea-going tugs, and a number of floating piers to south Vietnam.

**Gas warfare and "scorched earth" policy.** To "speed the war's end," reported the *Wall Street Journal* (January 5), the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff was also contemplating expanding gas warfare. The paper said: "Military men don't expect the Administration's current 'peace offensive' to foreclose proposals, such as a broader use of non-lethal [*sic!*] gas, for pursuing the war more vigorously." The same paper also admitted that even "during the pause

in bombing of north Vietnam, U.S. ground troops used lots of tear gas . . . in attacking communist guerrillas in Vietnam's southern delta region."

In their January 2 "mopping-up" operations, the U.S. aggressors in helicopters showered poison grenades over the Bau Trai area some 30 kilometres from Saigon; paratroopers of the U.S. 173rd Airborne Brigade sprayed toxic gas in the sky above the same area. This large-scale gas warfare, said a January 9 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, has laid bare the U.S. aggressors' "peace" fraud. The D.R.V. Foreign Ministry appealed to the peoples of the world, those of the United States included, to take further action to check these atrocities and condemn the U.S. Government for using such inhuman means of war.

While spreading a smokescreen of "peace," U.S. imperialism is pursuing a heinous "scorched earth" policy against the liberated areas in south Vietnam. An AP report said that the U.S. troops "are adopting a programme of destroying houses and crops in areas which feed and shield the communist forces. . . . The rich, intensely cultivated flat lands south of the Vaico Oriental River, west of Saigon, are prime 'scorched earth' targets. U.S. paratroopers from the 173rd Airborne Brigade began operating there last weekend." Some 8,000 American troops and units from Australia and New Zealand on January 8 attacked the liberated area known as the "Iron Triangle" about 30 kilometres northwest of Saigon; an American commander described it as "the largest American effort to date."

**Mere war manoeuvres.** Moreover, after announcing the decision to invade Cambodia at any time, Washington has been egging on Thailand and the puppet forces of south Vietnam to violate the Cambodian border still more frequently. A *Washington Post* dispatch from Hongkong reported: "The likelihood of American penetration into Cambodia has been heightened by the fact that two and perhaps three U.S. divisions are to start operations shortly in central Vietnam near the Cambodian border." It added that "official U.S. feeling" was that "with thousands more American troops in the frontier zone, hot pursuit [into Cambodia] would become inevitable."

Bombing of the liberated areas in Laos by American air pirates too has become more frequent. Since the "pause in bombing" swindle began, they have flown 250 sorties a day to raid these liberated areas. The Bangkok correspondent of the American Columbia Broadcasting System, commenting on these attacks by Thailand-based U.S. aircraft, noted that this information was withheld "in the hope that the less said about it the better [would be] the chance of bringing Hanoi to the conference table."

At the same time, U.S. aircraft intrusions into the air space of the D.R.V. continued. In five days beginning from New Year's Day, two U.S. unmanned reconnaissance planes were shot down in north Vietnam. On January 5, three U.S. F-105 planes bombed and fired rockets in the western parts of Thanh Hoa Province near the Vietnam-Laos border. In a protest message sent to the Chairman of the International Commission in Vietnam, the head of the liaison mission of the Vietnam People's Army High Command pointed out this gave added proof that Washington's talk about "searching for peace" and its manoeuvres were sheer swindles aimed at soothing U.S. and world public opinion, and covering up its schemes and acts to expand the war of aggression in Vietnam.

*The Mansfield Report*

## Confession and Intimidation

While admitting the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam is getting nowhere, the U.S. imperialists have talked about an "indefinite expansion and intensification of the war." This is the central theme of a report on Vietnam submitted on January 8 to Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Fulbright by Senate Majority Leader Mansfield and four other senators after a tour of 14 European and Asian countries or regions, including south Vietnam.

