

PEKING REVIEW

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February 11, 1966

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U.S. War-Makers in the Dock

World opinion and American people oppose resumed
U.S. bombing of D.R.V.

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Sato's Policy Speech: Confession of The Japanese Reactionaries

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

February 11, 1966 Vol. IX No. 7

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THE WEEK

Another U.S. Unmanned Spy Plane Downed

An air force unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army shot down a U.S. unmanned, high-altitude reconnaissance plane flying over south-west China on the afternoon of February 7.

Lin Piao, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, issued an order commending the air force unit concerned for its success. The order described the victory as another powerful blow to the U.S. imperialists who were frantically expanding their war of aggression against Vietnam and carrying out military provocations against China. It called on the unit to sum up its experience, heighten its vigilance, strengthen its combat preparedness and be ready at all times to wipe out any intruding enemy aircraft.

For Higher Grain Output

China's Third Five-Year Plan is off to a good start. For increased grain output, which figures high in the plan, everyone concerned is putting his best foot forward. Delegates from all parts of the country recently took the opportunity of a national meeting sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture to study and exchange experience on boosting production of maize, millet, sorghum, beans and sweet potatoes.

Unlike rice and wheat, these crops have been traditionally termed "coarse grain" and regarded as "low yielding." That is why they have been somewhat neglected over the years and have not received the attention they deserve in terms of fertilizer, intensive cultivation and meticulous care. But between them these crops account for double the nation's acreage sown to rice and three times the acreage under wheat. A rise in output will contribute both to the overfulfilment

of production quotas for grain in the Third Five-Year Plan and to improving the livelihood of the people as a whole.

Delegates to the meeting drew attention to a number of points. They stressed the importance of these crops, which make up some of the stable food crops for the people in the northern parts of the country and for those living in hilly districts in the south. By-products of "coarse grain" are used in a hundred and one ways—as fodder and fuel, for building houses and making household utensils, for making liquor and bean-curd, to mention a few.

A characteristic of these crops is that they are highly resistant to long spells of dry weather or over-abundant rainfall. If their potentialities are fully tapped, grain output can be upped by a big margin. Evidence of this was last year's emergence of a number of units which gathered in a rich harvest despite adverse weather. Here again, the famed Tachai Brigade of Shansi Province stands head and shoulders above others. Though hit by a severe drought seldom seen in that part of the country, which was followed by torrential rains, Tachai succeeded in bringing in nearly 800 jin of grain per mu. Tsunhua County in Hopei Province and Chungming County near Shanghai, both of which reported an average of 600 jin of maize per mu, were among other successful units.

In view of these advantages, the national meeting called on all leading cadres concerned to give as much attention to the cultivation of "coarse grain" as they do to rice and wheat which are often spoken of as "fine grain." Agro-technical departments are urged to work together with the peasants to further improve the strains which, together with the proper application of fertilizer, intensive cultivation and other factors, will push the output of these crops

and that of foodstuffs in general to a new high.

Ceylon's Independence Anniversary

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai on February 3 sent messages to Governor-General William Gopallawa and Prime Minister Dudley Senanayake of Ceylon, greeting them on the 18th anniversary of Ceylon's independence (February 4).

The following evening, Ceylonese Ambassador to China Don Benjamin Rupasinghe Gunawardena held a reception to celebrate the anniversary. Vice-Premier Po I-po and other Chinese leaders attended.

In their speeches, both the Ambassador and the Vice-Premier expressed the hope that the traditional friendship between the Ceylonese and Chinese peoples would grow.

Vice-Premier Po I-po sternly condemned U.S. imperialism for resuming the bombing of north Vietnam. He said that, by its action, the U.S. Government had shown the world that its "peace offensive" was nothing but a fraud. The Chinese leader reaffirmed the Chinese people's resolute support for the Viet-

namese people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression.

Malayan People Persist in Armed Struggle

The Malayan people will step up their anti-"Malaysia" campaign to co-ordinate with the struggle against U.S. imperialism in Vietnam and the whole of Southeast Asia which has become the centre of world revolution. This was pledged by P.V. Sarma, chief representative of the Malayan National Liberation League's mission to China at a party which he gave in Peking on February 1 in celebration of the League's 17th anniversary.

Referring to the history of the Malayan people's anti-imperialist struggle, Sarma said: "We have learnt from our experience that, in dealing with a crafty enemy who is aimed to the teeth, armed struggle should be the principal form of struggle. Led by the working class and united on the basis of a worker-peasant alliance, we must carry on all forms of struggle in co-ordination with armed struggle and fight until the enemy is completely defeated."

The Malayan representative condemned the Khrushchov revisionists

for co-operating with the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in splitting the anti-imperialist forces. He declared that the Malayan people would be steadfast in their struggle against modern revisionism and against British imperialism, an accomplice in the U.S. imperialist aggression against Vietnam.

India Warned Against Further Intrusions

The Chinese Foreign Ministry, in a note to the Indian Embassy in China on January 31, lodged a strong protest with the Indian Government against its incessant provocations and intrusions into China's territory and air space along the Sino-Indian border and the China-Sikkim boundary in the latter half of 1965.

The note said that in the last six months of 1965 Indian intrusions into Chinese territory were the most numerous and most serious since India launched armed aggression across the Sino-Indian border in 1962. In those six months, Indian aircraft also intruded into China's air space more frequently than at any other time in the past two years. In the latter half of 1965, India, while stepping up arms expansion and war preparation and unleashing a war of aggression, was in the throes of serious financial difficulties and an unprecedented food crisis. "In these circumstances, it was obviously for the purpose of currying favour with the U.S. imperialists and the modern revisionists and thereby obtaining more grain, arms and money from them that India intensified her intrusions into China, provoked armed conflicts and created tension." However, the note added, in trying to sustain itself by opposing China, "the Indian Government cannot improve its position of being hard pressed both at home and abroad, but will only come to a grievous end."

The Indian Government was once again warned that it must cease all intrusions and provocations against China, otherwise it must bear full responsibility for all the consequences.

Chinese Mass Organizations Condemn U.S. Imperialism

EIGHT Chinese mass organizations issued statements on February 4 severely condemning U.S. imperialism for resuming its savage bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The statements expressed solid support for the February 2 statement of the Chinese Foreign Ministry and the solemn stand taken by the D.R.V. Foreign Ministry in its statement of February 1. They warmly congratulated Vietnamese armymen and civilians on their new, tremendous victories in bringing down invading U.S. aircraft and reiterated that the United Nations had absolutely no right to interfere in the Vietnam question.

All eight organizations declared that no matter how the U.S. imperialists might enlarge the war and whatever the cost, the Chinese people would firmly support the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression until final victory.

The eight organizations were the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the All-China Youth Federation, the All-China Students' Federation, the National Women's Federation, the China Peace Committee, the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the China-Vietnam Friendship Association and the Political Science and Law Association.

Foreign Ministry Statement Condemns Resumed U.S. Bombing of D.R.V.

- The United Nations has no right whatsoever to intervene in the Vietnam question and it is entirely illegal for the Security Council to discuss this question.
- The Chinese Government and people fully support the just stand of the D.R.V. and will firmly stand together with the Vietnamese people in a joint struggle to thoroughly defeat the U.S. aggressors.

AFTER a performance of the trick of "bombing pause," the Johnson Administration on January 31 ordered the resumption of bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and at the same time submitted a "resolution" to the U.N. Security Council on the Vietnam question in an attempt to carry on its plot of peace talks through the instrumentality of the United Nations. This is another self-exposure of U.S. imperialism's policy of sham peace and real war. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement on February 1 strongly condemning the U.S. imperialist bombing of northern Vietnam, exposing the barbarous U.S. crime of further expanding the war and firmly opposing the U.S. attempt to use the United Nations to intervene in the Vietnam question. The Chinese Government and people fully support the just stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and indignantly denounce U.S. imperialism's new crimes against the Vietnamese people.

For a period of time, the Johnson Administration has been mounting a "peace offensive" on the Vietnam question in order to extricate itself from the predicament resulting from its aggression against Vietnam. The latest "bombing pause" was a trump card in this "peace offensive." But the U.S. Government knew full well that this "bombing pause," like its previous peace talks plots, could deceive nobody. That was why during the same period it continued to send reinforcements to Vietnam and to intensify and expand its war of aggression against Vietnam. As expected, no sooner had the U.S. peace talks trick been performed than it was effectively exposed by the Vietnamese people. This U.S. scheme was also seen through by many peace-loving countries and people and met with little response. On the other hand, the question of whether to resume the bombing and expand the war gave rise to a lot of confusion and squabbling within U.S. ruling circles, and the American people showed still stronger opposition than before to the bombing and the war of aggression. Thus the Johnson Administration picked up the stone of "peace offensive" only to have its own feet squashed. All this

shows that U.S. imperialism is now in an even more desperate position in its war of aggression against Vietnam.

In order to cover up the repercussions of the resumption of bombing and the expansion of war, the Johnson Administration has called into service its tool, the United Nations. On the very day when the United States resumed the bombing of northern Vietnam, the U.S. representative at the United Nations, upon Johnson's instructions, asked the U.N. Security Council to meet immediately to discuss a U.S. "resolution" on the Vietnam question in which such hackneyed phrases as "unconditional discussions" and "cessation of hostilities" were once again repeated and the provision of "arbitrators or mediators" was demanded for the realization of these objectives. This manoeuvre of the United States only shows up its utterly unjustifiable position and its inability to do anything about it.

As is well known, the United Nations has no right whatsoever to intervene in the Vietnam question, and it is entirely illegal for the Security Council to discuss the question. The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam rightly pointed out in his statement on February 1, "Consideration of the U.S. war acts in Vietnam falls within the competence of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indo-China, and not of the U.N. Security Council. Any resolution by the U.N. Security Council intervening in the Vietnam question will be null and void."

The Vietnam issue is one of U.S. aggression versus the Vietnamese people's resistance to it. The war in Vietnam was caused by U.S. aggression and can only end with its cessation. If the Vietnam question is to be settled, the United States must truly comply with the Geneva agreements, accept the four points of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five-part statement of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, stop its aggression against Vietnam, withdraw all its armed forces and those of its vassals from southern Vietnam, and let the Vietnamese people settle

their problems by themselves. But instead of doing so, the United States is attempting to use the United Nations to impose its terms for "a settlement of the Vietnam question" on the Vietnamese people. This is most preposterous.

The Vietnamese are a heroic people. They can neither be deceived by U.S. imperialism's peace talks plots nor cowed by its threats of war expansion. They have frustrated the U.S. "peace offensive" and are fighting still more valiantly than before. Growing increasingly stronger in the fight, the people in southern Vietnam have smashed one "operation" after another of the U.S. imperialists. In the first two days of the resumption of the bombing by the United States, the people in northern Vietnam shot down seven U.S. aircraft, dealing head-

on blows at the U.S. aggressors. The great struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is perfectly just. It has won the support of all the peace-loving countries and people of the world.

The Chinese people are well aware that the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Vietnam is directed not only against the Vietnamese people, but also against the Chinese people. The Chinese people have long been prepared. To whatever extent U.S. imperialism may expand the war and whatever the price we have to pay, we Chinese people will firmly stand with the fraternal Vietnamese people in a joint struggle to thoroughly defeat the U.S. aggressors.

(February 2, 1966.)

A Bleak Time for Johnson

EXACTLY a week has elapsed since the Johnson Administration resumed the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. But what tremors have shaken Washington since it took this fateful step!

His peace talks swindle acknowledgedly bankrupt and his true intentions of widening the Vietnam war fully revealed, Johnson, the arch criminal in the White House, squirms not only under the world odium he has brought upon himself but also under tongue lashings from powerful dissenters at home.

Worldwide Condemnation

The socialist countries were forthright in their support of Vietnam's cause and condemnation of U.S. imperialism.

Korea President Choi Yong Kun wrote to President Ho Chi Minh that the Korean Government and people would do everything in their power to support the brotherly Vietnamese people. A D.P.R.K. foreign ministry statement declared that the bombing resumption exposed U.S. imperialism as "the wrecker of peace and the ringleader of aggression and war."

Albania President Haxhi Lleshi wrote to President Ho Chi Minh pledging unreserved support for the Vietnamese people's struggle. He denounced the renewed bombing as "best evidence of the deceptive and aggressive nature" of the U.S. "peace offensive."

Rumania A foreign ministry statement said that the U.S. bombing showed that Washington's "peace offensive" was merely a step towards intensified aggression. It reiterated full solidarity with and fraternal support for the Vietnamese people's just cause.

The Asian, African and Latin American countries and people showed clearly where their sympathy lay.

Cambodia Writing in the magazine *Sangkum*, Prince Sihanouk declared that Johnson's notorious big "peace offensive"

had ended without any result "in the domain of 'business.'" He accused U.S. imperialism and its accomplices of practising "new jungle law" in Vietnam. Prince Kantol, the Cambodian Premier, wrote to Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh backing up the D.R.V. Foreign Ministry's statements of January 9 and 11 and condemning U.S. manoeuvres to extend its war of aggression in south Vietnam to all Indo-China.

Laos The Pathet Lao Radio, in a commentary on fresh U.S. bombing in north Vietnam, stated that the U.S. Government having discarded its pseudo-peace signboard was revealing its fiendish countenance for all to see.

Japan *Akahata*, organ of the Communist Party, called on the democratic forces and working people to protest against the Sato government's collaboration with the Johnson Administration, both in its "peace offensive" and in letting Japan be used as a U.S. war base. Tomomi Narita, General Secretary of the Socialist Party, denounced the U.S. act as a grave step. He demanded that the Sato government stop playing the role of a clown, canvassing for the U.S. "peace" fraud. Democratic forces are planning a nationwide united action to step up struggle against U.S. war escalation.

