

PEKING REVIEW

33

August 13, 1965

China Reiterates All-Out Support for Viet Nam

Government statement denounces dispatch of
more U.S. troops to south Viet Nam

U.S. Peace Fraud: New Variations

1. What is Johnson after in calling for "peace" moves through the U.N.?
2. What is behind Tito and Shastri's three-point proposal on Viet Nam?

Punishment for Chiang Gang, Warning to U.S. Pirates

Two Chiang warships sunk. U.S. warned on
sea and air provocations.

Growing Crops in Saline Soil

北
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報

New Pamphlet in English

BREAK THE NUCLEAR MONOPOLY, ELIMINATE NUCLEAR WEAPONS

On October 16, 1964 and May 14, 1965 China exploded her first and second atom bombs. This was a major achievement of the Chinese people in strengthening their national defence and safeguarding the security of their motherland and world peace.

China is conducting necessary nuclear tests within defined limits and is developing nuclear weapons to cope with the nuclear blackmail and threats of the United States and in order to get all nuclear weapons abolished. China needs such weapons solely for defence. She will never be the first to use them.

This booklet contains a statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China and two press communiques on the explosions, Premier Chou En-lai's message to the government heads of all countries and two *Renmin Ribao* (People's Daily) editorials on the subject. These documents and articles fully explain the position of the Chinese Government on the question of breaking the monopoly of nuclear weapons and eliminating them completely.

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

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NEWS AND VIEWS

August 13, 1965 Vol. VIII No. 33

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THE WEEK

Chinese Navy Sinks Two Chiang Warships

A dawn strike on August 6 by ships of the Chinese People's Liberation Army fishing-boat escort fleet sank two U.S.-made warships of the Chiang Kai-shek gang off the southeast China coast. The two vessels were the submarine chasers *Chienmen* and *Changchiang* which were on sabotage missions after having intruded into fishing grounds near Namoa Island, Kwangtung Province, and Tungshan Island, Fukien Province. The P.L.A. fishing-boat escort fleet attacked and sank the vessels after they had ignored repeated warnings.

An order of commendation on the victory was issued by Vice-Premier and Minister of Defence Lin Piao, calling it "a forceful punishment for the Chiang Kai-shek gang and a serious warning to U.S. imperialism."

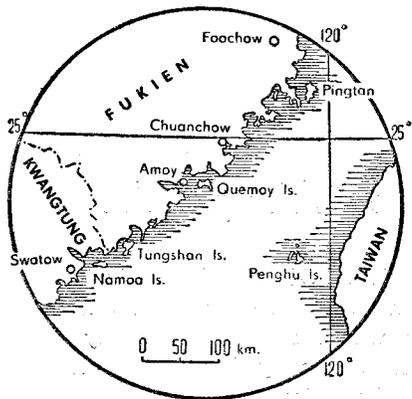
The order stressed that the victory of the P.L.A. naval vessels was a remarkable achievement resulting from holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thinking, giving prominence to politics, resolutely carrying out the instructions of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and its Military Commission, strengthening combat readiness and displaying the fine style of close-range fighting and night combat of the P.L.A. It called on the fleet to maintain battle readiness and redouble its efforts to win still greater victories in the future.

Renmin Ribao in its August 7 editorial stressed that this victory was another forceful punishment for the Chiang Kai-shek gang because it has not only been continually sending U.S.-made military aircraft to intrude into and harass the mainland but has also constantly sent U.S.-made warships to our coastal areas for harassing and sabotage activities which adversely affect our fishermen's production and threaten navi-

gation. Of late these piratical acts have become even more outrageous. It was therefore absolutely correct that our navy dealt this heavy blow to the Chiang gang in protecting the interests and safety of our people.

Pointing out that the victory was a strong warning to U.S. imperialism, the editorial said: "Needless to say, the recent intensification of harassment and sabotage activities against the mainland by the Chiang gang is being instigated by U.S. imperialism. The U.S. press has revealed that the Johnson Administration intends to use the Chiang gang to harass China's mainland in co-ordination with its plan of expanding its war of aggression in Viet Nam. Of late, many high U.S. military and civilian officials have visited Taiwan and have been very active there. At Washington's bidding the ringleaders of the Chiang gang have been loudly clamouring about a 'counter-attack on the mainland,' and 'opening a second front.' It is clear that the Johnson Administration, which is being badly beaten in south Viet Nam, wants to use the Chiang gang as a pawn in its plan to enlarge the war. This shows to what desperate straits U.S. imperialism has been driven.

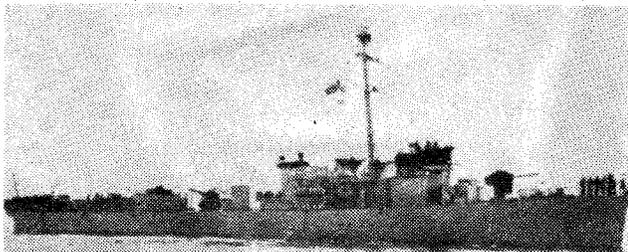
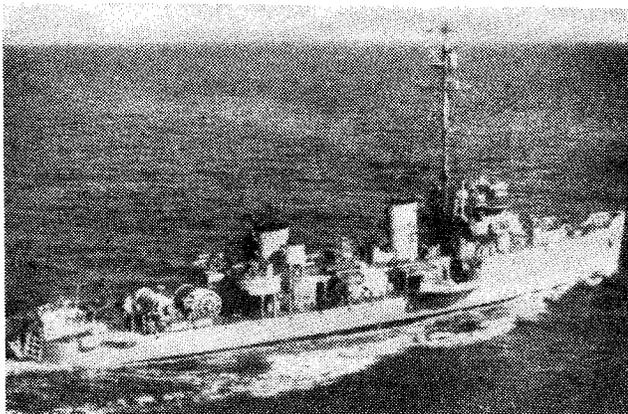
"The whole world knows that the Johnson Administration has lately been speeding up the escalation of its aggressive war in Viet Nam and is sending large reinforcements there in preparation for a Korean-type war. Washington's propaganda machine has made a big noise about a test of strength with China. The Chinese Government and people have time and again warned the U.S. aggressors that we are fully prepared and that if they should underestimate the Chinese people's strength and determination, expand the war and force it on them, then the Chinese People's Liberation Army which



stands ready in battle array will take them on till the very end. Whether U.S. imperialism sends its flunkies or comes itself, the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army will wipe out all intruders resolutely, wholly, completely and thoroughly."