The report had no option except to note that massive U.S. reinforcements to south Vietnam and escalation of the war had not turned "back the drive of the Viet Cong" while at the same time U.S. casualties had risen with the increased intensity of the war. In some U.S. military bases, it said, "it is still possible for the Viet Cong to bypass the defenders and penetrate the area in sporadic hit-and-run raids." In Saigon, it added, "heavily defended as it is, the rattle of automatic weapons fire or the explosion of mortar shells in the outskirts of the city are not uncommon. . . ."

It expressed doubts whether "the constricted position now held in Vietnam by the Saigon government can continue to be held . . . let alone extended."

After their globe-trotting, Mansfield and his party found that each of the Asian countries "has as a principal concern, the avoidance of direct involvement in the Vietnamese conflict." The report noted that "the longer the war continues in its present pattern and the more it expands in scope, the greater will become the strain placed upon the relations of the U.S. with allies both in the Far East and in Europe."

In a nutshell, the Mansfield report confirms that Johnson has failed in his effort to avert the defeat of the U.S. in its war of aggression; that his escalation policy in Vietnam has received no support from Washington's allies; and that the Johnson Administration's efforts to drag others in have been in vain. In these conditions, Mansfield concluded that the U.S. was faced with "difficult and painful choices."

But Johnson has made his choice, that of further widening the war under the smokescreen of "peace." Mansfield has expressed support for the "peace talks" fraud with which the Johnson Administration is trying to deceive world opinion. He told newsmen on January 7 after conferring with Johnson that he believed Johnson's recent "peace offensive" to

be "worthwhile" and he expected it "to continue."

*Renmin Ribao,* commenting on the report, said that from it one hears the anguish of frustration and a cry for war. The Chinese paper considered the report to be excellent supplementary reading for a study of the "14-point" plan.

*Shelepin's Mission*

## Washington on Tiptoe of Expectation

"The timing of Shelepin's visit to Hanoi was a matter of no small interest to Washington," reported AP soon after Moscow made the announcement. Previously, there were diplomatic contacts on the Vietnam issue between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. These were recorded by some American papers.

As early as December 22, the U.S. Ambassador in Moscow told the Soviet authorities that "the U.S. might call a pause" in the bombing. According to the *New York Herald Tribune,* "the U.S. was told by the Soviet Union that if there was a pause in the U.S. bombing of north Vietnam, a Soviet mission would be sent to Hanoi." After Moscow made the announcement that Shelepin would leave on January 6, Johnson was said to be "prepared to keep the bombing pause in effect at least until Mr. Shelepin has completed his visit to north Vietnam."

Western reports have indicated that the U.S. Government expects that the visit will become "the key factor" in the "peace offensive." U.S. officials, reported Reuter from Washington, "privately expressed hopes . . . that one aim of the top-level Soviet mission to north Vietnam was to persuade Hanoi to listen to President Johnson's peace talks offer" and that "he would lend Soviet weight . . . pressure on north Vietnam to listen."

A commentary appearing in the *New York Herald Tribune* on January 3 was even more outspoken on Washington's expectations. It said: "If anything brings north Vietnam to the conference table for negotiations, it won't be the prolonged pause in U.S. bombing of north Vietnam or the worldwide dispatch of top American diplomats. It will be the Shelepin mission from Moscow." The *Chicago Sun and Times* noted the same day that "Johnson is certain to encourage the Soviets to use their leverage with every inducement he can offer."

To gain "control over the situation," the U.S. wanted to co-ordinate with the Soviet Union during Shelepin's visit, said the London *Times.* More military and economic aid from the Soviet Union to Vietnam, it added, "would not necessarily be regarded as a hostile act if Soviet influence could be asserted at the expense of Chinese militancy."