The Philippines Criticism of U.S. war escalation has become increasingly vocal as Washington steps up pressure to get Manila to send troops to south Vietnam. A local report stated that 14 out of 24 senators were opposed to this. Many of them were against the use of Clark Field for air raids against Vietnam.

Syria A foreign ministry spokesman denounced Johnson's decision. He called for a stop to U.S. aggression.

The Yemen Prime Minister Hassan al-Amry told newsmen that his government and people "disapprove the U.S. aggression in Vietnam." "U.S. air raids on north Vietnam menace not only the peace and security of Vietnam but also humanity," he said.

Algeria *El Moudjahid* declared that U.S. imperialism had thrown off its mask. The Vietnamese people, it noted, had won the support of the peoples who had lived through similar suffering and knew well the bitter taste of invasion.

Tanzania "We shall be failing in our duty if we do not condemn the present U.S. action in north Vietnam" was how the *Nationalist* put it.

Mozambique A leader of the Mozambique Revolutionary Committee said U.S. imperialism was hastening its own end by resuming the air raids. He stressed that because Washington provided arms for the Portuguese colonialists, "we in Mozambique are faced with the same enemy."

Costa Rica Marcial Aguiluz, President of the Socialist People's Alliance Party, said: "The U.S. bombing of a sovereign people thousands of miles from the United States is rank aggression without a doubt."

Argentina Thousands turned out in the streets of Buenos Aires to demand U.S. withdrawal from south Vietnam. They stoned the U.S. embassy building and splashed its walls with tar.

Growing Dissent Within U.S.

In the United States, the decision to resume bombing has touched off a wave of protest. Many people believe that Johnson has committed a serious mistake. They are afraid that the United States will run great risks.

The political atmosphere in Washington now is quite different from 1964. Early in August that year, the U.S. Government created the Bac Bo Gulf incident and started its armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Then, on August 7, the two Houses of Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing the Johnson Administration to "take all necessary steps, including the use of armed forces" to extend U.S. aggression in Southeast Asia.

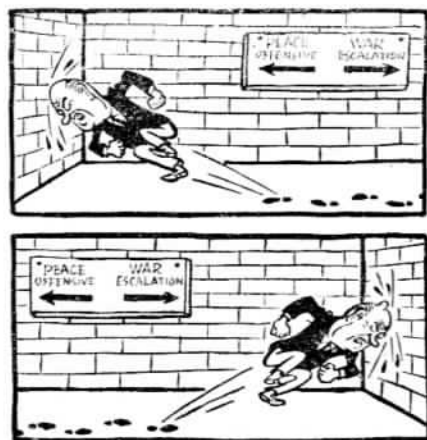
But now, after the Yankee aggressor troops have been trounced on the south Vietnam battlefield, influential congressmen are singing a very different tune.

Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared over television that he thought the U.S. "commitment to defend" south Vietnam was "self-generating." He regretted his own endorsement of the August 1964 resolution and said: "I have played a part in that I am not at all proud of." Another senator, Morse, has tabled a motion before the committee to annul the resolution.

Rumblings in Europe

Grave concern was voiced in U.S. newspapers about

the strain the latest move would put on U.S.-West European relations. The week's events showed this fear to be more than justified.



Johnson in a Blind Alley
Cartoon by Chiang Yu-sheng

The French Government said in a statement that it "can only regret and disapprove the resumption of bombardments." It believed that the United Nations "is not qualified to intervene" in the Vietnam question. This was a further blow to Johnson's latest attempt to pass the Vietnam question to the Security Council. Finnish Foreign Minister Karjalainen also declared that the resumption of bombing was "regrettable" and "serious." In the British House of Commons, dissatisfied Labour back-benchers were pressing for an emergency debate. They were angered by the Wilson cabinet's spineless toeing of Washington's line. Twenty-three Labour and two Liberal M.P.s addressed a letter of protest to Johnson.

Following a survey, the West German *Frankfurter Allgemeine* concluded that, besides the Chiang Kai-shek gang in Taiwan, "nobody gave the U.S. any support. All other allies had, more or less, sufficient reasons to look on with folded arms."

Mass Action. If the West's official reaction to fresh U.S. war actions was cold and critical, public anger there was brimming over.

All over Europe and Canada, there were many instances of broken windows in U.S. embassies, consulates, and the "America Houses" set up by the U.S.I.S. Naming only a few shows the extent of the people's revulsion against Yankee barbarism.

Madrid More than 2,000 citizens scorned arrest by the police to voice their protest against resumed bombing of the D.R.V. Their bitterness was heightened by the knowledge that a U.S. bomber carrying nuclear bombs had recently crashed on Spanish territory.

London 2,000 held a rally in Trafalgar Square. Shouting "U.S. out," "Let Vietnam decide its own future," and "Wilson is Johnson's poodle," they handed in protests to the U.S. embassy and No. 10 Downing Street.

West Berlin 1,500 students and youth jammed the city's main streets to denounce U.S. aggression in Vietnam and elsewhere. They threw rotten eggs at the local "America House" and tried to pull down the American Stars and Stripes.

Toronto, Stockholm, Amsterdam, Birmingham, Coventry, Vienna, Bonn, Munich, Paris, Lausanne. . . . It is a long list of cities where the cries of "Johnson, murderer," "Stop the bombing in north Vietnam," and "Yankees, get out of south Vietnam" resounded.

Dead End for U.S. Imperialism

The resumption of air raids against the D.R.V. has created additional difficulties for the Johnson Administration. It has driven it into greater isolation and left it with much less room for manoeuvring. No doubt, it will become still more desperate. It will continue to extend the war while thinking up still further variations of the "peace talks" swindle. But, as last week's events show, with the Vietnamese people fighting heroically and more and more millions in the world supporting them, the Johnson Administration is nearing the end of its tether. Nothing can save it.

—CHUNG HO (February 6, 1966.)

American People Say No to U.S. Imperialism

THE resumption of the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam by the United States has aroused a new wave of protest among the American people. The demand "Stop the war, bring the troops home!" echoed among the shouts of condemnation for the Johnson Administration's new crime.

Soon after Johnson announced the renewed bombing on January 31, protest demonstrations broke out in many American cities. On February 5 hundreds of people in New York turned out for a three-hour demonstration, sponsored by the New York Vietnam Day Committee, in front of the U.S. mission to the United Nations. In Washington that same day, 65 veterans and reservists among the demonstrators in front of the White House insisted on turning in their discharge papers, medals and campaign ribbons to President Johnson "as a way of saying we no longer want the war fought in our names." Johnson, however, had hurriedly left the White House in a helicopter. A spokesman for the Veterans and Reservists to End the War in Vietnam, which sponsored this protest, said that 35 similar demonstrations had taken place throughout the United States that day.

Later the same day, Johnson flew to Honolulu for high-level discussions on war escalation and a "summit conference" with his Saigon stooges. However, as soon as he stepped off his plane in Honolulu he was greeted by angry demonstrators who shouted: "Mur-

derer go home!" "Stop Johnson's war!" . . . and waved placards which read: "Hey, hey, L.B.J. — How many people did you kill today?" "Stop the killing now!" "The genocide must stop!" . . .

Chinese People's Support

The Chinese people's resolute support for the American people in their struggle against the John-

son Administration's aggressive war in Vietnam was reiterated by a leading official of the China Peace Committee in a statement on February 6.

The statement says that U.S. imperialism is the enemy of the people of Vietnam, China, the United States and the whole world. The American people have common interests with the people of other countries. In stepping up its killing and destruction in Vietnam, U.S. imperialism is plunging the American people more deeply into the abyss of war.

"We are convinced that the people of the world, by strengthening their unity and persisting in struggle, will rout the U.S. aggressors thoroughly, smash their war plans and safeguard world peace," the statement declares.

In an article on February 7, *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator said that since last year the American people's movement to oppose the war of aggression against Vietnam had surged forward wave upon wave. This people's struggle, unprecedented in scale, has dealt heavy blows to U.S. imperialism's policies of aggression and war, pierced the long years of darkness in the United States, which is the bastion of capitalism, and proclaimed to the world that the American people are heading to a new awakening. The present mass demonstrations have pushed the anti-war movement to one more new high.

Profound Revolutionary Change

The American people are a great people, the article points out. Historically they have more than once opposed imperialist wars of aggression. Today, however, the people of the United States are rising to oppose U.S. imperialism — their own country's imperialism. Such a situation has never been heard of in American history. This is a profound change of a revolutionary nature.

"The U.S. reactionaries are a teacher by negative example for the people of various countries and are also a teacher by negative example for the American people. The Johnson Administration's expansion of its criminal war of aggression against Vietnam has hastened the new awakening of the American people. Harsh reality has opened their eyes and made them see that the dirty war can only bring them endless misery. . . . Under these circumstances, Americans of various social strata cannot but unite and struggle against U.S. imperialism. And it is in these circumstances that the



The worried man in the White House as he was about to announce resumption of bombing

American people are daily merging their stormy anti-war drive with the struggle of the people of the world against U.S. imperialism, thus making their own struggle a part of the international united front against U.S. imperialism.

"The American people are a people with a bright future. Although their struggle is most arduous and they face a host of difficulties, they will certainly become the masters of the United States if they are not afraid of tyranny, refuse to be misled, persevere in struggle and advance wave upon wave. As Chairman Mao Tse-tung pointed out in his reply to Comrade William Z. Foster [in 1959]:

Dark night has its end. The reactionary forces of the United States are now running their heads into stone walls everywhere, which shows that they will not have too many days to live. Right now, over there in your country, the situation in which "the enemy is strong and we are weak" is entirely a temporary phenomenon. It will certainly develop in the opposite direction.



Honolulu demonstrators greet Johnson

"Actually, the just struggle of the American people is by no means isolated. The Vietnamese people, the Chinese people and the people of the whole world stand by the American people. The people's struggle

U.S. Using Taiwan as Base for War Expansion

CHINA'S territory of Taiwan, forcibly occupied by U.S. imperialism for a long time, is now being turned into a base for expanding the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam. The Johnson Administration has sent C-130 Hercules transport planes to Taiwan's Kung Kuan air base which, according to UPI, will be used to support U.S. aggression in Vietnam. Washington is also planning to transfer Guam-based B-52 strategic bombers to the island to shorten their bombing runs against Vietnam.

This move by Washington to make the Chiang Kai-shek gang an accomplice in its aggression against Vietnam is a serious one. Under U.S. instigation, the Chiang Kai-shek gang has already sent a "military advisory mission" to south Vietnam and given four landing craft to the Saigon puppet regime. It has also stepped up air and sea harassments of the southeast coastal areas of the Chinese mainland. Such activities clearly show that Washington is more and more openly employing the Chiang clique to enlarge

its military adventures in Indo-China and Southeast Asia.

U.S. imperialism's conversion of Taiwan into a base for aggression against Vietnam is an outrageous provocation not only against the Vietnamese people but also against the Chinese people. In an article on February 3, *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator called for vigilance. Commentator pointed out that Taiwan must be liberated and that China would sooner or later square accounts with U.S. imperialism for its forcible occupation of that island. The Johnson Administration would not be able to avert its ultimate defeat in Vietnam by using Taiwan for expanding the war and enlisting the Chiang Kai-shek gang as a pawn in its aggression. On the contrary, it would only invite worse disaster.

"The Chiang Kai-shek clique," wrote Commentator, "will receive more severe punishment if it acts as a willing tool in the U.S. aggression in Vietnam and intensifies its harassing activities along the southeast coastal areas of our mainland."

against U.S. imperialism in all parts of the world is a strong support to the American people."

New Phenomena on North American Horizon

"As Washington 'escalates' its war of aggression against Vietnam," the article stresses, "it will also escalate its attacks on the American people and naturally the class contradictions in the United States will shar-

pen. Through practice in class struggle, the American people's political consciousness and organizational level will be raised even higher. Greater changes may take place in American society. More new phenomena will appear on the horizon of the North American continent. The storm of the American people's struggle against their own country's imperialism will rage even fiercer."

Foreign Ministry Note

Protest to Indonesian Government Against Rabid Attack on Chinese Embassy

Hooligans organized by Indonesian Right-wing forces, with the connivance of the Indonesian Government, wildly attacked the Chinese Embassy. The Indonesian Government bears unshirkable responsibility for this provocation.

Early on the morning of February 4, Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung handed a note to Indonesian Ambassador to China Djawoto. The content of the note dated February 3 follows. — Ed.

AT 13:10 hours (Jakarta time) on February 3, 1966, more than a thousand hooligans, who claimed they belonged to the "Indonesian College Students' United Action Command," arrived at the gate of the Chinese Embassy in trucks, armoured cars or motorcycles and made a wild attack on the Embassy. They brazenly smashed the national emblem of China over the gate of the Embassy and carried away the copper plate bearing the inscription "Embassy of the People's Republic of China." Groups of hooligans climbed on to the wall of the Embassy, madly shouted abuse and violently threw stones into the Embassy compound, causing serious damage to the Embassy and injuring a staff member of the Embassy. While attacking the Embassy, they frenziedly shouted various malicious anti-Chinese slogans and wrote anti-Chinese slogans on the wall of the Embassy, slandering China. They shouted such slogans as "Crush the People's Republic of China!" "Drive out the People's Republic of China!" "Hang Chinamen!" and "Peking Chinamen, go home!" and even used very rude language to insult the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The hooligans' attacks on the Chinese Embassy lasted one hour and twenty minutes. When the hooligans were committing the outrages, the dozens of Indonesian servicemen and policemen present stood idly by without stopping them, and some even egged them on by waving hands. In the meantime, the Chinese Embassy several times telephoned the Indonesian Minis-

try of Foreign Affairs, the Department of Police, the Mobile Police Brigade Headquarters and other authorities concerned, asking them to take immediate and effective measures to protect the Embassy, but they never took any positive action. All these facts show that this outrage of the Indonesian Right-wing forces was obviously planned and organized beforehand and that it occurred with the connivance of the Indonesian Government. The Indonesian Government bears an unshirkable grave responsibility for it.