Provocations by U.S. Warship

The very day the P.L.A. Navy sank two U.S.-made warships of the Chiang Kai-shek gang, a warship of the U.S. imperialist forces occupying China's territory of Taiwan intruded into the territorial waters near Namoa Island of Kwangtung Province



The two U.S.-made submarine chasers *Chienmen* (upper) and *Changchiang* (lower) of the Chiang Kai-shek gang which were sunk by the Chinese Navy on August 6 off the southeast coast of China

and Tungshan Island of Fukien Province at 18:55 hours, and carried out reconnaissance in a provocative manner. The warship left the area at 22:22 hours the same day.

This is the area where the Chiang Kai-shek gang's two submarine chasers were sent to the bottom. Soon after the battle ended, the U.S. warship sailed from Taiwan and carried out prolonged reconnaissance in the battle area.

This clearly shows that the harassing and disrupting activities carried out by the Chiang Kai-shek gang against China's mainland are instigated by the U.S. imperialists. These are undertaken in co-ordination with the U.S. imperialist moves to expand its war of aggression against Viet Nam.

The Chinese authorities concerned are closely watching these provocations which mark a further step by the U.S. imperialists in their hostility towards the Chinese people. They firmly warn the U.S. aggressors: **The restraint exercised by the Chinese people is not without limits.**

Between 16:41 hours on August 7 and 02:05 hours on August 8, the U.S. warship intruded into China's territorial waters east of Huangchi Peninsula, Fukien Province.

A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry has been authorized, in relation to these military provocations by the U.S. warship, to issue the 389th serious warning.

Fishing Boats Attacked

Fishermen who have been attacked by U.S. warships and aircraft have reported that at about 23:00 hours on July 19, when three Chinese fishing boats, Nos.

2140, 2141 and 2142, attached to the Waisha People's Commune of Peihai City in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, were fishing in China's territorial waters southwest of Hainan Island, three U.S. warships suddenly entered the fishing grounds, fired flare shells and heavily bombarded and machine-gunned them. Boat No. 2140 was hit and its whereabouts and the fate of six of the fishermen aboard remain unknown.

At 20:30 hours on August 2, a U.S. military aircraft dived on two Chinese steamboats, Nos. 208 and 214, belonging to the fishing fleet of the state-owned Nanhai Marine Products Company, and strafed them three times, while they were fishing in the sea off Yulin harbour on Hainan Island. At 08:12 hours on August 3, when the boats were returning to port, another U.S. military plane followed them, circled low over them and took photographs.

Commenting on these attacks by U.S. warships and aircraft, *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator on August 10 said that they constituted an open challenge to the Chinese people and had aroused great indignation throughout the nation. Noting that the intensified U.S. piratical acts violated the basic principles of international law, Commentator served warning on U.S. imperialism that it would be held fully responsible for all serious consequences arising from its acts of piracy.

U.S. Sub Damages Lebanese Ship in Chinese Waters

A Hsinhua News Agency reporter learnt on August 8 from quarters concerned that at 08:02 hours on July 13, a U.S. submarine intruded into China's territorial waters south of Yulin on Hainan Island in Kwangtung Province to carry out military reconnaissance and ran into and damaged the *Rodos*, a merchant ship flying the Lebanese flag which was sailing on a normal voyage.

Verification of this has been made by the Chinese authorities concerned after repeated investigation, and

Chinese and Indonesian C.P. Delegations Hold Talks

The Indonesian Communist Party delegation led by D.N. Aidit, Chairman of the Party's Central Committee, held talks with a delegation of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Chairman of the Party's Central Committee, on August 3 and 4. Chou En-lai and Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Chairman and General Secretary respectively of the Party's Central Committee, and other leaders also took part.

The two delegations had a full exchange of views on the current international situation, questions concerning the international communist movement and other matters of common interest to both Parties in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. There was complete unanimity of position and views on all questions discussed.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung on August 5 met and had a cordial talk with Chairman D.N. Aidit and the other Indonesian comrades. Later, Chairman Mao gave a banquet in their honour.

The Indonesian comrades left Peking for home on August 6. Among the thousands of people who saw them off at the airport were Chou En-lai, Teng Hsiao-ping, Peng Chen and Chen Yi.

The crowd, beating drums and gongs, shouted: "Long live the comradeship-in-arms between the Chinese Communist Party and the Indonesian Communist Party!" and "Unite, workers and oppressed nations all over the world!" They waved red banners and held aloft streamers bearing the inscriptions "Carry the struggle against U.S. im-



Chairman Mao Greets Chairman Aidit

perialism through to the end!" "Carry the struggle against modern revisionism through to the end!" and "Long live the glorious, great and valiant Indonesian Communist Party!"

Before boarding the plane, Aidit shook hands warmly with and embraced Chou En-lai, Teng Hsiao-ping and other Chinese comrades.

they have strongly condemned the U.S. submarine's military provocation and its act of piracy in interfering in normal navigation. They are closely watching further developments.

Chairman Mao Receives Guinean Guests

A visiting Guinean education delegation headed by Minister of Education Conte Saidou was received by Chairman Mao Tse-tung on August 8. Guinean Chief Procurator Keita Fadiala, who is also General Secretary of the Permanent Secretariat of the Executive Committee of the Afro-Asian Lawyers' Conference, and his wife were also received at the same time. A cordial talk be-

tween Chairman Mao and his guests took place.

N.P.C. Delegation in Indonesia

A delegation of the National People's Congress of China led by Li Hsueh-feng, Vice-Chairman of its Standing Committee, arrived in Djakarta on August 7 to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of Indonesia's independence. Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Arudji Kartawinata, Speaker of the Indonesian Co-operation Parliament, and other high-ranking government officials as well as leaders of mass organizations.