# NEWS NOTES

**Humphrey's shameful Mission . . . "14-Point" Plan for the 2060s . . . Doubtful Means, Doubtful End . . . It Never Rains But It Pours**

Hubert H. Humphrey, the U.S. Vice-President, calls his Far Eastern trip a visit "to seek the peace." To whom did he go? The Sato government of Japan, the Pak Jung Hi clique in south Korea, the Chiang Kai-shek gang on Taiwan *et al.* This has thrown light on what sort of "peace" he is in quest of. In Manila, Humphrey was reported to feel that "the U.S. was interested in seeing all of


the free nations of Southeast Asia take a more active part in the Vietnam war." In Honolulu, people demonstrated upon his return and protested when he asserted that Johnson "is building peace."

* * *

The Japanese newspaper *Tokyo Shimbun* has disclosed that the U.S. has concluded a secret agreement with its puppets in Saigon for a 99-year lease of Cam Ranh Bay. This is probable, considering the magnitude of U.S. military construction there. Maybe when the Johnson Administration talks in its "14-point" plan about wanting no bases in Southeast Asia and no continuing U.S. military presence in south Vietnam, it is talking about the 2060s A.D.?

* * *

The London *Times,* feigning impartiality when commenting on the Johnson Administration's dual tactics of war and "peace talks," said: "If its methods can sometimes be criticized, its ends cannot." The aim of Johnson's dual tactics, as everyone knows, is to perpetuate the U.S. occupation of south Vietnam. The *Times* here is apparently trying to use the method of criticizing the "lesser evil" to achieve its end of backing up the U.S. Government's evil designs as a whole. Thus the British paper has laid itself open to criticism of its own method and ends.

* * *

Leaflets protesting against the war in Vietnam were showered over the Long Beach naval station near Los Angeles from a light plane on New Year's night. The plane also dropped over Disneyland Amusement Park hundreds of leaflets denouncing U.S. war crimes in Vietnam. It looks as if U.S. imperialism has lost "air superiority" not only in Vietnam but over the American skies as well.

# ACROSS THE LAND

## *Trying Out a New Labour System*

AN EXPERIMENT whereby people work alternately in industry and on the farm is being tried out in mining, lumbering, building, commercial, transport, light industry and other enterprises. The experiment has been going on since May 1964.

The new labour system takes many forms. Under one arrangement contracts are made with communes for their members to work for a period of three to seven years as workers and then go back to the farms. In another case commune members are employed in industry on a seasonal basis, working in sugar refineries, tobacco, food packing, and canning factories. Most enterprises taking part in the experiment are sited in rural areas, county towns or on the outskirts of large cities.

The Anyuan Colliery in Kiangsi Province, for example, has signed contracts with a score of nearby rural people's communes under which some of their younger members will work in its mines for five years and then return to the communes.

During their period of industrial service the new miners from the communes are entitled to all benefits under the state labour insurance regulations. These include free medical attention and treatment, sick leave with pay and extra allowances for night and underground work. On top of the regular holidays, they get paid leave once a year to enable them to visit their families. Travelling expenses are covered by the colliery administration.

The young peasant-miners pay in a small percentage of their monthly earnings to the collective funds of their people's communes. While they are away, members of their families who remain in the villages are entitled to the benefits due all commune members.

This labour rotation system benefits both farms and industry. It provides industry with an inexhaustible source of labour and trains for the rural communes the mechanics, electricians and other skilled workers needed more and more in the countryside where mechanization and electrification is rapidly developing.

By strengthening relations between factories and mines and surrounding rural areas, it helps to consolidate the worker-peasant alliance and cultivates working-class qualities in the peasantry. Taking a longer view, it is a basic measure contributing to the gradual narrowing down of the differences between workers and peasants and between town and countryside.

## *Another Good Cotton Harvest*

THE 1965 cotton harvest was considerably better than 1964's good harvest which itself was 37 per cent larger than that of 1963. Many counties raised over 100 *jin* of ginned cotton per *mu*. This was a well-deserved reward for the hard work put in by the commune farmers, cadres and agronomists. They were well backed up by the industrial workers who provided them with more fertilizer, tools, pumps and power.