The barbarous attack on the Chinese Embassy by the hooligans organized by the Indonesian Right-wing forces constitutes a gross infringement on diplomatic privileges, a crude violation of principles guiding international relations, a great insult and a most serious provocation to the People's Republic of China and the entire Chinese people as well as another grave step taken by the Indonesian Right-wing forces in continuously undermining the relations between the two countries. The Chinese Government and people express great indignation at this attack. And the Chinese Government hereby lodges the strongest protest with the Indonesian Government.

The Chinese Government demands that the Indonesian Government at once make a public apology for this incident, immediately punish the culprits and those who instigated them, see to it that the copper plate of the Chinese Embassy which has been carried away be returned promptly, and truly ensure against the occurrence of similar incidents. The Chinese Government reserves the right to make further representations and demand compensation for all the losses. The Indonesian Government is requested to give an immediate reply to the above demands.

Japanese Reactionaries' Confession

—Following the U.S., Aligning With the Soviet
Union and Opposing China—

by OBSERVER

JAPANESE Premier Eisaku Sato made a policy speech in the Japanese Diet on January 28. Dealing with Japan's foreign policy, he did all he could to apologize for the U.S. aggression in Vietnam, strenuously peddled the Johnson Administration's "peace talks" fraud, lauded the Soviet leaders, attacked China, extolled the "Japan-U.S. security treaty system," and called for overseas expansion by Japanese monopoly capital. This is a confession by the Sato government that it is pursuing a diplomatic line of following the United States, aligning with the Soviet Union and opposing China. It is also a confession that the Japanese militarists are trotting behind U.S. imperialism in carrying out aggression and expansion abroad.

"Japan-U.S. Security Treaty System" — Sato Government's Lifeline

Sato has unfurled all this in the name of "peace." He said: "I have always taken the maintenance of peace as the basic line of diplomacy." But how can this gimmick be swallowed by anyone? He openly declared in his speech that he would never "unilaterally abolish the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty," or "proclaim [Japan's] neutrality," and that it was the Japanese Government's "most realistic policy" to "maintain the Japan-U.S. security treaty system." Foreign Minister Etsusaburo Shiina was more outspoken when he told the Diet that Japan "must truly fulfil its commitments provided in the treaty." This shows clearly that the core of the Sato government's foreign policy is to adhere to U.S. imperialism's policies of aggression and war and tie Japan firmly to the American war chariot. The Sato government takes the "Japan-U.S. security treaty system" as its lifeline. The Japanese Premier and his like may talk about "peace" a thousand or ten thousand times, but they cannot possibly cover up their reactionary features in following a policy of aggression and war.

What Is the Sato Government's Role in the Vietnam Question?

Sato particularly advocated a "peaceful settlement of the Vietnam dispute." But what role is the

Sato government playing in the question of U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam?

Out-and-Out Accomplice of the U.S. Aggressor. The Sato government has consistently supported the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam. It has slandered the people of north Vietnam as the "aggressor" against the people of south Vietnam. It has ridiculously asserted that the U.S. bombings of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam are "legitimate retaliatory attacks" and has brashly declared that the use of poison gas by the United States in south Vietnam "does not violate international law." Sato even claimed that "the war in south Vietnam has a vital bearing on Japan" when he was visiting the United States in January last year. He assured Johnson that Japan would give whatever aid it could to the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam. The Sato government also cheered the U.S. aggressors and urged them to "remain firm" in south Vietnam and "preserve the independence of south Vietnam." Is there any trace of "quest of peace" from these violent war outbursts by the Sato government? They reveal the true face of one who is an out-and-out accomplice of aggression.

Supply Base. As a matter of fact, it is no longer a secret that Japan has been reduced to a military and supply base for the U.S. imperialist war of aggression against Vietnam.

The United States has more than 200 military bases in Japan which all directly cater to the needs of the Vietnam war. American warships have sailed to south Vietnam from such Japanese ports as Yokosuka and Sasebo. American air pirates have flown from Japanese bases to bomb and slaughter the Vietnamese people. U.S. aggressor troops and munitions have been constantly sent to the south Vietnam battlefield from Japan. Even the civilian airport in Tokyo is used to serve U.S. aggression in Vietnam. Okinawa has become the most important and the biggest advance base and trans-shipping station for the U.S. aggressor's army, naval and air units in Vietnam. Former Director of the Japanese "Defence Agency" Jun-ya Koizumi has admitted that Japanese bases are "very useful" to U.S. war operations in Vietnam.

Japan has also supplied U.S. troops and south Vietnamese puppet troops with large quantities of war materiel, including rifles, hand-grenades, military trucks, tanks, anti-tank rockets, small naval vessels, helicopters, and telecommunications equipment. And most of the napalm and poison gas U.S. imperialism uses to kill the south Vietnamese people are also supplied by Japan. American planes and warships damaged in the Vietnam war are repaired in Japan. The Sato government has also provided large numbers of service personnel to the United States in its aggression against Vietnam. It has been reported that there are more than 1,200 Japanese working on U.S. landing craft alone.

All this shows that Japan has actually become involved in the dirty war launched by U.S. imperialism in Asia. This is Sato's most remarkable "achievement" since his ascension to power, and a new indicator of the fact that the Japanese reactionaries are relying on the United States for their expansion in Southeast Asia. No matter how Sato and his kind may pretend to "appeal" for a "peaceful settlement of the Vietnam dispute," they cannot conceal the fact that their hands, too, are stained with the blood of the Vietnamese people.

Salesman for "Peace Talks" Fraud. In selling the "peace talks," the Sato government is also acting on orders from Washington. When Johnson came out last year with his fraudulent "unconditional discussions" offer, the Sato government quickly made known its readiness to take "an active part" in Johnson's "stick and carrot" programme. With Johnson's recent renewal of his "peace talks" swindle, it became still more active and openly declared that it would "seize every opportunity" to respond to the U.S. "peace offensive." It has also sent envoys abroad to act as brokers for the "peace talks" fraud. Foreign Minister Etsusaburo Shiina went to Moscow, Vice-President of the Liberal Democratic

Party Shoyiro Kawashima went to North Africa and the Middle and Near East, and special envoy Masayuki Yokoyama will go to Indo-China and Europe. The Sato government has become an out-and-out stooge of Johnson in his "peace talks" scheme.

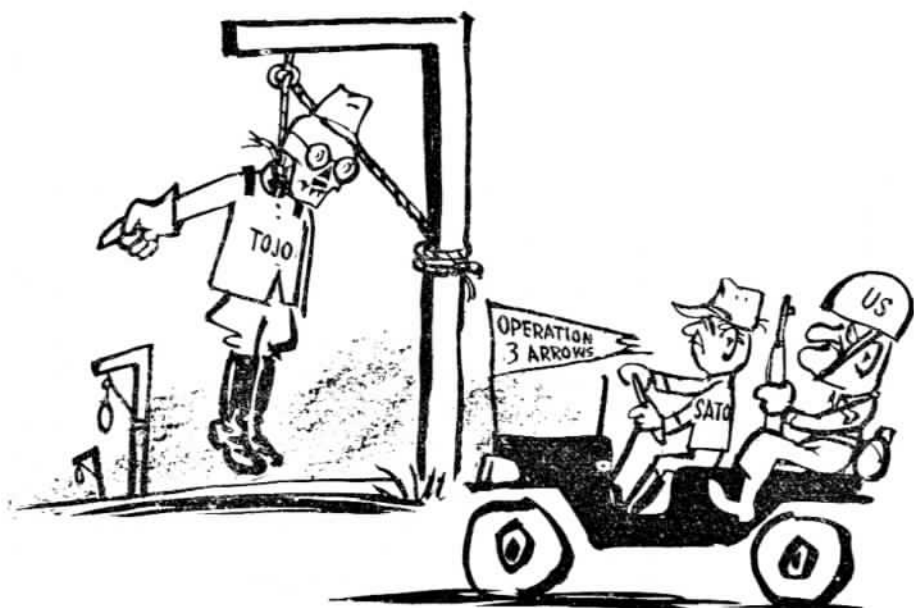
The Japanese reactionaries have their own axe to grind in this matter. Should this scheme succeed, U.S. imperialism would be able to stabilize its colonial domination in south Vietnam and Japanese monopoly capital would be able, so it hopes, to have a share in it and to penetrate south Vietnam and Southeast Asia. If the scheme fails, the Sato government hopes that by its "peace" manoeuvres, it will be able to break or weaken the Asian and African countries' support for the Vietnamese people and thus aid U.S. imperialism in further widening the war. The Sato government, in acting as a salesman for the "peace talks" fraud, also exposes itself as an accomplice in U.S. aggression.

"Second Windfall." Whether giving direct support to the U.S. expansion of the Vietnam war or beating the drums for Washington's "peace talks," the Sato government wants to fish in troubled waters and come up with a handsome profit. The Japanese reactionaries regarded the U.S. war of aggression against Korea as the first "windfall." They now joyfully call the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam as the "second windfall." U.S. orders for "special procurement" placed with Japan have increased rapidly in the past year and more. That is the reason why Japanese monopoly capital does not hesitate to sacrifice the interests of the Japanese people and strap Japan to the U.S. war machine.

Out to Re-establish Sphere of Influence in Asia

The Sato government is, moreover, making intense preparations for taking part in the U.S. war of aggression. Taking its cue from Washington, it has signed the "Japan-South Korea Treaty," is pressing for a Northeast Asia military alliance and has drawn up secret military plans such as "Operation Three Arrows" and "Operation Flying Dragon" for attacking Korea and China. U.S. imperialism today sees in Japan a major instrument for the prosecution of its counter-revolutionary global strategy in Asia. It wants Japan not only to be a supply base for its war of aggression but also to offer its arms, financial resources and manpower in full co-ordination with U.S. plans for aggression and war in Asia.

Prompted by their own need for overseas expansion, Japanese ruling circles are strengthening their collusion with U.S. imperialism, accelerating their arms expansion and



Pointer

Cartoon by Ho Cheng

war preparations, reviving militarism and more closely following U.S. imperialism's policies of aggression and war. In this way, they hope to re-establish their colonial sphere of influence in Asia with U.S. backing.

It is very clear that, fostered by U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism is being revived and enabled to embark, step by step, on the old road of aggression and expansion. Once again the Japanese militarist forces are becoming an increasing threat to peace in Asia.

Collusion With Khrushchov Revisionists

In his speech, Sato brought forth the Khrushchov revisionists to cover up the reactionary policy of the Japanese militarists. He said that the "good neighbourly relations" between the Japanese Government and the Soviet leaders were a concrete proof of his policy of "peaceful coexistence." Shiina has even boasted that through his visit to the Soviet Union, "the conviction of easing the tension in Asia and contributing to the maintenance of world peace through Japan-Soviet friendship has been strengthened."

Sato and his like are resorting to this sleight of hand to make it appear that once there is Japan-Soviet "amity," the "Japan-U.S. security treaty system" will no longer be a system of war but one of "peaceful diplomacy." Like the Indian reactionaries, who depend on the support of the Soviet leaders to patch up the worn-out cloak of their non-alignment policy, the Japanese reactionaries, too, are trying to use the "goodwill" of the Soviet leaders towards them as window-dressing for the "Japan-U.S. security treaty system." But their efforts are futile. Japan-Soviet collusion can never serve as a fig-leaf for the Sato government. Instead, it will only further prove that the Japanese reactionaries are subservient to U.S. imperialism and that they are betraying the Japanese people.

Extension of Japan-U.S. Collusion. Contrary to the expectations of Sato and those like him, the Khrushchov revisionists have long lost their power to mislead the people. They have joined in close partnership with U.S. imperialism, Number One enemy of the people of the world. They fraternize with those U.S. imperialism loves and antagonize those U.S. imperialism hates. The people of the world have come to realize more and more clearly that the primary corollary of Khrushchov revisionism is U.S.-Soviet collaboration and that collusion with the Khrushchov revisionists means collusion with U.S. imperialism. What is called "Japan-Soviet amity" is but an extension of Japan-U.S. collusion.

Product of U.S. "Contain China" Policy. The Sato government knows very well that it is mainly because of their opposition to China that the Soviet leaders are in such a hurry to collude with Japan. When answering questions put to him by Kyodo News Agency on January

21, Shiina revealed that there was a "dense atmosphere of goodwill towards Japan" on the part of the Soviet leaders and that "the Soviet Union has, of late, actively unfolded a series of diplomatic activities aimed at driving a wedge between China and the countries round it." This clearly shows that Japan-Soviet collusion is the product of the U.S. imperialist policy to "contain China."

Increased Hostility to China

While praising the Soviet leaders in his speech, Sato viciously attacked China for adopting "a stubborn attitude." It is not strange that the Japanese reactionaries should curse China. Since the Sato government is bent on following the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and serving as a faithful vassal of U.S. imperialism, it is bound to spearhead its attack against China. Since taking office, Sato has pursued a more barefaced policy of hostility to China. In their addresses before the Japanese Diet, both Sato and Shiina clamoured for "strengthening" Japan's "friendly and goodwill relations" with the Chiang Kai-shek gang. After the signing of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty," an aggressive Northeast Asia bloc, which includes the Chiang Kai-shek gang and which has Japan as its core, has in fact already taken shape. The Japanese militarists have drafted a blueprint for war operations against the Chinese people, and they attempt to join U.S. imperialism in attacking China. But the Chinese people are not to be bullied. Since they have nothing but contempt for U.S. imperialism, they are daring—and powerful enough—to deal crushing blows at the Japanese militarist forces should they trail behind the U.S. aggressors and invade China.