In the evening Speaker Arudji gave a banquet for the Chinese guests. The achievements of China

and Indonesia in their anti-imperialist struggle and in construction as well as the continuous growth of cooperation and friendship between the two countries were toasted.

Arudji emphasized in his welcoming speech that the peoples of the two peace-loving countries should arm themselves and be prepared to fight against imperialism which was creating trouble everywhere and undermining world peace.

In reply, Li Hsueh-feng said that only by mobilizing, arming and relying on the masses was it possible to defeat imperialism. At present, he said, the imperialists' acts of aggression, particularly those of the U.S. imperialists, were receiving more and more heavy blows. He

added that wherever the people were armed, the aggressors were bound to suffer defeats and that the Vietnamese people's victories served as the best proof of this.

Gambodian Delegation in Peking

A delegation from Cambodia led by Son Sann, Vice-Premier, Co-ordination Minister of Economic Affairs, Finance and Planning and Private Adviser to the Head of State of Cambodia, arrived in Peking on August 6. On hand to welcome the delegation at Peking Airport was Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien.

The following evening at a banquet for the Cambodian guests, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien praised the Cambodian Government and people for waging a tit-for-tat struggle against U.S. imperialism. He condemned the U.S. imperialists for intensifying their aggression and intervention in Laos and instigating their Thai and south Vietnamese puppet troops to threaten the Kingdom of Cambodia, while stepping up their war of aggression in Viet Nam. He declared that if the U.S. imperialists dared to extend their war of aggression against Viet Nam to Cambodia, the Chinese people would firmly support the Cambodian people.

Vice-Premier Son Sann, in his speech, said that his country, as a signatory of the 1954 Geneva agreements, respected the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and opposed all aggression, especially U.S. imperialist aggression.

On August 8, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai met Vice-Premier Son Sann and members of his delegation on separate occasions. The Chinese leaders had cordial talks with the guests from Cambodia.

C.P.P.C.C. Welcomes Li Tsung-jen

The National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference gave a tea party on August 6 in honour of Li Tsung-jen, acting president of the former Kuomintang government, his wife Kuo Teh-chieh, and Cheng Ssu-yuan.

All three returned together from abroad last month.

The party, presided over by Premier Chou En-lai, Chairman of the C.P.P.C.C.'s National Committee, was addressed by Peng Chen, the Committee's Vice-Chairman.

Peng Chen welcomed Li Tsung-jen's return to the motherland to join the ranks of patriots against imperialism and serve the cause of socialism. He reiterated that "the consistent policy of our Party and state towards Kuomintang personnel on Taiwan and towards overseas Chinese of various circles is that all patriots, both early and late-comers, belong to the same family and that freedom of movement is guaranteed both to and from the motherland." He added, "We welcome all Chinese living abroad who wish to return. We welcome all who wish to take the road of patriotism against imperialism."

Li Tsung-jen told the gathering that what drew him back from abroad was the growing strength of the motherland and his understanding of the nature of U.S. imperialism. Denouncing the Johnson Administration's aggressive war in Viet Nam and its attempt to provoke war against China, he said: "In view of the situation, I can have no illusions about U.S. imperialism, and want to be in the ranks of the patriots defending the country."

Expressing his gratitude to the Party and state, Li Tsung-jen said that from now on he would sincerely support the Chinese Communist Party, resolutely take the socialist path, and together with the people of the whole country under the leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao, he would endeavour to strengthen unity and take part in the common patriotic struggle against imperialism, for the liberation of Taiwan and for the success of China's socialist construction.

Among the more than 300 people at the tea party were members of the Standing Committee of the C.P.P.C.C.'s National Committee, members of the C.P.P.C.C.'s National

Committee, leaders of the democratic parties and people's organizations as well as prominent public figures.

Hsinhua Correspondent Returns To Peking From Kenya

Wang Teh-ming, Hsinhua News Agency correspondent in Kenya, who was forced to leave that country at the unjustified demand of the Kenyan authorities, has returned to Peking. He was greeted at the airport by Teng Kang, Deputy Director of Hsinhua, and other leading journalists in the capital.

While in Nairobi, Wang Teh-ming received a notice from the Kenyan Immigration Bureau on July 22 demanding that he leave the country in 24 hours on the groundless charge that his presence was "not in the interest of national security."

The Chinese Embassy in Kenya, in a July 29 note to the Kenyan Foreign Ministry, pointed out that the Kenyan Government's charge against Wang Teh-ming was groundless and that the reason given for ordering him to leave the country was invalid. The note expressed deep regret over this unfriendly act on the part of the Kenyan Government.

A Hsinhua News Agency spokesman, in a statement on the matter, said that the agency had sent its correspondents to Kenya after its independence with a view to promoting friendship and understanding between the Chinese and Kenyan peoples. Noting the fact that during his stay in Kenya Wang Teh-ming had consistently carried out his duties as a newsman in accordance with the policy stated above, the spokesman said that the charge against Wang was unsubstantiated and, therefore, did not hold water. He also called on the Asian and African peoples to guard against the imperialist and colonialist manoeuvres to undermine friendly relations between the African and Chinese peoples.

Another Protest Against Indian Outrage

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in a note to the Indian Embassy on

Rumanian Economic Exhibition in Peking

Growing friendship and co-operation between the Chinese and Rumanian peoples was highlighted by the opening of the Rumanian Economic Exhibition in Peking last week.

More than 1,000 people from various walks of life in the capital were present for the official opening at the Peking Exhibition Centre on August 5. Premier Chou En-lai, who cut the inaugural ribbon, and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien were among those who congratulated the Rumanian hosts.

2,000 Items on Display

The exhibition, which covers 8,500 square metres of floor space, has some 2,000 items depicting Rumania's varied industry. Lathes, farm machinery, meters, petroleum and chemical products, building materials, and textile and light industrial products are among the many items on display.