The biggest increases, both in yield and output, were gained in the northern part of the country where yields are generally lower than those in the south. Hopei Province and the Greater Peking area in north China, Sinkiang in the northwest and Liaoning Province in the northeast, all reported marked increases over 1964. Many counties in these places reached the 100 *jin* per *mu* figure. State farms on former wasteland in the Manass River valley picked 40 per cent more cotton than in 1964.

Chekiang Province and the ten rural counties of Greater Shanghai surpassed by quite a margin their excellent 100 *jin* per *mu* average of 1964. Farms along the Yangtse River, in Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi Provinces also brought in more cotton. They got big increases over high 1964 yields.

The outstanding fact of the good 1965 harvest was the tremendous revolutionary drive shown by everyone concerned in getting good yields despite low spring temperatures, prolonged drought over large areas in the north and heavy rains and typhoons in parts of the south.

## *Local Weather Stations*

CHINESE farmers have a well-merited faith in their local weather stations. The recent Chinese Meteorological Society's national conference on supplementary weather forecasting, held in Kweilin, gave high praise to the work of these county weather stations and the observation posts of the rural people's communes.

Up-to-the-minute local forecasts are a boon to the communes in fighting pests, saving young livestock with timely warnings of blizzards or cold spells, making plans for general farm work, and so on.

The county weather stations and commune observation posts provide data to the provincial and central meteorological services and supplement their general regional forecasts. These predict weather conditions over relatively large areas but naturally cannot give short-term forecasts for each locality. China's immensely varied topography alone precludes that. Weather conditions in a province or, sometimes, even within one county can vary widely owing to differences in altitude and other factors. Hence the importance of county stations and commune observation posts, particularly where exact timing of field work is involved. For example, the best time to gather in a crop may not be the same even for neighbouring communes.

Most of the thousands of local stations and posts were set up in the last few years and are staffed for the most part by young people. Some are college trained; others are local recruits. The success of all is the fruit of their down-to-earth attitude to work. Not content with book-learning to guide them, they assiduously collect local weather lore and sayings and test them out in practice. They have found that many proverbs reflect sound scientific principles.

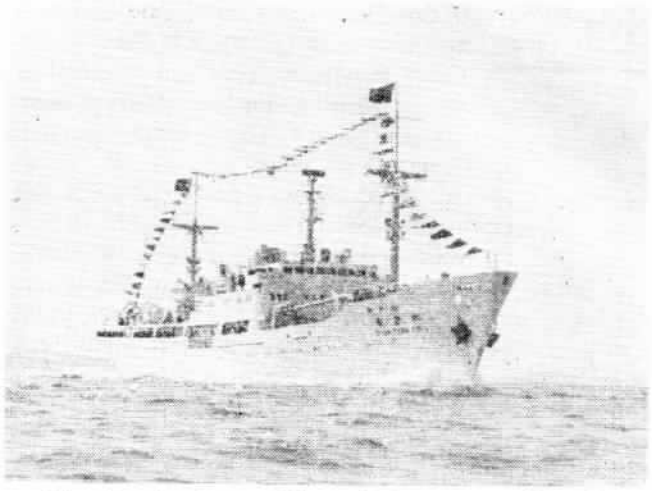
Many young rural meteorologists have become adept at predicting local weather changes by using a combination of modern scientific techniques and village "weather wisdom" — based on noting the reactions of certain animals, insects and plants to changing weather conditions, the colour of the sky, the shape and movements of clouds. They profit too from the experience and advice of old farmers and bring to bear a detailed knowledge of local topography.

One county weather station in mountainous Kweichow Province achieved a verified accuracy of 90 per cent in forecasting. It is manned by a team of five young people whose average age is 24. A write-up of their work has been published for national distribution.