The Japanese and Other Asian Peoples Will Punish Them. Sato's speech reflects the Japanese militarists' rabid ambition as well as their fatal weaknesses. The Japanese people are resolute in their demand for independence, democracy, peace, neutrality and prosperity. They firmly oppose U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism. Therefore Sato has to put up a "peace" camouflage to fool the Japanese people. But this is no use. With their political consciousness rising daily, the Japanese people can clearly see that the Sato government is leading Japan on to the dangerous path of taking part in an aggressive war. The great Japanese people will never allow the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries to plunge the Japanese nation once again into an abyss of disaster and let their youth become cannon-fodder. Depending on U.S. imperialism and following the old path of aggression in Asia, the Japanese reactionaries will never escape severe punishment by the Japanese and other peoples in Asia. The shameful end that Hideki Tojo met awaits the Japanese reactionaries.

("Renmin Ribao" article of February 4, slightly abridged.)

Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung Welcomed

"Vanguard," organ of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), recently published an article hailing the publication in English of a four-volume edition of Mao Tse-tung's selected works as an historic event. Following are excerpts from the article. — Ed.

THE publication in English of a four-volume edition of Mao Tse-tung's selected works is an historic event.

At all critical junctures of history great men have arisen to guide the people forward.

In the history of the development of capitalism Marx and Engels arose. They first propounded the scientific principles of Communism.

They analysed and concentrated the experience of all history. They drew the conclusion, and scientifically substantiated it, that society had gone through the stages of primitive communism, slavery, feudalism and then into capitalism and would go into socialism and then communism.

They left an invaluable treasure store of scientific wisdom.

The immortal Russian revolutionary genius, Lenin, stepped forward to carry out the work of Marx and Engels.

Lenin defended and developed all the basic features of Marxism.

He correctly analysed the dictatorship of the proletariat, the nature of the Party of revolution, the significance of dialectical and historical materialism.

Lenin was the person entrusted by history to develop Marxism. Leninism is Marxism in the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution.

Though not of a stature similar to Marx, Engels and Lenin, Stalin defended Lenin's teachings against their many opponents.

Marx, Engels, Lenin gave to the world's working class an invincible weapon.

History and experience move on.

The great Chinese revolutionary Mao Tse-tung is the true successor of these men.

He came forward at a critical juncture of history.

Fully equipped with Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung analysed the situation in China—the world's most populous nation residing in the heart of Asia.

In patient, protracted struggle and practice and against many opponents, the supremacy of his ideas was established.

His contribution to the concept of building the revolution party of the proletariat is immense. It is a development of Marxism-Leninism. Ideological building is its foundation.

His writings "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" are in themselves great works on Marxist-Leninist philosophy.

But what is even more great is the day to day practice of philosophy—the teaching that philosophy is not something academic but a matter of day to day practice.

Mao Tse-tung teaches that Marxist philosophy is for the masses.

Again Mao Tse-tung in elucidating the fact and problems of contradiction in socialism has made a new contribution to Marxism-Leninism.

Mao Tse-tung has combated the incorrect view that contradiction ceases to exist in socialism and has pointed to the universality of contradiction.

This, too, is of tremendous importance in the consolidation of socialism. The struggle to carry the victory of socialism to the very end is a unique contribution by Mao Tse-tung.

The Soviet revisionists have abandoned socialism. They deny the existence of contradiction in Soviet society. The result is that instead of mastering contradiction they allow the people to be mastered by it. Soviet society degenerates to capitalism.

In analysing the protracted character of revolution Mao Tse-tung has shown there is no easy way to achieve revolution.

Protracted struggle on every front is necessary. There are many difficulties and setbacks but through them all victory is assured.

But no matter what subject is taken Mao Tse-tung has elucidated and developed Marxism-Leninism.

In him, in modern times, is concentrated the scientific wisdom of the working class.

He takes his place rightly alongside Marx, Engels and Lenin.

"Vanguard" Exposes Soviet Revisionists as Serving U.S. Imperialism

The Soviet leaders are preparing for the 23rd Congress of the C.P.S.U. and for a so-called international communist conference, in an attempt to impose the Soviet revisionist line on the international communist movement. It is doomed to failure.

THE Soviet leadership can never impose its revisionist line of U.S.-Soviet collaboration on the international communist movement. This was stressed in an article on January 27 in *Vanguard*, organ of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist). The article made the following points:

The Soviet revisionists "may get up to new tricks and deceive people here and there but they cannot stay the revolutionary struggles. They will go on.

"It is the duty of all who sincerely want revolution to work might and main to tear the mask from these people and to reveal them for the fifth columnists that they are."

The leaders of the Soviet Communist Party "are collaborators with U.S. imperialism" and "they are tied to the thoroughgoing revisionism of the 20th and 22nd Congresses of the C.P.S.U."

"The role of the Soviet revisionists has been shown to be that of a fifth column serving the interests of U.S. imperialism.

"In order to serve it effectively they must have the support of the international movement.

"They have been far more cunning than Khrushchov. They have used much cleverer words than Khrushchov.

"They have managed to deceive a few with their words. Perhaps they will deceive a few more. But finally they can never get away with their deception.

"By bitter experience those who are now deceived will learn the full degree of treachery of Soviet revisionism."

The Soviet leaders are preparing for the 23rd Congress of the C.P.S.U. and they are preparing for an international communist conference, and "the real purpose of these moves is to attempt to impose the Soviet revisionist line of fifth columnism for U.S. imperialism on the international communist movement."

"This simply cannot be done. It is doomed already. . . . There can be no international meeting with traitors. To participate in such a meeting is to give face and aid and comfort to traitors."

What Does Khrushchov Revisionists' "United Action" Boil Down to?

Jacques Grippa, Secretary of the Communist Party of Belgium, denounced the Khrushchov revisionists for using "united action" as a cover for their collaboration with U.S. imperialism — Number One enemy of the people of the whole world.

IN an article in commemoration of the 42nd anniversary of the death of Lenin, which was published in the January 21 issue of *La Voix du Peuple*, Grippa said: "The writings of Lenin denouncing the treacherous leaders of the reformist social-democratic parties constitute

so many chastising condemnations of the present betrayals of the Khrushchov revisionists.

"When the Khrushchovites without Khrushchov try to cover up their collaboration with U.S. imperialism — the chief bulwark of world reaction — with the high-sounding phrase "united action," they have only copied the method of the social renegades flogged by Lenin.

"By denouncing the betrayal of leaders of the reformist social-democratic parties, the Leninists brought about a new leap forward in the cause of the world

proletariat. By denouncing the treachery of the modern revisionists, the Marxist-Leninists have enhanced their own fighting capacity and educated millions of new revolutionaries."

Grippa stressed that U.S. imperialism, its social-democrat lackeys and its revisionist collaborators would be swept away by the revolutionary storm. He said: "Guided by Marxism-Leninism, the people of various countries have won victories over imperialism. Just as tsarism, the anti-Soviet 'sanitary cordon' of the Franco-British imperialists, Hitlerite imperialism and Japanese

militarism failed to prevent revolution from scoring new victories in the past, it is also impossible for U.S. imperialism — Number One enemy of the people of the whole world — to do so at present or in the future.

"At the present time, Leninism inspires the revolutionary action of millions upon millions. The theory of Marxism-Leninism has developed further and will continue to be developed by new generations of revolutionaries through linking theory with practice. Stalin was the continuator of Lenin. By his works, Mao Tse-tung has become the Lenin of our time."

Trends of Imperialism

The Shift in U.S. Global Strategy

A SIA, not Europe, is now the world focal point for U.S. aggression.

Because China holds aloft the banner of revolution and extends unflinching support to revolutionary struggles everywhere, she is looked upon by U.S. imperialism as the major obstacle to its schemes for world conquest, and therefore as its chief enemy.

This marked shift in emphasis in U.S. counter-revolutionary global strategy is vitally important to the worldwide struggle of the peoples against U.S. imperialism.

It means that from now on Washington will pursue, with still greater frenzy, its policies of aggression and war in Asia.

Europe-First Strategy Abandoned. At the same time, it shows that Washington's former Europe-first strategy has been upset and now abandoned because of the rising revolutionary movements in Asia and because of China's firm stand against U.S. imperialism.

"Falling Dominoes" Crisis. U.S. policies of aggression and war have met with a series of setbacks in Asia. The recent victories of the Vietnamese people, in particular, have shown up U.S. imperialism as a real paper tiger. Thus, the rulers of the world's leading imperialist country are faced with a great dilemma. It is clear that they cannot win in south Vietnam. But they are afraid that their defeat in Vietnam will create for them what they call a crisis of "falling dominoes," that there will be a second and third "south Vietnam" and country after country will rise up and fight to end U.S. enslavement and domination. It is against this background that U.S. imperialism thinks it necessary to strengthen its deployments in Asia to cope with the mounting revolutionary struggle of the people of Asia and to save itself from defeat.

Khrushchov Revisionists' Unsavoury Role. The Khrushchov revisionists have played a most disgusting role in making this shift in U.S. imperialist strategy possible. Instead of fighting U.S. imperialism, they are pursuing a policy of "Soviet-American collaboration for world domination." On the German and West Berlin questions they have made one concession after another, thus making it easier for Washington to adopt the current strategy.

Redeployment of Forces

A clear sign of this shift in American global strategy is the reallocation of U.S. overseas forces. While American troops are pouring into south Vietnam, U.S. military strength in Asia and in the Western Pacific is being boosted to tighten the encirclement against China.

In one year, the Pentagon has increased its troop strength in Asia and the Western Pacific by 200,000 men. From four divisions, U.S. ground forces in this area have risen to eight divisions. This number exceeds the five divisions and one brigade stationed in Europe. In the Pacific, the 7th Fleet has been reinforced with nuclear-powered warships, including an aircraft carrier and Polaris submarines.

Confrontation with China, instead of the Soviet Union, is the military strategy Washington now subscribes to. Thus, the Pentagon is trying to increase U.S. capability in conventional warfare instead of concentrating on fighting nuclear wars alone. Also, there is a shift to development of conventional weapons which have been neglected over the past decades. Right now, the United States is constructing at Cam Ranh Bay, south Vietnam, a navy and air force base said to be the biggest in Asia. It will form a military complex with U.S. bases in northern Thailand and southern Laos.

From Hokkaido near the Soviet Union, U.S. military deployment in Japan has moved to Kyushu near China. These are only two of many moves which furnish proof that the U.S. aggressors are ringing China with military bases.

Anti-China Unholy Alliance

As part of the shift in strategy, a U.S.-dominated anti-China front is being patched up. According to the American paper *Christian Science Monitor*, the Soviet Union, Japan and India form the core of this unholy alliance.

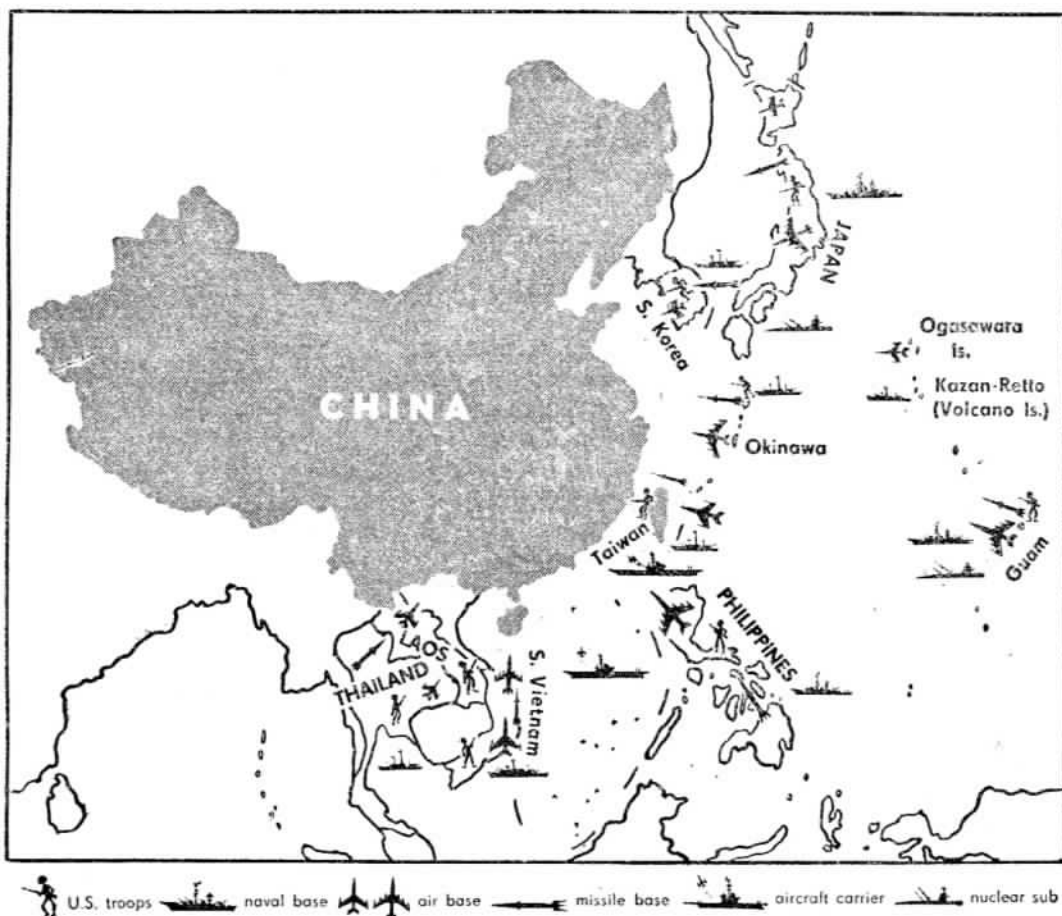
It is with this front in mind that Washington is now working hand in glove with Moscow on the "prevention of nuclear proliferation" in the Geneva disarmament talks and on the setting up of a permanent "U.N. peace-keeping force," among other things. In line with this anti-China strategy, the Johnson Administration is also encouraging the Soviet leaders to step up their intrigues in Asia. Thus, *Business Week*, an American magazine, pointed out on November 6, 1965 that it has become a strand of U.S. policy "not to oppose Soviet efforts to re-establish influence in Asia" as there is "a degree of common interest between the U.S. and the Soviet Union in opposing China."