One of the exhibition's big attractions is the 43-metre high oil drill. Entirely automatic, this powerful machine can drill to a depth of 5,000 metres, and is one of the best machines of its kind in the world today. Alongside it is a drilling machine of a lighter type with a 33-metre-high derrick. Together with many other petroleum products and equipment, the two machines demonstrate the vast progress made by Rumania's petroleum industry.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, both Rumanian and Chinese officials

pointed out that the exhibition would enhance the friendship and fraternal co-operation between the peoples of both countries. Bujol Almasan, a member of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party and Minister of Mines and Electric Power and leader of the Rumanian Government Delegation which came to China for the occasion, said that the exhibition mirrored the outstanding achievements of the Rumanian people in developing their national economy and culture under the leadership of the Rumanian Communist Party.

Bujol Almasan indicated that the central theme of the Rumanian Communist Party line still was the nation's industrialization with priority on the development of heavy industry, especially the machine-building industry. While pushing ahead its policy of socialist industrialization, Rumania also stresses the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture.

"On the basis of proletarian internationalism, Rumania will continue to develop fraternal co-operation with the other socialist countries," the Rumanian Minister said.

Referring to the opening of the exhibition as a major event in the friendship between the Chinese and Rumanian peoples, Lei Jen-min, Vice-Chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, said the exhibition would promote mutual help, co-operation and

economic, scientific and technical exchanges between the two countries.

The Rumanian people, he said, under the leadership of the Rumanian Communist Party, "have scored great victories in their socialist construction by adhering to Marxist-Leninist principles, persevering in socialist industrialization and co-operative farming, carrying out the principle of independence in construction, relying on their own efforts and making full use of the resources of their country." He expressed confidence that the Rumanian people would fulfil the great tasks set by the Ninth Congress of the Rumanian Communist Party.

Proletarian Internationalist Co-operation

At a banquet given by the Rumanian Government Delegation on August 5 in honour of the exhibition's opening, Vice-Premier Chen Yi noted that while carrying out economic construction independently, the two fraternal socialist countries of China and Rumania have helped each other without becoming dependent on each other and both have made tremendous gains. The two countries, he said, have set an example of proletarian internationalist co-operation.

Peking's press welcomed the opening of the exhibition and front-paged the arrival of the delegation.

Renmin Ribao published an editorial on August 5 hailing the exhibition and the tremendous successes in Rumania's socialist construction.

August 7, once again lodged a strong protest with the Indian Government against the intrusion into Chinese territory across the China-Sikkim border by Indian soldiers and their kidnapping of two Chinese women.

The Foreign Ministry's note refuted the July 13 Indian note replying to the Chinese note of June 14. It pointed out that the Indian Government had not only failed to promise

to take action against the Indian soldiers who committed the outrage and return the two abducted women, but had falsely asserted that the women had asked for "refuge" in Sikkim, thereby attempting to detain them indefinitely.

The Chinese note pointed out that the Indian soldiers had more than once crossed the China-Sikkim boundary, intruded into Chinese ter-

ritory and kidnapped Chinese inhabitants living in the border areas. It demanded that the Indian Government immediately return the abducted women so that they might be reunited with their families. It also demanded that the Indian Government guarantee their safety, severely punish the culprits and take effective measures against the recurrence of similar acts.

All-Out Support for Viet Nam

August 7, 1965

- **The Chinese Government warns the U.S. aggressors once more: We Chinese people mean what we say!**
- **All countries and peoples who love peace and uphold justice must unite, thoroughly expose the U.S. "peace talks" swindle and resolutely support the Vietnamese people to defeat the U.S. aggressors.**

U.S. IMPERIALISM is ferociously speeding up the expansion of its war of aggression against Viet Nam. On July 28, U.S. President Johnson made a statement declaring that the U.S. Government would immediately send 50,000 more U.S. troops of aggression to south Viet Nam and that additional forces would be sent as needed. The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam have issued statements in this connection, strongly condemning U.S. imperialism for its grave act of expanding the war of aggression, and reaffirming the determination of all the Vietnamese people to fight the U.S. aggressors to the finish. **The Chinese Government and the 650 million Chinese people fully endorse and resolutely support the just and firm stand of the fraternal Vietnamese people.**

The Vietnamese people are continuing to win brilliant victories in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. U.S. imperialism's attempt to save itself from defeat by expanding the war will never succeed. The crimes of aggression committed by the United States will only rouse all the Vietnamese people to still more determined resistance and to still more militant unity in their life-and-death struggle against the U.S. aggressors. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam solemnly declared in its statement of August 2: "Even if the U.S. imperialists should send in 100,000 or 200,000 or more American troops, even if the struggle should last ten, twenty or more years, the Vietnamese people are determined to fight until final victory." In its statement of August 3, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation resolutely declared: "In the face of the brazen aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists, let our entire army and people unite, millions as one man, and be resolved and prepared to defeat the U.S. aggressors. Even if they send in 50,000 or 500,000 troops, with

whatever weapons they are equipped and wherever they land on the territory of Viet Nam, we are resolved to defeat them, to fight until not a single aggressor remains on our beloved land and to smash the whole of their puppet army." Furthermore, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation called upon the "south Vietnamese compatriots and armymen who regrouped in the north to quickly organize their ranks and get ready to return to the south when they are ordered to, in order to fight the U.S. aggressors and save the country and their families." This is the resounding answer of the entire Vietnamese people to the Johnson Administration's expansion of its war of aggression against Viet Nam.

The "special war" waged by the United States for four years and more in south Viet Nam has failed completely, and the myth of U.S. "air and naval superiority" has been exploded. Unresigned to its defeats, the United States is now sending large numbers of ground forces to take a direct part in combat operations. This display of arrogance and ferocity is actually only the swagger of a helpless desperado. The United States is fighting for an unjust cause in Viet Nam, hence the low morale of its soldiers and the paucity of support it gets. This is the fundamental factor predetermining its defeat in Viet Nam. The more it ventures on war expansion, the more disastrous will be its defeat.