## Some New Products

**Jet Spray.** An electric arc plasma jet for high-temperature spraying has been made in China. This type of jet giving temperatures approaching 10,000 C. can liquefy or vapourize most substances. Ceramic, plastic, steel, glass or other substances after being sprayed with a film of fused metallic or non-metallic material from this jet spray can withstand extremely high temperatures, corrosion, abrasion and erosion. The new jet spray can also be used to spray moulds for making special machine parts which cannot be made satisfactorily by normal techniques.

The new jet spray was developed by young research scientists of the Institute of Silicate Chemistry and Technology in Shanghai. In 1960 when their experiments were begun their ages ranged from 18 to 25.



**The *Dongfanghong*, China's first oceanographic ship**

**Diagnostic Instrument.** A new electronic medical instrument for detecting tissue changes in the internal organs called an "ultrasonic tomograph with A-scope and BP-scope" has been produced in Shanghai. This machine is one of the most advanced diagnostic instruments in the world. It helps doctors to make more timely and accurate diagnoses of internal diseases, and in many cases, supplements the work of X-ray machines.

The scanning device on the instrument enables doctors to photograph the opening and closing of the valves of the heart, the pulsation of the foetal heart and movements of the diaphragm.

**Marine Engine.** The 8,820-h.p. marine diesel engine built at Shanghai's Hudong Shipyard, powering a 10,000-ton vessel, performed well on its sea trials. The shipyard overcame many difficulties in building this first marine diesel of this size ever designed and built by Chinese workers and engineers.

The designing was done jointly by Jiaotong University, the Ship Designing Institute, and two shipyards.

Some 200 factories, institutes and departments all over the country contributed to its building.

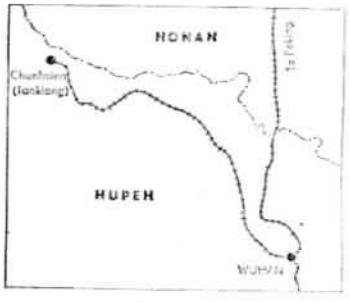
The Hudong Shipyard has also built the country's first ocean research vessel — the Chinese-designed 2,500-ton *Dongfanghong*. Its research staff includes hydrographers, meteorologists and marine biologists.

**Vacuum Induction Furnace.** A large-sized vacuum induction furnace for producing metals of a high purity, special steels, and high-temperature alloys for the jet engine, gas turbine, electronics and precision instrument industries was made in Shenyang, northeast China's machine-building centre. Similar furnaces of a smaller size had been made earlier in other parts of the country.

All operations, from charging to sampling and tapping, are programme controlled.

## Briefs

A new 420-km. rail link between the port city of Wuhan on the Yangtse River and Chunhsien (Tankiang) in Hupeh Province has been opened to traffic. Passing through six counties in the mountainous part of this central China area, it will greatly facilitate the shipping out of farm and other produce and import of farm machinery and other goods.




* * *

Surgical needles measuring 0.04 mm. in diameter, much finer than a hair, are now in serial production in Anshan, China's biggest steel centre. The needles are used for sewing up small blood vessels in the human body. Stitching is done under a microscope with the help of special forceps.

# PUBLISHING

### *"Selected Writings by New Writers"*

This five-volume collection of prose and verse by young Chinese writers stands high on the list of best-sellers. There was a boost in sales as a result of the publicity attending the recent meeting in Peking of young spare-time writers, but that is only part of the story — there is widespread interest in the growth of this new contingent of writers who have brought fresh blood to contemporary Chinese literature, new themes, new heroes, and are opening new paths for socialist literature.

The first two volumes of this collection by the People's Literature Publishing House comprise short stories and sketches; the third, reportage and essays; the fourth, one-act plays; and the fifth, tales and ballads. All have already appeared in local or national literary journals or the daily press in recent years. The plays have all been staged either in cities or countryside. Their authors are mostly men and women of the working class, the peasantry and soldiers. Most of them only learnt to write in recent years.