Japan, long regarded by Washington as its main base of aggression in the East, now takes on still greater importance in U.S. world strategy. The recent signing of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" revealed Washington's readiness to let Japan have a finger in its south Korean pie; and it schemes to rope Japan, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Chiang Kai-shek gang into a Northeast Asia military alliance against China.

Present U.S. policy towards India is to continue to strengthen its control and build a stable anti-China base on the subcontinent.

Attempt to Woo West European Support. Washington is also trying hard to draw the West European countries into this alliance. A prime target in this respect is Britain which, under the Labour government, has become a willing follower of the United States. U.S. and

U.S. SCHEME FOR MILITARY ENCIRCLEMENT OF CHINA



Sketch map by Su Li

U.S. Military Deployment in Far East And Western Pacific

Location	Troops	Military bases and installations
South Korea	55,000	over 30 (army, naval, air and missile)
Japan	over 40,000	over 200 (army, naval, air and missile)
Okinawa (Japan)	over 40,000	over 30 (army, naval, air and missile)
Taiwan (China)	about 6,000	over 50 (naval, air and missile)
Philippines	16,000	over 20 (naval, air, etc.)
South Vietnam	200,000	over 100 (army, naval, air and missile)
Laos	over 2,000	one air base
Thailand	over 13,000	some 50 (army, naval, air and missile)
Guam	about 10,000	a number of air, naval and Polaris submarine bases
* * *		
U.S. Seventh Fleet	Warships 150	Aircraft 600 Naval Personnel over 60,000

British officials recently conferred in Washington on what the British call their "East of Suez" policy. A primary object of the talks is to co-ordinate Anglo-American efforts against China and the revolutionary forces in Asia.

New Strategy Hastens U.S. Doom

Washington apparently hopes to get over the crises besetting its world strategy of aggression by concentrating on Asia. However, this change in emphasis will only create new and greater contradictions for U.S. imperialism and bring still more insoluble difficulties.

U.S. Positions in Europe Weakened. By transferring the bulk of its forces to Asia, U.S. imperialism necessarily cuts down its military strength in Europe. This will weaken its positions there and work to the advantage of the West European countries. They will certainly not miss such a golden opportunity to throw off American control.

Hopeless Entanglement in Asia. Even more important, Asia is experiencing a revolutionary upsurge. Particularly in Southeast Asia, revolutionary storms are everywhere rising. U.S. efforts to put a lid on the Asian revolutions will only make the people's volcanoes explode with still greater force. If south Vietnam alone is enough to keep the U.S. aggressor forces tied down so hopelessly, one can easily visualize what is in store for Yankee imperialism once it gets itself entangled in other parts of Asia.

U.S. Partners in Difficulties. Washington's chief partners in this unholy alliance of imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries are themselves in dire straits. The Khrushchov revisionists are knee deep in trouble at home and abroad. In Japan, the people have launched repeated struggles against U.S. domination and against Washington's scheme to embroil their country in aggressive war. The Sato government is thus hamstrung by strong opposition from the Japanese people, whose basic interest after all is friendship, not war, with the Chinese people. Besides, the Japanese rulers' eagerness to serve their U.S. masters is limited by the extent their services are rewarded by material benefits. The rulers of New Delhi are in an even worse plight than the other partners since India's very subsistence is today dangerously insecure. As for the countries of Western Europe, most of them refuse to join the U.S. gamble of crossing swords with China.

In the United States, the anti-war movement is fast spreading among the people. As the new war strategy is put into execution and the great danger it holds for U.S. imperialism becomes clearer, dissension within U.S. ruling circles is getting sharper.

The People Will Decide. U.S. imperialism is going downhill. In a world where revolutionary movements are in the ascendant, its ambitions for world conquest will never be realized. By shifting the emphasis of its global strategy to Asia in order to engage in a desperate struggle with the people, U.S. imperialism is only bringing nearer the day of its own downfall.

Facts on File

Johnson's Budget for A Bigger War

Johnson's budget message to Congress on January 24 is more tell-tale evidence that U.S. imperialism is riding hellbent for a bigger war in Vietnam and throughout Indo-China. It is a sure sign that Washington will be squeezing the American people harder. But U.S. financial strength does not match its inordinate ambitions. Deficits are piling up and the crisis-ridden American economy is facing real stress.

FOLLOWING up his bellicose State of the Union Message (*Peking Review*, No. 4), the budget message is further proof that Johnson is not only pressing ahead with Washington's full-scale arms expansion programme, but is going all out in preparing to widen the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam. The message gives

the lie to Washington's highly touted "peaceful" intention.

According to Johnson, total budgetary expenditures for fiscal 1967 (beginning July 1, 1966) will reach \$112,800 million, by far the biggest in U.S. history. The total is \$6,400 million more than the estimated figures for fiscal 1966. Direct military spending under "national defence" is estimated at \$60,500 million (which accounts for more than half of the total budgetary expenditures), the biggest since the end of World War II. It is \$3,900 million more than in fiscal 1966.

Sky-Rocketing Vietnam War Expenses. The budget provides \$10,300 million for direct spending on the Vietnam war in fiscal 1967 as against \$4,700 million for 1966, a more than two-fold increase. Actually, this does not reflect the whole picture since many outlays are hidden under items other than "special Vietnam costs," a newly established category. For example, it does not include material taken from existing stocks, military and economic "aid" to U.S. puppets in south Vietnam and the basic cost of the U.S. military establishment in Southeast Asia before last summer's massive buildup got under way.

By No Means Final.

But this is not all. In view of the fact that during the current fiscal year Johnson already has asked for and obtained three supplementary appropriations for the war in Vietnam, he is certainly not going to be restricted by his new budget. As a matter of fact, he served advance notice of this. "If events in Southeast Asia so develop that additional funds are required, I will not hesitate to request the necessary funds," he said in his message.

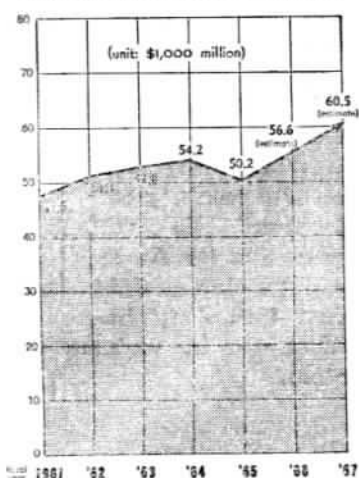
More Cannon, More Cannon-Fodder. Under the new budget, more than 100,000 men will be added to the U.S. armed forces in fiscal 1967, raising the total troop strength to 3,090,000, the biggest since 1955. The army, navy and air force will contract for more than 2,700 aircraft of all types, including those to replace losses in Vietnam. The three services will introduce new types of aircraft and form new helicopter units.

The navy will procure and renovate 51 warships. \$400 million will be appropriated to build a second nuclear-powered aircraft carrier. In the same fiscal year more than 52,000 strategic and tactical missiles of all types will be procured. Procurement of new C-5A transport aircraft will be initiated. Contracts will be awarded as soon as possible for the first of a new class of fast deployment logistic ships.

Where the Money Goes. All this will be a godsend for the monopolies which batten on "defence spending." As a January 16 *New York Times* article has disclosed, "a look at the list of the largest defence contractors in the last fiscal year offers a pretty good indication where the money is going and where it will go in the next fiscal year. Last year, 100 major contractors accounted for 69 per cent of the dollar volume of all military prime contracts with a value of 10,000 dollars or more. These were the companies that divided up the largest slice of the defence-money pie in fiscal 1965 and the financial nourishment should be even greater in the present fiscal year."

"Leading contractor" last year was the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation—with \$1,715 million in military orders. Runner-up was the General Dynamics Corporation—\$1,178 million. They were followed by McDonnell Aircraft Corporation (\$856 million), the General Electric Company (\$824 million), North American Aviation (\$746 million), and American Telephone and Telegraph, Boeing, Grumman Aircraft Engineering, Sperry Rand, and Martin Marietta—each getting between \$300 to 600 million in military orders. This did

U.S. MILITARY EXPENDITURES

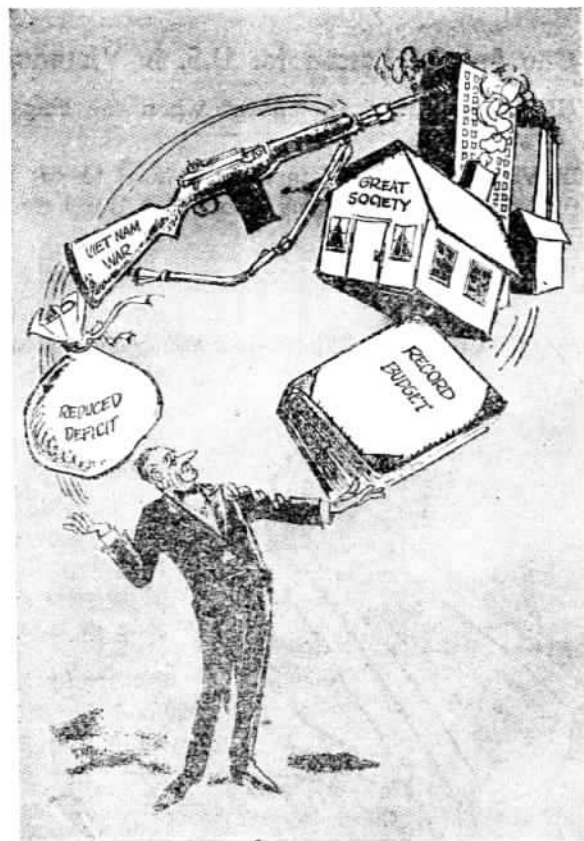


not take into account the \$1,400 million contract which the Johnson Administration had awarded to Lockheed for development and production of the C-5A transport mentioned in the message.

Milking the People. Johnson did not forget to add a few soothing remarks for the benefit of the American public. He flaunted his "great society" programme and tried hard to make believe that in spite of a wider war in Vietnam, "welfare" expenditures at home will not be reduced. Nevertheless, he found it necessary to make it clear that, because of enormous spending for aggression abroad, the "rate of advance" in the programmes at home would be lowered, with many activities reduced or eliminated.

And despite all the sweet words, Johnson planned to milk the American people still harder so as to increase revenues and reduce deficits. He proposed changes in taxation procedures so as to accelerate tax collections and also the rescinding of reductions in excise tax rates on automobiles and telephone service, which took effect only in January. Furthermore, he suggested increases in highway and waterway charges, plane passenger ticket taxes, taxes on fuel used by civilian aviation, and a new tax on air freight.

When all these measures are enacted, the message said, budget receipts are expected to increase in 1967 to \$111,000 million, or \$11,000 million over the 1966



"The Great Balancing Act of '66"
from "Washington Daily News"

figure. Thus the budget deficit will be \$1,800 million, "sharply lower than in 1966."

Juggling Fools Nobody. Nevertheless, Johnson's juggling with figures to gloss over the budget deficit is fooling nobody. According to UPI, "President Johnson's budget is heavy with book-keeping gimmicks. Without them, it would be about \$11 billion bigger than the \$112.8 billion Johnson is asking Congress to approve. Most of the tricks have been used for years, but Johnson may be using more than his predecessors."

Johnson is relying on "gimmicks" to deceive the American people. But facts are stubborn things. The American people will feel the pinch. As Washington

escalates its aggressive war, not only will many of their sons and brothers go abroad never to return, but they will find that their bread has been taken away from them. Johnson's "guns-plus-butter" lie will blow up and the American people's fight against U.S. dirty imperialism in Vietnam will continue to gain momentum.

—HSIN WEN

U.S. BUDGET DEFICITS

(unit: \$100 million)

1961	38
'62	64
'63	67
'64	82
'65	94
'66	(estimate) 94

Foreign Press Review

The Lonely Americans

Isolation and lack of support for its aggressive war in Vietnam is a constant thorn in the side of Washington's war-makers. Stony reluctance on the part of their "allies" to be dragged into the Vietnam quagmire continues to dog their heels. An article in the January 17 issue of "U.S. News & World Report" reflects Washington's gloom and despair. We reprint below excerpts from the article with our comments in brackets. —Ed.

One Painful Lesson for U.S. in Vietnam

WHERE are America's "allies" when the chips are down?

In Vietnam, even token help is hard to get from Asian partners. Mood seems to be: Let Uncle Sam do it all.

It's one more painful lesson emerging from a far-off war.

- [The U.S. imperialists are openly wringing their hands over their worldwide isolation. But still Johnson & Co. most likely will not learn the proper lesson. More painful lessons lie ahead.]



"Stand up and be counted!"
by Jack Chen

Picture for a moment a different kind of war in Vietnam—a war in which Asians themselves would help the U.S. hold back the Communists.

- [When the U.S. big business press says "hold back the Communists" it means to quell the people's uprising against the U.S. neo-colonialists and their quislings.]

Troops from Japan, the Philippines, India—all would actively be helping. So would forces from Pakistan, Thailand, Malaysia, elsewhere.

- [Washington war-makers have long been imbibing the heady drink of using Asians to fight Asians. However, on the south Vietnam battlefield today, only the south Korean puppets have contributed a sizable number of mercenaries. Hence American G.I.s have to be thrown in by whole divisions to serve as cannon-fodder.]

Look at the war in Vietnam as it is actually being fought:

The burden, where it does not fall on south Vietnam, falls directly on the United States, a country 8,000 miles removed from the chief point of danger.

It is American money and arms that keep the resistance going against the Communists. More than money: American young men are being drafted in increasing numbers and sent to fight in Asia's jungles.

- [It is a strange "burden" that flies so far—the U.S.A. is 8,000 miles away. The truth is that the American aggressors have crossed an ocean to make trouble. And in so doing they have put a noose around their own necks.]