The Chinese Government and people have the greatest admiration for the heroism of the Vietnamese people and their determination to fight and to win. **We, the 650 million Chinese people, have repeatedly pledged to the Vietnamese people our all-out support and assistance, up to and including the sending, according to their need, of our men to fight shoulder to shoulder with them to drive out the U.S. aggressors. We warn the U.S. aggressors once more: We Chinese people mean what we say!**

Johnson's statement of July 28 was a wholesale exposure of the counter-revolutionary dual tactics used by the U.S. imperialists. While announcing the sending of large reinforcements to south Viet Nam, he hypocritically talked about America's willingness to begin unconditional discussions with any government at any place at any time. This was not the first time Johnson resorted to such a trick. Since he first proposed so-called "unconditional discussions" on April 7, each time he peddles the peace talks fraud, he has gone one step further in expanding the war of aggression in Viet Nam. Now, just as he once again professed a "sincere desire for peace," the number of aggressive U.S. troops in south Viet Nam was being boosted from 75,000 to 125,000 at one stroke. **The facts have proved once again that Johnson's talk about peace negotiations is fraudulent, what he really means is expansion of the war.**

Johnson said that the United States was ready to discuss any proposals of any government, including those already set forth by Hanoi. This can deceive nobody. As every one knows, **the basic content of the**

four-point proposition of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam is that the Geneva agreements should be strictly implemented, that U.S. aggression in Viet Nam should be stopped, that all U.S. armed forces should be withdrawn from Viet Nam and that the problems of Viet Nam should be settled by the Vietnamese people themselves. But what the United States is now doing is to send large reinforcements to south Viet Nam and expand its war of aggression against Viet Nam in an attempt to keep south Viet Nam under its military occupation, perpetuate the division of Viet Nam and scrap the Geneva agreements. Can this indicate the slightest desire for peace on the part of the Johnson Administration? All countries and peoples who love peace and uphold justice must unite, thoroughly expose the "peace talks" swindle of the United States and resolutely support the Vietnamese people in their just struggle to defeat the U.S. aggressors.

Victory will surely belong to the heroic Vietnamese people!

Washington's New "Peace Talks" Hoax

THE Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued a statement on August 2 strongly condemning Washington's increased reinforcement in south Viet Nam to expand the war of aggression. The statement points out that Viet Nam is a unified state and the Vietnamese nation a single entity; that every Vietnamese has the sacred right to resist American aggression and defend his country. No matter how many additional troops U.S. imperialism may send, the Vietnamese people are determined to fight on until final victory. The statement also exposes the Johnson Administration's new "peace talks" hoax. **The Chinese people resolutely support the firm stand of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.**

Johnson's July 28 speech marks a new starting point for U.S. imperialism in quickening its war pace. It also opens another chapter in Washington's "peace talks" trickery, namely, the attempt to manufacture another "peace talks" hoax under the United Nations' signboard.

"Peace Talks" With U.N. Label

In his speech, Johnson talked at great length about "bringing peace" in Viet Nam by employing "all the

resources, energy, and immense prestige of the United Nations." He personally wrote to U Thant. He instructed the new U.S. Ambassador to the U.N., Arthur J. Goldberg, to place the Viet Nam question on the agenda of the U.N. Security Council. He hinted to Washington officials and the U.S. propaganda machine to publicize the matter, and also told Yugoslavia's Tito group and the Indian reactionaries to take action. All this apparently was carefully designed.

But, as everybody knows, **the United Nations has no right at all to take up the Viet Nam question, nor can it solve it.** This question has no connection whatsoever with the United Nations. The 1954 Geneva agreement was reached outside the United Nations. Besides, the U.S.-manipulated United Nations has long been an American tool of aggression, and **the Johnson Administration's attempt to push the United Nations into intervening in the Viet Nam question and get what it cannot get on the battlefield can never succeed.** The August 2 statement of the D.R.V. Government has pointed out: For the United States, "there is no other way, not even by resorting to U.N. intervention in Viet Nam." **The United Nations, the international organization under American control, has dared not utter a word against the U.S. crimes of aggression; only in**

time of Washington's need has it adopted resolution after resolution which serve the interests of the U.S. aggressors. The United Nations has written pages of its own ugly history. Washington's attempt to extricate itself from its Viet Nam predicament by getting the United Nations to meddle in the Viet Nam question can never be realized.

The Johnson Administration knows perfectly well that the D.R.V. Government on many occasions has made statements strongly objecting to U.N. intervention in the Viet Nam question. But pretending to be serious, it thrusts forward the U.N. signboard now — a new sleight of hand after its other "peace talks" schemes have gone under. As to the previous "peace" hoaxes, Johnson himself has admitted that they had all gone up in smoke. All such hoaxes, namely, Johnson's "unconditional discussions," Wilson's "British Commonwealth mission," Tito's "Belgrade appeal," and Radhakrishnan's "three-point proposal," faded away in a flash and were tossed into the wastepaper basket. Obviously Washington has something up its sleeve now when it shifts its main underhand activities to the United Nations.

An Attempt to Confuse World Opinion

Johnson in his letter to U Thant said that it is the hope of the United States that the U.N. members, "individually and collectively, will use their influence to bring to the negotiation table all governments involved. . . ." The American propaganda machine put it in even more plain language, declaring that Johnson's aim is "to increase the pressure of world opinion on the Communists for unconditional peace talks."

It is common knowledge that Johnson's "unconditional discussions" are a trick to induce the Vietnamese people to give in and surrender, which they will never accept. The present "peace talks" which Johnson has pushed the United Nations forward to conduct is another attempt by intrigue to create a false impression for the American people and world opinion, as if the U.S. robbers who are killing and committing arson in Viet Nam every day want "peace," while the Vietnamese people who are resisting aggression to achieve national independence and the unification of their fatherland want war. Thus, as Johnson so yearningly calculates, the United States will be able to further expand the war of aggression against Viet Nam under the cover of his "peace" fraud and at the same time silence those who oppose him.