#### An Important Development

The emergence of these many spare-time writers living and working in the factories, farms and P.L.A. units is one of the new, exciting developments on the literary front that comes in the wake of the deepening socialist revolution in culture. They have brought about a profound change in the composition and character of China's revolutionary literary forces and in its creative writing. Even these five volumes can only include a small number of the many excellent pieces available, but it is enough to show the encouraging start made. China's socialist literature is increasingly becoming the concern of the millions. In an ever greater degree, the masses are not only the consumers of literature, but its actual creators.

Certain characteristics are common to these writings. First is their forthright revolutionary stand and spirit. They have given us vivid characterizations of the young socialist generation maturing as a robust force which will carry forward the revolution. These are people motivated by proletarian, socialist ideas. They have the determination to transform the old world and build the new. This collection presents a panorama of the new people of today in all their rich variety and spiritual richness. It gives the lie to those critics who opined that too much writing about heroic people will narrow the scope of creative writing and that "readers will get fed up with universally 'red' characters." This collection proves once again that writing about new socialist heroes is the broad road for the advance of creative writing in the socialist era.

#### Mirroring Life of Today

Secondly, these writings vividly and vitally reflect today. The authors are participants in the life and struggles which they describe. Those they praise are close comrades-in-arms. What they write about is life as they know it and they give fresh insights into the many-sided activities of New China in socialist revolution and construction. Their writings build up an incisive, concrete picture of the great changes taking place in the nation. A bright light is thrown on the new spiritual outlook of the Chinese people in the factories where new techniques and challenges are producing a new generation of socialist workers; on the farms where the foundations for a highly productive socialist agriculture are being created; in the camps of the P.L.A. where China's people's fighters are steeled; in the national minority areas where the outlying mountain and waste regions are being opened to production. These young people carry us to the forests, the mines, the schools; to hospitals and kitchens; from the Sungari River in the northeast to Hainan Island in the South China Sea; from the eastern coast to the Tibetan plateau; to wherever the socialist revolution and socialist construction are going on. From personal knowledge, they can give a true picture of everyday life and a vivid portrayal of the ideas and sentiments of their characters. This is particularly noticeable in successful descriptions of the army's routine military training and the daily work of the factories, themes which were once considered particularly intractable.

#### Varied Forms

Thirdly, a colourful, popular, militant style characterizes these new writings. Variety too testifies to the lively creativeness of the young authors. They show great versatility, ranging from fiction to reportage; topical one-act plays to ballads. Many of the stories and ballads selected have often been recited and polished by the masses before publication.

These characteristics and achievements are inseparably linked with the solid social background of the authors. Most of them, about three-fourths, are workers, peasants and armymen — working people in uniform. The rest are "semi-professionals" on the staffs of literary and art organizations or newspapers, accustomed now to going out and living and working with the people. All are spare-time writers who are part of or in close contact with the masses. They are strategically placed to mine the new lodes of literary material uncovered by the socialist revolution and construction.

Good at their jobs, good at using their pens in the service of the socialist revolution, these writers are at once working people and artists of the masses. Their writings speak with the genuine voice of the working people. These five volumes present revolutionary literary fighters of a new type.

# SPORTS

### *1965 Records*

Chinese sportsmen had a remarkably successful year in 1965. They set 205 national records. Announced on New Year's Day by the Physical

Culture and Sports Commission, 29 of these bettered listed world records — 4 in weightlifting, 5 in rifle shooting, 6 in archery, 9 in parachuting and 5 in model aeroplane flying.

The past year was the most prolific in terms of new national records since China's liberation in 1949. Among the records ratified, 33 were in track and field, 27 in swimming, 25 in weightlifting, 25 in rifle shooting, 20 in parachuting, 18 in radio signalling, 13 in model aeroplane flying, 13 in archery, and 12 in track cycling.