Out of this go-it-alone war, U.S. officials say they are drawing a painful lesson:

Not only do U.S. allies in Europe refuse to lift a finger to help in Vietnam—but Asians themselves are unwilling to help defend their own region of the world.

In Washington, another authority makes this point: "We do not expect non-Communist Asia to move in and shoulder the war completely. But a willingness to stand up and be counted would be heartily welcomed."

• [This authority's mumbling about "we do not expect" is like the fox in Aesop's fables, who said the grapes were sour when he could not reach them.]

Instead, the record shows that, when the chips are down, U.S. "friends" are not prepared to be counted.

• [To give the devils their due, Washington's most faithful running dogs, Seoul's Pak Jung Hi for one, are quite willing to "be counted." But the question is: morally or materially, how much can this handful of despised and hated puppets count for?]

Since the end of World War II, the U.S. has poured more than 35 billion dollars into non-Communist Asia, bolstering civilian economies and building up defense forces [should read: for neo-colonialization of Asia].

Mutual-defense treaties were carefully negotiated and signed with Japan, the Philippines, south Korea and Nationalist China [Chiang Kai-shek gang].

A triple pact for defense was made involving Australia and New Zealand.

The Southeast Asia Treaty Organization was formed in 1954. . . .

For more than a year, U.S. officials in Washington have been looking for help from non-Communist Asia—especially those countries tied to the U.S. by treaty.

• [This is enough to make a cat laugh. The United States has manhandled its "allies" in Asia to sign a stack of military agreements while braying about how it is "helping" them. Now Washington wants its pound of flesh.]

The results to date: Token troop commitments from the ANZUS Pact powers—Australia and New Zealand—and a reinforced division from south Korea. From the others, not even symbolic military representation.

The fact is, say American officials, while the U.S. would settle for symbolic help, what it needs is real help from friends and allies to meet growing military shortages—engineering, medical, air-transport—and to meet a shortage of combat troops. U.S. is now finding itself spread thin around the world.

• [Setting itself against the growing people's revolutionary struggles everywhere, U.S. imperialism with its limited strength overtaxed will find itself spread thinner and thinner around the world.]

"This experience in Vietnam," says an American senior officer, "makes you wonder what 20 years of postwar effort to win strong friends has come to."

• [There is an old Chinese saying: Those who do not have justice on their side will get little help. No matter what "efforts" are made by the United States to win "strong friends" it is destined to be confronted by growing isolation.]

Latin American Survey

A Hard Revolutionary Wind Is Blowing In the Dominican Republic

by SHU TING-PAO

Washington's two-pronged attack has failed to turn the revolutionary tide in the Dominican Republic. The sound of guns in this island republic is only part of the rumbling of the volcano that is Latin America.

IT was less than a year ago that the "Colossus of the North," already caught up in the toils of its war of aggression in Vietnam, was dealt another body blow. Off its own shores, the anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorship struggle of the people of the Dominican Republic burst into open resistance in April 1965. And with it went Washington's hopes of riding out the winds of change blowing across Latin America.



Yankee imperialism is fighting a losing battle to hold off the expanding revolutionary movement south of the Rio Grande. Throughout the continent a revolutionary wind is blowing. The distinct features of

an anti-imperialist national-liberation movement loom larger and larger in Washington's backyard.

A New Round in Struggle Inevitable

Developments in the Dominican Republic since the people rose up to fight back against the first wave of American troops rushed in by the White House underline the revolutionary upheaval taking place all over Latin America. A new round in the anti-U.S. struggle is inevitable.

The course of the Dominican people's struggle since their uprising has not been without twists and turns. On April 24, they overthrew the traitorous pro-U.S. Cabral dictatorship and set up a constitutional government headed by Caamano. Washington's response was two-pronged: over 30,000 invading troops and political chicanery. Through the latter the Johnson Administration eventually undermined the insurgent government by means of a made-in-Washington "act of reconciliation," and on September 3, it formally installed the so-called provisional government with Garcia Godoy at the head.

Washington's apparent success at the time has turned out to be far from what was anticipated. Not only did the Dominican people and army refuse to be overawed by the hordes of Yankee invading troops, but they also did not fall for the "act of reconciliation." Fighting back, they have grown stronger and stronger. In Santo Domingo, the capital, there has been a steady stream of mass anti-U.S. demonstrations.

Some idea of the intensity of the struggle under way in this island republic is the fact that the inhabitants and the army have refused to hand over their weapons to the American military force or to the Godoy "provisional government." The Dominican People's Movement, the June 14 Revolutionary Movement and other political organizations have spoken out in firm opposition to the search for weapons by the "combined forces of the army and government." They have called on the people not to hand over any weapons.

As a result, apart from dissolving some of the civilian armed forces and getting hold of some heavy arms, cannon and tanks, the Yankee imperialists and their toadies were unable to disarm the patriotic forces. Referring to the arms in the people's hands, AP admitted in September: "It is almost certain that half that many will not be recovered."

Weapons in the People's Hands

The Dominican people and the armed forces who are patriotic are fully aware that as long as the people have weapons in their hands they will be able to fight and win their revolution. Already, many of the patriotic troops and people have gone armed into the mountains and villages. Others are secreting and transferring their arms in preparation for a new struggle. The road ahead is not too difficult to make out.

Even the American press has concluded: "An explosive situation is in the making."

By last year's end, "danger signals" were already up. In Santo Domingo, the barometer began climbing as new anti-U.S. storms broke in December. A demonstration on the 5th pressed for the withdrawal of U.S. troops. A week later, 20,000 sugar workers struck. By December 14, there was a total of 100,000 on strike. More anti-U.S. demonstrations flared up in the city's business section on December 16 and spread to other parts of the capital. There were clashes with American troops and their Brazilian vassals in the "inter-American force," and demonstrators burnt a U.S. army truck.

Before the year was out, barricades had been thrown up in Santo Domingo's streets to strengthen the people's resistance. The Dominican People's Movement and the June 14 Revolutionary Movement and other political organizations distributed leaflets calling for revolutionary struggle. On December 19, in the country's second largest city, Santiago, a "government" air force unit, supported by the U.S. military, attacked patriotic armed forces. Washington threatened to throw in a 1,400-man marine force lurking off the Dominican coast. But this served only to arouse stronger resistance from the Dominican people.

By mid January, one month after the sugar workers first went on strike, the new winds of struggle were still raging over this Caribbean island. More than 60 unions had called for a general strike, and students and others had thrown themselves into the fight against U.S. interference.

Johnson's Dual Tactics

Since April, the Johnson Administration has done everything it could to squelch the revolution of this country's 3 million people. Boiled down, it all adds up to Washington's customary counter-revolutionary dual tactics—armed suppression and political deception.

Staggered by the people's uprising, U.S. President Johnson flung more than 30,000 troops, over 300 planes and over 40 warships into the Dominican Republic. This was the biggest attempt at armed suppression and intervention by U.S. imperialism against the Latin American revolutionary movement since 1924. Although the American aggressors killed and wounded more than 10,000 Dominicans, Washington still failed to stamp out the people's struggle. More subtle and devious ways had to be found.

Thus, Washington, making use of its loyal band of stooges in the Organization of American States, pressured Caamano, head of the island's Constitutional Government, to affix his signature to the "act of reconciliation" on August 31. Next, it fostered the unveiling of a "provisional government" headed by Garcia Godoy. And Washington made certain that all military and political power was in the hands of a handful of traitorous pro-U.S. reactionary officials. For example,

Francisco Rivera Caminero, member of the pre-April reactionary government, remained as Minister of the Armed Forces in the "provisional government," and other reactionaries retained their stranglehold as heads of the three armed services.

Instead of withdrawing American troops after the "reconciliation act" was signed, the Yankee imperialists followed this up by draping the "inter-American force" flag around themselves and keeping their forces on the island. Not only did Washington prod the reactionary troops into violence against the patriots and send them on house-to-house searches for arms in Santo Domingo, but on October 25, the Americans openly occupied the areas in the capital that were controlled by the patriotic army and people.

The Johnson Administration also figured out another escape hatch for its woes in the Dominican Republic. It pulled out its two-edged sword: the counter-revolutionary Right-wing troops for slaughtering the people and the patriotic armed forces; and invading Yankee troops to "maintain order" and bring about "reconciliation" under the all too transparent cloak of the "inter-American force."

On December 19, Washington turned loose pro-U.S. Right-wing forces which encircled and attacked members of the former insurgent armed forces in Santiago, who were waiting to be re-integrated into the government armed forces. But the attack, designed to annihilate, was thrown back in the fighting which lasted several days and "government" tanks were also repulsed.

Fearful of the conflict developing in depth and frightened of adding fuel to the Dominican people's raging anti-U.S. feelings, the Yankee imperialists made an immediate "conciliation" gesture. American army helicopters were sent in to "help" some of the patriotic officers out of the encirclement.

These two actions demonstrate the principle of U.S. imperialism in dealing with the patriotic Dominican forces: destroy all it can at a given time and be prepared to destroy later what cannot be destroyed at the moment. This is Washington's iron-clad rule.

Irreversible Tide of Revolution

The events of the last nine months have made it absolutely clear that U.S. imperialism, its counter-revolutionary dual tactics notwithstanding, cannot escape the revolutionary storm in the Dominican Republic. What Washington has to look forward to is a ripening anti-U.S. armed struggle on the part of the Dominican people. A harbinger of Washington's bleak future is to be found in the joint statement issued on August 28 by the Dominican People's Movement, the June 14 Revolutionary Movement and 44 other political groups and organizations on the island.

The statement said: the democratic forces of the Dominican Republic "must hold high the demands that pushed our people to take up weapons and must develop a heroic and courageous fight for their liberty."

It was also stated that the time was at hand "to form a broad anti-U.S. united front and make preparations for future struggle." This was followed up in December by the announcement of a call by the June 14 Revolutionary Movement for all the Dominican people to join the anti-imperialist united front and drive the forces of Yankee imperialism out of the country.

What is taking place in this island nation cannot be separated from the rest of the continent. Washington cannot dam up the revolutionary movement in Latin America, where anti-U.S. armed struggles have been erupting in one country after another. Although these struggles are still single, separate sparks in some countries, they will eventually ignite into the fire that sets the prairie ablaze.

To cope with the Dominican people alone, the Johnson Administration has had to exert herculean efforts. Yet it was unable to quell the fury of a population of only 3 million by sending almost two whole divisions out of the eight stationed in the United States. How many more troops can Washington afford to throw into Latin America? Does it have enough once the storm breaks in full force?

Staggered by the armed uprising in the Dominican Republic last year, U.S. Secretary of State Rusk sent out a hurried call for a special meeting of the inter-American conference of foreign ministers, where he made an attempt to bring into being a "permanent inter-American force." Designed to suppress the revolutionary movements in Latin America and put the countries on that continent under the control of this "force," the meeting in November resulted in a setback for the United States when it failed to win approval for Washington's "permanent force." This new slap in the face pointed up that Washington is more isolated in Latin America than ever.

Yankee imperialist rule in its own backyard is becoming more and more shaky. For all the grand designs, none "has served to stem the rising tide of political passions which threaten to engulf the country [Dominican Republic]," admitted the *Washington Post*. An even clearer picture was drawn by a Dominican delegate to the Afro-Asian-Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Conference in Havana in January: "We will turn the country into a Vietnam of the Caribbean."

The rumblings from the Latin American volcano are becoming louder. This volcano will finally erupt and pour down upon and over the U.S. aggressors who have trampled upon the continent for so long, and turn them to ashes.



by Chou Chien-fu

Kweichow Moves Ahead

In the old society, Kweichow Province in southwest China was an economic backwater and its people were impoverished. Today, the working people are in power and they are boldly advancing along the road of socialist construction to end the backward state of this region.

HISTORICAL conditions have resulted in great differences in the economic development of various areas of China. At the time of liberation, some—particularly the coastal areas—were relatively more economically advanced; others lagged greatly. Rugged Kweichow, a hinterland province where large numbers of national minorities (Miaos, Puyis and others) live in compact communities, was one of those that sadly lagged behind.

Liberation and the advance of the socialist revolution brought radical changes in the people's life and outlook. The surge of the revolution overturned backward ways of thinking, hampering customs and outdated ways of work. Things are on the move throughout the province.

Pre-liberation Kweichow did not produce enough food to feed itself. Its area of cleared farmland was small; its backward, and, in some remote districts, primitive farm techniques, gave low yields. Its mineral wealth was hardly known and little exploited. Nearly all industrial goods for daily use were imported from other provinces. Progress was slow and poor communications further delayed it. The working people were cruelly exploited. Imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism weighed down on them and prevented them from making the best use of their wisdom and talents and tapping the resources of the province.

Revolutionary Attitude to Nature

Pre-liberation Kweichow had a saying: "Here, you won't get three clear days running, nor over a mile of level ground, nor find a person with an ounce of silver!" A bit exaggerated as an expression of fact, but an accurate reflection of how some people had come to think of Kweichow. But that is not how the working people there see it today. Guided by the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, they analyse things to reveal the advantages lying within what were once considered unfavourable factors.

Highland Kweichow does have more overcast and rainy days than other parts of the country, but revolutionary optimism sees this as only one side of the story. The weather, province-wide, is not at all bad. The many summer showers are followed by warm sun-

shine. With an annual average temperature of 15 degrees C. and 1,300 mm. of rainfall, Kweichow lies mostly in the temperate zone. Certain parts are subtropical. As a result, it has a great variety of plant life and the farms produce two crops a year.

The complaint about lack of level ground reflects both the mountainous nature of the province and its poor communications. Kweichow's many mountains do create certain difficulties, but they also have immense potentialities for producing wealth. Besides farmland, each people's commune includes some stretches of mountain which can be used to raise livestock, plant trees and otherwise diversify the economy. Most counties have coal deposits. Modern transport is not deterred by mountains and communications have been greatly improved. Besides railways linking it with other provinces, Kweichow now has motor roads connecting all its counties and more than 80 per cent of their districts. More than 3,000 kilometres of its rivers are now navigable.