Is this not the fact? Even while the Johnson Administration is using the United Nations to play the peace tune, it has revved up its military machine in Viet Nam. Immediately following Johnson's announcement of sending a reinforcement of 50,000 to south Viet Nam, U.S. Defence Secretary McNamara on August 4 asked Congress for additional emergency appropriations of 1,700 million dollars for the war in

Viet Nam, while declaring that the American armed forces will have another increase of 340,000 this year. American military chiefs also have met in Honolulu to work out deployments for further aggression. Laying down a smokescreen at the United Nations while spreading the flames of war in Viet Nam and Indo-China — these are the counter-revolutionary, two-faced tactics U.S. imperialism uses at one and the same time.

This latest Johnson Administration plot is so vicious and so undisguised that all well-intentioned countries and people in the world who want to see the restoration of peace in Indo-China and the prevention of an expanded war must not be taken in by U.S. imperialism. They must see through this ruse of the Johnson Administration and thoroughly expose it, and they must never let this U.S. "peace talks" humbug succeed. **All peace-loving countries and people must wage a tit-for-tat struggle against U.S. imperialism, effectively stop it from expanding its war and nip in the bud this American scheme of using the United Nations for its "peace talks" swindle.**

Vietnamese People Fighting for Peace

The Vietnamese people love peace. But for the U.S. aggressors, who barge into their land and homes to commit murder and arson and all kinds of other crimes, they would not be at war for a single day. Just as the D.R.V. statement has pointed out: "Peace cannot be dissociated from national independence. The Vietnamese people realize that genuine peace is possible only when national independence is secured." So, the Vietnamese people, who are engaged in a vigorous struggle to resist U.S. aggression and defend the country are fighting not only for their own national independence and unity, but also for peace in Viet Nam, Indo-China, Asia and the world.

The D.R.V. Government in its statement appealed to the Governments of the socialist countries, the Asian-African countries and all countries and people — including the American people — of the world who cherish peace, to take all effective and timely measures to strengthen their support and aid the Vietnamese people's just struggle, to resolutely stay the blood-stained hand of U.S. imperialism, and expose all the peace tricks used by the Johnson Administration. **The 650 million Chinese people, in active response to this solemn appeal of the D.R.V. Government, are determined to take, in accordance with the fraternal Vietnamese people's needs and to the best of their ability, all effective measures to support the latter's just struggle. The Chinese people will fight together with the people of the world to force the U.S. aggressors to get out of Viet Nam.**

(Abridged translation of the August 7 "Renmin Ribao" editorial: "Support the Vietnamese People's Fight to the End; Smash the New U.S. 'Peace Talks' Hoax.")

Poor Salesmen for an American Plot

by OBSERVER

ON July 28, at the same time as he gave the order to send more reinforcements to south Viet Nam, Johnson spread the idea of referring the Viet Nam question to the United Nations. On that same day, India's Lal Bahadur Shastri rushed off to Belgrade for a talk with Tito. **Averell Harriman, special envoy of the U.S. President, also came to Belgrade; he had just been in Moscow where he and the Soviet leaders acquainted each other with their views. There, in Belgrade, the trio, the master and his two lackeys, in closed meetings worked out a Yugoslav-Indian joint communique to promote the sale of the Johnson peace talks swindle.**

Johnson's "unconditional discussions" — a peace fraud demanding the Vietnamese people's unconditional surrender — long ago fell flat. The "Belgrade Appeal," a joint concoction by Yugoslavia and India which advocated negotiations "without posing any preconditions," had also proved abortive. To push his scheme for "peace talks" Johnson now finds it necessary to put his old wares in a new, eye-catching packaging. Following his lead, Tito and Shastri too have changed their tune. As one Indian paper put it, "These two leaders have responded to what appears to be a new climate of opinion in the United States."

Tito and Shastri make a show of being fairminded and even assume an air of speaking, out of a sense of justice, for the Vietnamese people. They have set forth a three-point proposal for a peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam question. They say: one, "there is no alternative to a political solution within the framework of the Geneva agreements"; two, "at any such conference the National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam should take part"; three, "there should be a stoppage of the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam," so as to create "favourable conditions" leading to a conference agreed on by all sides.

These two agents of U.S. imperialism have now disguised themselves in the hope of making others believe that their stand on the Viet Nam question is identical with that of the Vietnamese people and in a way differs from that of the Johnson Administration.

Their make-up may be true to life and their acting good and colourful, but their show is still a farce.

Tito-Shastri Proposal Follows Johnson's Speech

Anyone with his eyes open will have no difficulty in seeing that the latest Tito-Shastri three-point programme is nothing new; it is adapted from Johnson's July 28 speech.

Johnson in that speech also mentioned the Geneva agreements, saying that "[their] purposes still guide our action." But Johnson's so-called adherence to the agreements does not mean to respect the inde-

pendence and sovereignty of Viet Nam, nor to bring about its peaceful reunification, still less does he mean that the United States will cease its aggression and intervention in Viet Nam and withdraw American troops from south Viet Nam. Johnson has time and again stressed that to uphold the Geneva agreements, the south Vietnamese people must lay down their arms and stop fighting, or in his own words, "cease the aggression from the north." This is the meaning of the Geneva agreements he is speaking about.

What meaning was given to the Geneva agreements when Tito and Shastri spoke of "a political solution within the framework of the Geneva agreements"?

It is clear to everyone that to uphold the Geneva agreements, it is necessary to make the United States withdraw all its armed forces from south Viet Nam. This is the prerequisite for the peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam question which brooks no change. Tito and Shastri, however, have fought shy of this very point. The Yugoslav-Indian joint communique says nothing about the following: one, the dispatch of troops by U.S. imperialism for aggression against Viet Nam and the wrecking of peace there; two, the fostering of a puppet regime by it to undermine Vietnamese unity; and three, the U.S. aggressors' continued stay in south Viet Nam, their bloody crimes of stepping up the fighting in the south and bombing the north, and of expanding the wars in Viet Nam and Indo-China.