In track and field, young Chinese athletes proved themselves to be among the world's best in several events. Outstanding among them were Chen Chia-chuan who clocked 10 secs. flat in the men's 100 metres on October 24, Ni Chih-chin who cleared 2.25 metres in the men's high jump on October 17, and Tsui Lin who returned 13.5 secs. in the 110 metres hurdles on November 14. These were the year's best performances anywhere in the world.

In other events Chinese sportsmen also had a good year. Chinese table tennis players won five of the seven events at the 28th World Championships. They swept the board at both the Peking international tournament and the Scandinavian international championships. Badminton players visited Denmark, whose men's and women's teams rank second and third respectively in world standing, and Sweden in October and won all their matches in both countries.

* * *

The new year started off well. A new national record was set on the very first day of 1966 at a swimming competition in Peking held in an indoor pool when Meng Jung-I did the men's 100 metres butterfly-stroke event in 1 min. 0.4 sec.

# ARCHAEOLOGY

### *Han Dynasty Tomb Figures*

An unexampled find of nearly 3,000 coloured pottery tomb figures 2,000 years old has been made in Shensi Province, northwest China. Archaeologists judge them to be of the early Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-24 A.D.). This is the first time that so many tomb figures of this date have been found together at one site.

The figures were first discovered by members of a rural people's commune terracing farmland near Yangchiawan. It lies 20 kilometres northeast of Hsienyang, the site of the capital of the Chin Dynasty (221-206 B.C.) on the Wei, one of the biggest tributaries of the Yellow River. The ten pits which contained the figures are five kilometres from the tombs of the first two emperors of the Western Han.

This unique collection of tomb figures includes a whole army of foot warriors and horsemen. The 2,000 and more standing figures are about 40 cm. tall with some slightly taller. Most are warriors. Many hold shields. Some are in helmet and armour. Some wear decorated top boots, others wear sandals. Judging from traces of rust on the hands, archaeologists suggest that originally they probably held some iron objects which have disintegrated. One of the standing figures, an officer of powerful physique in mail of a fish-scale pattern, appears to be the commander.

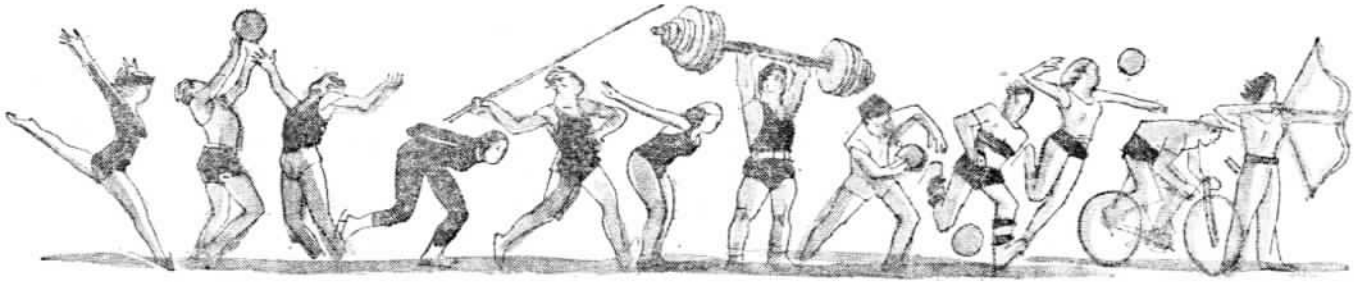
Over 600 figures are on horseback. Most of them measure about 60 cm. in height and length; some are smaller, 54 cm. by 43 cm. The horses are painted maroon, reddish brown, grey or black. Some stand; others are shown in forward movement, neighing. Riders grasp their reins or lift weapons.

Another group of figures are either in dance postures or playing musical instruments. A number of models of shields, square bricks incised with geometric patterns, and a small coin (1.2 cm. diameter) were also found with the figures. An eleventh pit was found to contain bronze arrowheads, models of crossbow mechanism, chariot fittings and horse trappings. Excavations are continuing.