The ancient poverty of the people has been ended. The people's communes have gone ahead with technical reforms in agriculture and increased their yields and output of grain and other crops. With this and other productive activities, the peasants more than doubled their income between 1950 and 1964. Their purchasing power increased even faster and this is only a beginning. They are confident that even better days will come as the province's farms and factories hit their stride.

For Stable, Higher Yields

In the past 16 years, Kweichow has suffered only twice from natural calamities on a fairly large scale. Most farms have steadily increased their yields, though a small number here or there are naturally still adversely affected each year by unco-operative weather. Normal rainfall contributed to this success but the decisive factor is the effort which the people's communes have made in transforming farming conditions. One-fifth of their cultivated land is assured of an adequate water supply no matter how the weather goes.

Kweichow is also developing industrially. Local factories now make part of the industrial consumer goods the province needs. A preliminary basis for industrial development has been laid. Metallurgical and engineering industries are forging ahead steadily. A chemical industry is turning out large quantities of phosphate and nitrogenous fertilizers. Some idea of cultural development is given by the fact that the province now has eight institutions of higher learning, five more than at the time of liberation.

On the other hand, the Kweichow people realize that much remains to be done. Though there are plenty of water resources on the plains and in the mountain highlands for both industrial and farming use, these sources have to be adequately tapped. Yields fall far short of what they could be and a prolonged drought could cause heavy damage. There is a great need to further develop industrial crops, special local products and particularly forestry.

Exploiting Potentialities

Inspired by the socialist education movement, all levels of leadership in Kweichow have taken a big step forward in arming themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thinking. The collective economy of the people's communes has been consolidated and expanded. The people with a strengthened revolutionary outlook have grasped the "Tachai spirit" of self-reliance and readiness for any hard struggle (Tachai is a famous production brigade of a mountainous people's commune in Shansi Province). With heightened initiative they have discovered great latent productive forces and are busily exploring how to make the best use of them.

Summer-ripening crops used to form an insignificant proportion of the year's harvest. The area sown to them was relatively small in the first place and yields stood at only some 100 *jin* per *mu*. Now moves are afoot to change this and there is no doubt it can be done. One six-*mu* demonstration field produced 819 *jin* of wheat per *mu* last summer and the average wheat yield in Tsunyi County as a whole was 146 *jin* per *mu* last year. In 1964, the land giving summer harvests accounted for one-fourth of the total cultivated area in the province. Last year it had increased to one-third of the total. Given more fertilizer and a better water supply, this proportion can be increased still more.

A proverb says that "mountains make up 80 per cent of Kweichow's area and the rest is divided equally between water and farms." Only a small proportion of the province's area is under crops, an average of two *mu* a head. But there is an average of another three *mu* of pastures and four to five *mu* of forest land per head. This represents big assets. Most of the soil in the province is suited for the cultivation of tung oil trees, medicinal herbs, gallnuts, and other useful trees and plants. Kweichow is also one of the six major tobacco-growing regions in China. With only 16 per cent of the area used for forestry purpose, the province is yet able to produce each year 100,000 tons of tung oil seeds, varnish, gallnuts and other forest products. When more mountain slopes are put to use, this figure will be greatly increased.

A leading comrade of Fuchuan County has calculated that: "If everyone in the county plants 30 tung oil trees, earnings in the fifth year will run to several million yuan." Afforestation of denuded mountain land is going ahead steadily.

The go-ahead spirit of the new Kweichow is well exemplified by the South Kweichow Puyi and Miao

Autonomous Chou, where the national minorities make up one half of the population. It harvested last year 538 *jin* of rice per *mu* on irrigated land and even got the fairly high yield of 190 *jin* per *mu* on unirrigated land. If its people had simply compared this result with other parts of the province, they might have felt well satisfied. But they looked at the matter with a self-critical eye and spotted their shortcomings. Last year's good harvest, they figured out, was to a great extent due to the favourable weather. If a dry spell had occurred, half their land would have been affected. With that sobering thought, they immediately set about realizing a long-range water conservancy plan.

Roughly half the irrigated land in Kweichow has no assured sources of water and yields depend largely on current weather. Several farms have given a lead in tackling this problem. Two production brigades of Kaili County set a good example. Lack of a steady water supply led to very fluctuating yields on one-third of their ricefields. Sometimes even the transplanting couldn't be done. On the other hand, rain-water flowed away without being saved for use. So these two brigades started to dam the gullies on their land, build ponds and bank a number of selected plots to retain water during the slack farming seasons. One *mu* of such plot or about four *mu* of dammed gully land can retain sufficient water to irrigate three *mu* of paddies. At the cost of 90 labour days per *mu*, their ordinary irrigated land has thus been assured adequate water and gives stable, high yields.

On-the-Spot Leadership

With such outstanding units as its examples, rural Kweichow has started a vigorous campaign to compare with, learn from, catch up with and surpass the advanced and help those lagging behind.

In order to give operative leadership on the spot in this lively situation, the county leaders mostly live and work at the grass-roots level. For instance, Tzuyun County leaders have been going to work in rotation in the production brigades of the county's communes. Besides taking a direct hand in farm work, making detailed studies of local problems and helping to solve them in consultation with the commune members and cadres, they have succeeded in discovering a great deal of valuable experience gained in the localities, helped to sum it up and perfect it and spread it to other farms. This fruitful, down-to-earth way of leadership is well liked by the peasants.

In spite of the big changes in their province's economy, the people of Kweichow still have to bridge a considerable gap before their mountain districts and plains catch up with the famous Tachai brigade of Shansi and the thriving Chuaphsi Plain in neighbouring Szechuan Province. But with a strong collective spirit, a leadership keen on mobilizing the initiative of the masses, they are well on their way. Kweichow may be a late starter, but it is showing that it has what it takes to be a fast runner too.

—AN MING

ACROSS THE LAND

Chemical Industry's Big Advances

AMONG the many industrial gains made by China on its road of self-reliance most have been brought about in an exceptionally short period when compared with results in the same endeavours in other countries. Such is the case in the chemical industry.

Over the last few years 16 extremely important achievements in research and technology have been made in this industry. They include new techniques, processes and equipment for producing fertilizers, high-grade industrial chemicals, synthetic rubber, plastics, organic chemicals and pharmaceuticals. These achievements were reported at a recent national conference called by the State Economic Commission, the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Higher Education, and the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

One of these new developments is an improved type of ammonia converter designed jointly by members of a chemical plant in Szechuan Province and personnel from Peking's Tsinghua University. They quickly and economically improved an ammonia converter dating back to the 'forties so that it gives twice as much ammonia as before. Its daily output is now as great or greater than that of up-to-date converters of comparable size abroad. About a quarter of the ammonia converters in China's large nitrogenous fertilizer plants have now been updated on the basis of this model.

A new process developed independently by Chinese workers and technicians has replaced the relatively backward method used earlier for making chloroprene rubber. The

introduction of this new process has raised productivity several-fold. At the same time, a new technique has been evolved for making cis-polybutadiene, a new addition to the list of important synthetic rubbers that China needs and now can make.

Other new products and equipment such as catalysts which only a few countries can manufacture, and an extremely efficient distilling tower all point to China's ability to transform, within a comparatively short period, its relatively backward state of science and technology and overtake the most advanced levels.

Vice-Premier Po I-po, in an address to the national conference, commended the workers, scientists and university people responsible for these latest developments. He said they had provided "splendid demonstrations of co-operation among production units, research institutes and colleges." All this was an outstanding vindication of the policy of placing politics first, practising the mass line, and concentrating superior forces to solve the most important problems, the Vice-Premier pointed out.

What Chinchow Makes

EIGHT years ago, Chinchow was a little-known town in the northeast with a couple of dozen poorly equipped workshops for repairs and processing farm produce. Such were the humble industrial beginnings of the now nationally known city of Chinchow, which makes some of the world's latest industrial equipment and products. Some of its manufactures are still on the embargo list of the imperialists and modern revisionists.

The new industries in Chinchow, which have been set up since 1958, are based on small enterprises involving relatively modest invest-

ments. The factories are mostly working with machines and equipment designed and made by the workers of Chinchow themselves, yet they are turning out 140 types of products in hundreds of specifications. These include complete sets of vacuum metallurgical equipment for high-grade refining of metals like molybdenum and titanium with high melting points, and special alloys, many indispensable to the aviation, electronics and chemical engineering industries. Another industrially important product from Chinchow is quartz glass, both transparent and opaque, able to withstand high temperatures and pressures and corrosion.

Rare earth metal technology, still in its early stage of development in world industry, and important in the optical glass, metallurgical and atomic energy industries, is another skill rapidly mastered by Chinchow enterprises. Semi-conductors, precision instruments, automatic control systems and products such as artificial rubies and synthetic plasticizers are other new lines being made in this city.

What Chinchow makes is important but even more significant is the self-reliant way it built up its industrial potential so quickly and so cheaply. Its quartz glass factory, for example, took the city less than a year to build. If a factory of the same size had been built to use imported equipment it would have taken at least three to four years and seven times the investment. Chinchow received considerable technical help in developing its new industries from scientific research institutes, engineering colleges and factories, but otherwise it relied on making the fullest use of local talent, material and financial resources.

Young Peasant Experimenters

IN rural scientific activities young educated peasants are well to the fore. They are bold, keen to learn, and eager to leave behind old ways that brought low yields.



Young farmers inspecting their experimental wheat plot

They form a strong detachment of the experimental groups in the rural people's communes which do seed research, develop new varieties and maintain good standard strains, and work out and popularize new methods of farming. These groups are also a school in which the youngsters acquire knowledge and skill in scientific farming.

In Hsinhui County, Kwangtung Province, 74 per cent of the commune production teams have experimental groups. The majority of the experimenters are youngsters, numbering about 40,000. Thanks largely to them, all seed sown in the county over the past nine years is of selected high-quality strains, which made for high yields.

In the Chishui People's Commune, Shensi Province, where such mass scientific experimental work started in 1962, there are similar 125 groups with 1,400 members, again most of them youngsters. They tend the 3,700 *mu* of commune experimental fields, seed-breeding, and experimental high-yield plots. In the past three years they have provided their commune with 690,000 *jin* of improved seeds, and introduced and popularized 12 improved methods of work.

Liaoning Province in the northeast has 30,000 peasant groups engaged in agricultural experiments. One of these groups made up mainly of teenagers won national recognition for helping to bring in the high average yield of 200 *jin* of ginned cotton per *mu* for three successive years on the experimental plots. The per-*mu* yield in the area was traditionally only a fifth of this figure.

Desk and Counter Work

WAITING behind the counters of Xidan Market, one of Peking's biggest and busiest covered markets, is part of the curriculum of first and second year students of the Peking Commercial College. The college's principal, heads of departments and teachers go along to work at the market too. The teachers practise what they teach and teach through practice. Students learn quicker and better this way and it fosters the spirit of giving their best to serve the people.

Since this college began its experimental part-work, part-study classes in 1964, students in their first two years, besides classroom studies, get practical experience of commercial work serving behind city shop counters and working in warehouses, packing plants or wholesale distribution centres. In their third year they will go to study and work in the rural areas, where they will sell and deliver goods to outlying farm communities, buy and bring back what the peasants have to sell and do what they can to assist production in the communes.

Time spent on studies and practical work in the four-year course is to be roughly half and half. The purpose of this is to train commercial workers of a new type, people who are able to do desk work as well as manual work. They will become trained cadres, accountants and managing personnel of commercial departments and enterprises with an all-round knowledge of their job. When they graduate they will

have completed specialized courses in business management, political economy and other subjects and also have a thorough grounding in the country's commercial policies. They should also be able to heft a shoulder pole of goods over rough country roads without any difficulty or serve behind a counter.

BRIEFS

A giant radial crane, the biggest ever built in China, has been made in Shanghai. Simple in construction, managed by one man and with a 26-metre-long hydraulically operated boom, it has a high working speed—500 cubic metres of gravel an hour.

Four new coal pits with annual capacities ranging from 450,000 to 800,000 tons have been commissioned in Szechuan, Anhwei, Shansi and Kirin Provinces. All working processes from tunnelling to lifting coal to the surface are done mechanically.

A new, tough type of nylon is being used in Shanghai to replace iron, steel, stainless steel and non-ferrous metals in the manufacture of certain machine parts. Shanghai-made electric fans using such nylon parts are extremely quiet.

A balance accurate to one-millionth of a gramme has been constructed in Peking. It measures weights up to 20 grammes. A pencilled dot lightly marked on a piece of paper was found to weigh 0.003 mg.

Peking's big Shihchingshan Iron and Steel Co. is successfully using anthracite dust as fuel in its blast furnaces. This is a major advance in China's metallurgical industry. Anthracite dust equivalent to 30 per cent of the total amount of fuel is injected by special equipment and burnt with coke for smelting without affecting normal furnace operations and with no loss of heat. This cuts production costs by saving coke and reducing expenditure on coking installations.

EXHIBITION

New "New-Year Pictures"

"New-Year pictures" are indispensable decorations in rural Chinese homes during the traditional Lunar New Year or Spring Festival. In their most popular form they are characterized by clear outlines and warm, brilliant colours. Put on walls or doors as "door pictures," they add the final festive touch to a household.

This year in the Museum of Chinese Art's 1966 North China New-Year Pictures and Graphic Art Exhibition, artists, both professional and amateur, offered the public some 500 completely new New-Year pictures along with 187 woodcuts and papercuts. The selection of just over a sixth of the 4,000 prints submitted by over 3,000 artists, most of them amateurs, fills four halls.