Since Tito and Shastri do not even mention these facts and fail to demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops, it is just so much empty talk when they speak of a peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam question "within the framework of the Geneva agreements." As long as the U.S. aggressors continue to hang on in south Viet Nam and go on killing south Vietnamese people in cold blood, the south Vietnamese people cannot but meet this counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence. Since Tito and Shastri do not demand the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressors, it is obvious that the peace they talk about merely means asking the south Vietnamese people to cease their anti-U.S. struggle.

The Tito-Shastri stand on the "representation" of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation is likewise a replica of the Johnson speech.

In that speech Johnson made it clear that the question for the Liberation Front to participate in negotiations "could be worked out." The U.S. propaganda machine and his followers of all stripes immediately gave great publicity to this statement, calling it "a big concession" on the part of the United States. What they imply is clear: the south Vietnamese people must be truly incapable of appreciating Johnson's favours if they still refuse to come quickly to the conference table he has long ago prepared.

The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation has the support of the people in south Viet Nam and is their only true representative. Whether U.S. imperialism and its followers recognize this or not, they cannot change this objective reality. The legal standing of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation needs no approval by Johnson and Co. They have expressed readiness to enter into negotiations with the Liberation Front but that is only for the purpose of forcing the south Vietnamese people to lay down their arms and stop fighting. This "concession" is preconditioned by acceptance of Johnson's "unconditional discussions," that is, by recognizing the legality of American aggression against Viet Nam and its occupation of south Viet Nam. This is tantamount to telling the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation to surrender unconditionally. **The "right of representation" as recognized by Johnson is, to put it bluntly, the right of the Front to represent south Viet Nam to surrender.**

And why are Tito and Shastri talking about participation of the Liberation Front in the talks? The Yugoslav-Indian joint communique neither mentions withdrawal of U.S. aggressive troops from south Viet Nam nor settlement of Vietnamese affairs by the Vietnamese people themselves. In the circumstances, when they propose that "at any such conference the National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam should take part," they, like Johnson, apparently hope to inveigle the Liberation Front into the trap of the American peace talks fraud.

As to the so-called "stoppage of the bombing" which Tito and Shastri emphasized, everybody knows that this is the same shoddy stuff Johnson tried to sell sometime ago: a U.S. imperialist move which ended in ignominious failure last May. Since then, Johnson has time and again let it be known that U.S. imperialism will give the Vietnamese people a break if they will only "respond" to his "peace proposal." He has made no bones about the real aim of the wanton raids on north Viet Nam, which is to try to force the Vietnamese people to accept his "unconditional discussions." **Air raids will be stopped, subject to an agreement to come**

to his talks — this is the Johnson formula. There will be consent to come to talks, subject to suspension of the air raids — this is the Tito-Shastri formula. The only difference between the two formulae is in their different ways of presenting a blackmailing threat of war; there is not the slightest difference in essence.

Trying to Put Pressure on Vietnamese People

From the foregoing analysis it can be clearly seen that the Tito-Shastri three-point proposal wholly serves the U.S. imperialist plan of aggression and war. Johnson's July 28 speech was a smokescreen to cover up U.S. expansion of its war in Indo-China, while the three-point proposal put forward by Tito and Shastri is a smokescreen to cover up a smokescreen. By their pretence of fair play, they aim to deceive public opinion and fool those not in the know. They try to make out that things are like this: The Johnson Administration hopes to settle the Viet Nam question through peaceful talks and its conditions are fair. Such being the case, what reason is there for the Vietnamese people to reject the American "peace talks" proposal? By this trick the Tito group and the Indian reactionaries are trying to put pressure on the heroic Vietnamese people and make them bow to the brute force of the U.S. imperialists.

The propaganda machines in both Belgrade and New Delhi are already trying to condition public opinion. The *Statesman* of India wrote quite undisguisedly that "the governments of all non-aligned countries are likely to be urged to exert utmost pressure, especially through the United Nations, to persuade the contenders in Viet Nam to cease hostilities."

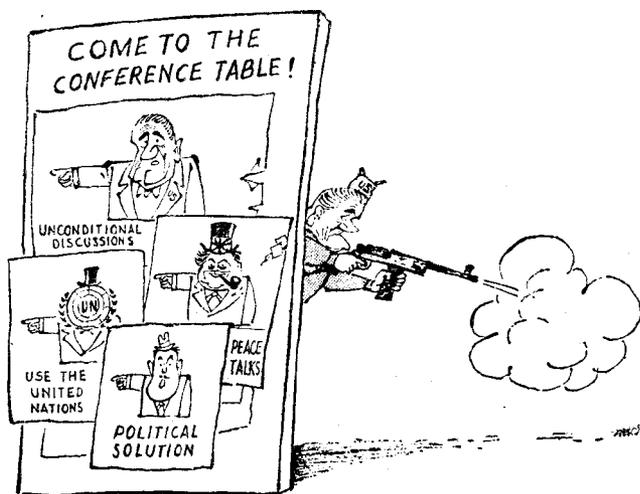
What they are talking about here is "to cease hostilities," not compelling the United States to withdraw its troops from south Viet Nam.

What does this "cessation of hostilities" mean? In the short run, it means giving the U.S. aggressors time to send in reinforcements so as to renew attacks when the chance comes and further spread the flames of war. In the long run, it means making the Vietnamese people cease their sacred struggle to resist U.S. aggression and reunite their fatherland; it means maintaining the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Viet Nam so that, using south Viet Nam as a base, they can further pursue their plans of aggression and war in Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole.

A Trap for Non-Aligned Asian-African Countries

It can be said that the Tito group of Yugoslavia and the Indian reactionaries are doing their best in loyal service to U.S. imperialism. Even worse: they want to make others follow suit and join them in their work as Washington's political brokers. These footmen harnessed to the American war chariot are also carrying a non-alignment signboard in a vain attempt to fool the non-aligned Asian-African countries and inveigle them into the trap set by U.S. aggressors — to apply pressure on the Vietnamese people.