## SHORT NOTES

**"Song of the Oil Workers."** This six-act modern drama has returned to the stage of Peking's China Youth Art Theatre after being revised. Describing the opening of the famous Taching Oilfield which has played so important a part in making China self-sufficient in oil, the play takes as its theme the hard and self-reliant struggle of the Taching workers and staff in storming the heights of oil production technology. This is rich dramatic material.

Written collectively and staged by members of the Youth Art Theatre, it had its premiere last October and was then taken to Taching. Now fortified by the criticisms and suggestions of the workers there, the revised version gives greater prominence to the revolutionary outlook of Taching inspired by the ideas and teachings of Comrade Mao Tse-tung.



北京周报第三期（一九六六年一月十四日出版）邮政代号二—九二

# RADIO PEKING's

## English Language Transmissions

— DAILY —

| | Peking Time | Local Standard Time | Metre Bands |
|---|---|---|---|
| EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA | 00:00-01:00 | 18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury)<br>19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam) | 42, 30, 25 |
| | 01:00-02:00 | 19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury)<br>20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam) | 42, 30, 25 |
| WEST AND NORTH AFRICA | 03:30-04:30 | 18:45-19:45 (Monrovia)<br>19:30-20:30 (Accra, Freetown)<br>20:30-21:30 (Lagos)<br>21:30-22:30 (Cairo) | 50, 43, 31 |
| | 04:30-05:30 | 19:45-20:45 (Monrovia)<br>20:30-21:30 (Accra, Freetown)<br>21:30-22:30 (Lagos) | 50, 43, 31 |
| SOUTHEAST ASIA | 20:00-21:00 | 19:00-20:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)<br>19:30-20:30 (Singapore)<br>20:00-21:00 (Saigon, Manila)<br>18:30-19:30 (Rangoon) | 252, 224<br>32, 31, 25, 19 |
| | 21:00-22:00 | 20:00-21:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)<br>20:30-21:30 (Singapore)<br>21:00-22:00 (Saigon, Manila)<br>19:30-20:30 (Rangoon) | 224, 32<br>31, 25, 19 |
| SOUTH ASIA | 22:00-23:00 | 19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo)<br>19:00-20:00 (West Pakistan)<br>20:00-21:00 (East Pakistan)<br>19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu) | 42, 41, 30 |
| | 23:00-24:00 | 20:30-21:30 (Delhi, Colombo)<br>20:00-21:00 (West Pakistan)<br>21:00-22:00 (East Pakistan)<br>20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu) | 42, 41, 30 |
| | 00:00-01:00 | 21:30-22:30 (Delhi, Colombo)<br>21:00-22:00 (West Pakistan)<br>22:00-23:00 (East Pakistan)<br>21:40-22:40 (Kathmandu) | 229 |
| AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND | 16:30-17:30 | 18:30-19:30 (Aust. S.T.)<br>20:30-21:30 (N.Z.S.T.) | 25, 19 |
| | 17:30-18:30 | 19:30-20:30 (Aust. S.T.)<br>21:30-22:30 (N.Z.S.T.) | 25, 19 |
| EUROPE | 04:30-05:30 | 20:30-21:30 (G.M.T.)<br>21:30-22:30 (Stockholm, Paris) | 58, 51, 48, 42 |
| | 05:30-06:30 | 21:30-22:30 (G.M.T.)<br>22:30-23:30 (Stockholm, Paris) | 51, 48, 42 |
| NORTH AMERICA (East Coast) | 08:00-09:00 | 19:00-20:00 (E.S.T.) | 25, 19 |
| | 09:00-10:00 | 20:00-21:00 (E.S.T.) | 31, 25, 17 |
| | 10:00-11:00 | 21:00-22:00 (E.S.T.) | 31, 25, 17 |
| NORTH AMERICA (West Coast) | 11:00-12:00 | 19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.) | 42, 31, 25 |
| | 12:00-13:00 | 20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.) | 42, 31, 25 |