In former days, the central theme of New-Year pictures was the peasants' longing for a better life. This mainly found expression in depiction of the ancient symbols of happiness—symbols of health, wealth, fecundity, longevity and the legendary gods or fairies associated with such yearnings. Now that the people are masters of their country and are building the life they want with their own hands, their sentiments, desires and strivings are expressed realistically in present-day themes. The professional artists who have undergone a gradual transformation in their outlook, who have integrated their life and work with that of the

working people, and the amateur artists who have greatly raised their level of consciousness and professional skill, are today better equipped than ever to express these new strivings. Themes of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, portraits of the heroes emerging in every field of work, scenes from the history of the Chinese revolution and the anti-imperialist upsurge of the peoples of the world—all these are reflected in the new New-Year pictures and prints exhibited. Many express the love of the Chinese people for their leaders. *Chairman Mao and Young Peasants* by Chang Fu-lung, a worker, shows Chairman Mao chatting on a walk through the wheat fields with a group of village youth. The artist well expresses the Chairman's lively interest in and affection for the youngsters around him and the latter's excitement and happiness at the encounter.

Other popular favourites among the workers' and peasants' own New-Year pictures are *We Come to Tell the Good News* by Teng Kai-I, a steelworker from Tientsin, and *They Come by Themselves* about the control of insect pests in a cotton field by the Hopei peasant Chao Shuan-



We Come to Tell the Good News

by Teng Kai-I

tsao. "Reception Committee for the Enemy" by the peasant Li Shu-wen is a picture of guerrilla warfare.

The layout of the exhibition also hits a gay new note. Coloured lanterns of many kinds light the gallery. The Hopei artists' hall welcomes the visitors with two large "door pictures" and five papercuts on the lintel. The painting *The People's Commune Is Good* is mounted on a screen with golden, folk-style papercuts on each end. A corner of the ante-room of the Shansi hall is arranged like a farmer's room complete with couplet-scrolls and New-Year pictures on the walls, round the *kang* (brick bed). In another room is a Mongolian yurt that illustrates how the herdsmen decorate their homes. Showing New-Year prints "in place," so to say, the exhibition makes more vivid their function and significance in the life of the people.

Open until February 20, the gallery has on sale a good selection of New-Year pictures at very low prices, with Yangliuching, a place near Tientsin noted for producing these pictures, as the main supplier.



"Reception Committee for the Enemy"

by Li Shu-wen

ROUND THE WORLD

Vietnam Undaunted

Air Raids Notwithstanding

"Never did he appear so thin, so pallid and so sombre. His voice had the tremble of a funeral oration made in a side chapel." So wrote Alain Clement of the French newspaper *Le Monde* when over TV on January 31 U.S. President Johnson announced resumption of the bombing of northern Vietnam. After a 37-day "pause," the renewed U.S. air strikes which came as expected after Johnson's "peace offensive," have proved as ineffective as before, both militarily and politically. In embattled north Vietnam, the people's militia have formed thousands of aircraft-hunting teams and, side by side with the A.A. units of the regular armed forces, are constantly on the alert, pause or no pause.

In the four days following the resumption of the air raids, 18 U.S. aircraft were brought down by

ground fire and the people's air force and several pilots captured.

In fact, after a year of American bombing, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam stands as firm as a rock. Since February 1965, thousands of tons of high explosive, rockets and napalm have been dumped by U.S. planes on Highway No. 1 and the railways, cities and villages from Hanoi to the 17th Parallel. During the same period, however, north Vietnam has defended this important transportation route well and shot down more than 400 enemy planes.

Most of the electric power stations in the cities along the highway have been bombed but they have been quickly repaired and everyone is operating normally. A worker of Ho Xa city said: "No bombing can put out our lights. It is a vain hope of the U.S. imperialists to plunge us into darkness."

In many places, new highways have been constructed to meet wartime needs. Nghe An Province, for instance, has repaired and extended 5,700 kilometres of highway. In Hoa Binh, where more than 1,000 kilometres of motor roads have been built, three-fourths of the province are now linked by motor traffic.

There is also the heroic city of Vinh, on which the Americans have showered 4,000 heavy bombs and whose defenders have destroyed 70 enemy planes. Wearing camouflage, the school children go to the woods to attend classes, workers carry on production as usual and trade is thriving, especially at the night market.

Throughout northern Vietnam, from the fertile Red River Delta down to the 17th Parallel, a good

rice harvest was reaped last year. In the Vinh Linh area near the provisional military demarcation line, the total rice yield exceeded the target by 7.5 per cent; in Nghe An and Thanh Hoa Provinces, the late rice yield was the highest since 1950. The per-hectare yield of maize in Hung Yen and Ha Tay Provinces averaged 2.5 to three tons.

Washington's hawks who consider their bombs almighty have hoped to subdue the people in the north by threatening to bomb their country back to the Stone Age. But the heroic people have not given in. Nor will they ever do so. On the contrary, socialist construction in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam forges ahead and the crops there continue to grow and grow well, air raids notwithstanding.

Smashing Enemy Land Attacks

To coincide with the resumption of the bombing of the north, the U.S. invaders simultaneously launched five long-prepared military operations in the south along a 160-kilometre strip of Highway No. 1 in the coastal area. These post-Tet (Vietnamese lunar New Year) attacks on the liberated areas were intended to weaken the people's forces and to enlarge U.S. positions of aggression in preparation for a bigger war. However, to the chagrin of Washington's war planners, the aggressors were badly mauled right at the start of their five-pronged attack.

Directed personally by General Westmoreland, U.S. military chief in south Vietnam, 40,000 marines, paratroops and infantry took part in these operations which were supported by aircraft and naval ships in the Bac Bo Gulf.

One of these ground offensives, known as Operation Masher, began on January 28. Troops of the First Cavalry Division and south Korean mercenaries moved towards the Bong Son area in a bid to gain control of Binh Dinh Province by reopening Highway No. 1 which has been cut for a year now. On that first day, the enemy lost more than



Self-Defence A.A. Units stand ready

500 men and eight planes. Near the hamlet of An Thai, on January 31, two U.S. companies suffered what their officers described as heavy casualties. Panicky south Vietnam puppet forces gave the G.I.s a nightmarish time when they mistakenly opened up on them with .50 calibre machine-guns and M-79 grenades also of U.S. make.

After repeated setbacks, the First Cavalry Division on February 4 again used poison gas against a so-called "trench and bunker complex" near Bong Son. It was described by UPI as the largest aerial gas bombardment of the war. The same American news agency also disclosed that U.S. "artillery and aerial rockets had been ineffective against the deeply entrenched Viet Cong." Operation Masher itself was mashed to bits and on February 3 the Americans renamed it Operation White Wing and increased the forces committed to "divisional scale."

Another offensive, dubbed Operation Double Eagle, got under way to the north as more than 5,000 marines landed on beaches near Duc Phu in Quang Ngai Province. In this operation, described as the biggest amphibious assault since Inchon during the Korean war, the enemy failed to locate the people's forces.

Operation Mallet staged by the First Infantry Division southeast of Saigon was equally unsuccessful. Halted by tunnels and blockhouses, the Americans were attacked by the liberation forces on February 1 and 2 to the southwest and the southeast.

Earlier, on the night of January 30, the division's air base at Phu Loi just five kilometres southeast of the provincial capital of Thu Dau Mot was heavily pounded by mortar fire of the liberation armed forces who inflicted over 300 casualties on the Americans and destroyed 52 enemy helicopters.

Operation Buckskin mounted by other troops of the division petered out on January 31 when it failed to contact the liberation forces. In Operation Van Buren launched in Phu Yen Province, the U.S. 101 Airborne Division and south Korean troops were repeatedly battered by the liberation forces.

Angola Fights On

Shooting Their Way to Freedom

February 4 was "Angola Day" and on this fifth anniversary of the armed uprising of the Angola people, Hsinhua's Brazzaville correspondent interviewed young members of the guerrilla force led by the People's Liberation Movement of Angola. In telling their stories and exploits, these young fighters expressed the determination to heighten their political consciousness and improve their military tactics so that they could strike harder blows at the Portuguese colonial troops. Following are three of their stories:

• My unit of 16 men had only six rifles and a few hand-grenades to begin with. One day, after we learned from a hunter that 14 Portuguese soldiers were patrolling the

woods, we laid an ambush, killed all of them but one and captured all their weapons. Since then, my unit has become well armed and grown strong. (Svopoalmo, a 19-year-old of a Cabinda guerrilla unit.)

• I belong to a unit which once met an enemy detachment nearly four times our strength. So we induced the enemy to come near a bridge, finished them off and then blew up the bridge. We did all this with grenades, knives and a primitive sort of rifle called "Kanhangulo." (Gendungo, a railway signal man before he took up arms.)

• Let me tell you how I felt when I took part in my first encounter with the enemy. With a gun in my hand and because I knew I was fighting for the motherland, I had no fear. In Cabinda, we fought day and night in the woods and mountains. We have the support of local inhabitants and more and more of them too are joining us in fighting the enemy. They also supply us with information, water and food. During enemy searches, they again help us and give us cover so that we are growing in strength with each passing day.

Among us, many like to read the writings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. They even carry the pamphlet of his military works in their pockets during fighting. We study Chairman Mao's writings and carry out his teachings in battle and so gain experience. We remember this famous saying of his: "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." When we are fighting the enemy with guns in our hands, we are aware that this is in order to seize state power, and we will never, therefore, lay down our guns. (Pemba, aged 20, formerly a student who was too poor to continue his studies.)

Belgium

Gunshots in Limburg

There is an English saying "Carry coals to Newcastle" which means something unnecessary because Newcastle itself has plenty of coal. But this is exactly what the Belgian Government is doing—it imports



G.I. Performance Under Fire



coal from the U.S. and West Germany and shuts down its own mines. Among the six to be closed by the end of this year is the one at Zwartberg in Limburg, northeast Belgium.

This folly, or, more correctly, subservience to U.S. imperialism at the expense of the Belgian working people, has touched off a miners' strike in northeast Belgium. A clash between government troops and the miners occurred at Zwartberg on January 31. Police opened fire, killing two miners and seriously wounding six more.

On February 3, thousands of Limburg miners attended the funerals of their comrades—victims of government suppression. Coal pits and factories throughout the province stopped work to mourn.

As the miners' struggle spread, students in various parts of the country held protest demonstrations. In Hasselt, capital city of Limburg, more than 1,000 students demonstrated. In Ghent, another 6,000 students did not attend classes in order to show solidarity with the strikers.

Trying to placate the miners, the government spoke vaguely of "finding new jobs." At the same time, it arrested a number of Communist Party members and more than 40 miners in an attempt to crush the miners' struggle.

In a signed editorial by Jacques Grippa, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Belgian Communist Party, *La Voix du Peuple*, the Party organ, said the Limburg incident exposed Khrushchov's "peaceful

transition to socialism," his deceptive theory of "peaceful coexistence" and co-operation between the oppressors and the oppressed, the exploiters and the exploited.

On February 4, the government led by Pierre Harmel, a Christian-Social and Socialist coalition, handed in its resignation to King Baudouin. Ostensibly, the resignation arose from the two parties' inability to straighten out their differences on the medical insurance system. Essentially, it was due to the difficulties in which the Harmel Administration had landed itself as a result of the widespread dissatisfaction with its unpopular foreign and domestic policies, namely, subservience to U.S. imperialism and intensified exploitation and suppression of the Belgian working people.

NEWS NOTES

Mum's the Word . . . What Does an American Paper Say? . . . And a Japanese Newsmen See? . . . A Letter Showing One's Cloven Hoof . . . And a Report Showing Another's Fangs

While world public opinion was angrily denouncing the U.S. resumption of bombing of north Vietnam, Western officials at the Geneva disarmament talks were pleasantly surprised at Soviet delegate Tsarapkin's reticence. AFP reported that U.S. delegate Foster "who was ready to reply to the expected Soviet attack, also kept silent when he saw that Mr. Tsarapkin did not intend to speak." Tsarapkin, nevertheless, did speak afterwards. To reporters, he said: "I have already said that the two issues, Vietnam and our negotiations, should not be connected."

The American newspaper *Chicago Sun and Times* recently discussed Washington's need to form a coalition to "contain" China without a major war. This alliance, it said, would include the Soviet Union, India and Japan, to be blessed with the support of the U.S. and Britain, and "such smaller neighbours of China as [south] Korea, Thailand, Laos,

the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand and Formosa [Chiang Kai-shek on Taiwan]." It held that the forming of such an alliance would be made easier if there could be peace in Vietnam.

Noboru Watanabe, correspondent of the Japanese newspaper *Mainichi Shimbun*, was particularly impressed by the warm hospitality the Soviet leadership lavished on the Japanese Foreign Minister Shiina during the latter's recent visit to Moscow. Premier Kosygin was said to have ignored his doctor's advice to hold talks with Shiina because, Kosygin said, thanks to his visit, "Japan-Soviet relations have entered a new era of friendship and affection." Watanabe's explanation of the Soviet attitude is: "Formerly, the Soviet Union had been in line with Communist China in opposing the Japan-U.S. security system. But one can now hold that the Soviet Union has turned out to be united

with Japan in the strategy of containing Communist China."

Reporting on Soviet Premier Kosygin's recent letter to the United Nations "18-nation" disarmament committee pressing for the conclusion of a treaty on the "non-proliferation of nuclear weapons." AP said that "Western officials interpreted the message as part of the continuing Soviet effort not to let the Vietnam war disrupt the conference." "The tone of Premier Kosygin's message was encouraging because it seems to confirm that the Soviets are really determined to keep the disarmament talks and Vietnam entirely separate."

As the disarmament conference for a "complete ban on nuclear tests" was going on in Geneva, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission on January 31 submitted a report to Congress bragging about the U.S. lead in nuclear missile warfare capability. On February 3, the Commission announced another underground nuclear weapon test at the Nevada testing grounds, fourth of its kind to be announced this year and the 61st since the signing of the partial nuclear test ban treaty in August 1963.

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