But the Tito group and the Indian reactionaries do not have a proper understanding of how matters are



Killer's Cover-Up

Cartoon by Fang Cheng

developing nor do they have a proper estimation of themselves. **More and more non-aligned countries have come to see clearly that the only way to settle the Viet Nam question is by the withdrawal of American troops from south Viet Nam.** They have also come to see ever more clearly that **the Tito group and the Indian reactionaries are nothing but American agents.** **Less and less people are ready to follow the dirty course charted by Tito and Shastri.** These two are by no means ideal salesmen for American schemes. They are too

infamous. The harder they work for U.S. imperialism, the more they expose themselves. An outstanding instance of this is the rapid bankruptcy that befell the "peace talks" plot launched in their "Belgrade Appeal." This new plot which they have racked their brains to hatch is bound to be seen through by the non-aligned countries in Asia and Africa. It too will end in ignominious failure.

(*"Renmin Ribao" article, August 9, 1965.*)

Against A- and H-Bombs

A Conference of Unity, Militancy And Victory

THE 11th World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs in Japan has come to a victorious conclusion. The conference issued a clarion call to oppose the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and to defend world peace, and thus expressed the common will of the people of Japan and the rest of the world. This was a conference of unity, militancy and victory. It was a powerful demonstration by the Japanese people and other peoples against U.S. imperialism. The Chinese people warmly hail its tremendous achievements.

The conference was the largest ever held in the history of the world movement against atomic and hydrogen bombs. More than 170 delegates from the five continents, coming from 50 countries and nine international organizations, sat together with the powerful Japanese delegation to consult on the questions of establishing a common front against U.S. imperialism and supporting the struggles of the Japanese and other peoples, as well as other important subjects. They reached a complete unanimity of views. Close to 10 million Japanese people have taken part in activities related to the conference. Although the Japanese Government unreasonably prevented the delegates of Viet Nam and Korea from attending, the conference was still able to hear the just voices of the two peoples and responded sympathetically. This vividly demonstrates that the more the imperialists, reactionaries and modern revisionists try to obstruct, split and undermine the world movement against atomic and hydrogen bombs, the more the movement grows from strength to strength. Its mass base becomes deeper, its prestige is further enhanced and its victories shine more brightly.

Background of the Conference

The conference took place at a time when the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of the world is rushing forward in mighty waves and U.S. imperialism has never been so isolated. U.S. imperialism has suffered heavy defeats in its war of aggression against Viet Nam, and

seeks to get out of its plight by "escalation." This has aroused stronger opposition from the people of the world and even its "allies" are unwilling to toe Washington's line. U.S. imperialism's aggressive actions in the Dominican Republic, the Congo (Leopoldville) and in other areas have thrown one noose after another around its own neck. The anti-U.S. storm is raging everywhere. The class contradictions in the United States are growing sharper, the sentiments of the American people against the policy of war adventure are running high and the U.S. economy is crisis-ridden. Running into difficulties at home and abroad, the Johnson Administration is in dire straits. The modern revisionists are doing all they can to do yeoman service for the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war, but, much as they want, they can be of no help to Washington. On the contrary, their pretensions of anti-imperialism and support for the people's struggles and their lip-service to unity have been exposed as a sham. The tripartite treaty fraud which they had concocted in partnership with Washington to consolidate the nuclear monopoly of the big powers and facilitate U.S. nuclear blackmail has gone bankrupt. Their schemes to obstruct and undermine the people's struggles all over the world for unity and against imperialism have been repeatedly defeated. **The modern revisionists are becoming more and more infamous and the capital they can draw on for deceiving the people is running low.**

The conference also took place at a time when the Japanese people's struggle for independence, democracy and peace is developing with great vigour and the Japanese reactionaries are having a very difficult time. The Japanese people, who have always stood in the forefront of the fight against U.S. imperialism, have been waging unremitting struggles to oppose the U.S. attempt to turn Japan into a nuclear base, compel U.S. armed forces to get out of Japan, demand the abrogation of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" and the return of Okinawa and the Ogasawara Islands, and oppose the "Japan-South Korea Treaty." Their struggles are di-

rected not only against U.S. imperialism but also against the Japanese ruling group which sells out the nation's interests.

A big debate on how to combat U.S. imperialism, which lasted two to three months, was conducted by Japanese cultural circles not long ago. This demonstrates that Japanese people of all walks of life have come to realize the aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism and have the courage to stand up against its aggressive policy. Recently, the Japanese people also have launched a powerful mass movement to support by actual deeds the Vietnamese people's struggle to resist U.S. aggression and defend their country, and resolutely oppose the Japanese authorities becoming the accomplice of the United States in its aggression against Viet Nam. On the eve of the conference, the Japanese people held about a million meetings and demonstrations in several hundred cities and in thousands of towns and villages throughout the country. This manifests the indomitable fighting spirit of the Japanese people. In the eyes of the Japanese people, the Sato government, which openly supports the U.S. war of aggression against Viet Nam, has been discredited. The disastrous defeat suffered by the Liberal Democratic Party in the Upper House and at the Tokyo municipal assembly elections is eloquent proof of this. In the face of the people who have become more awakened and show a magnificent fighting spirit, the Japanese ruling authorities are panic-stricken and are at a loss as to how to deal with the situation. With many economic difficulties to overcome and unable to find a way out, the Sato government is in a worse quandary than any postwar Japanese government.

The 11th World Conference reflected these characteristics of the present international situation and the Japanese domestic situation. It scored unprecedented successes.

U.S. Imperialism in the Dock

At the conference, U.S. imperialism was roundly condemned by all present. The delegates unanimously pointed out that U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the people of the world and the most ferocious enemy of world peace. The resolution passed by the conference stressed the need to end the U.S. policy of aggression and to "strengthen totally our international joint action for defeating the provocative U.S. plan for nuclear war." And it issued the call "to strengthen and develop the broadest possible international united front, including the American people, against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys." The conference held still higher the banner of opposing U.S. imperialism and supporting the struggles of the peoples of various countries, and this gives greater militancy and vitality to the world movement against atomic and hydrogen bombs which all along has been developing along the correct line. As Masaharu Hatanaka, representative director of the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, said in his speech at the closing session, the conference has succeeded in "lifting international

solidarity to an unprecedented level and has dealt the reactionary forces of the United States and Japan a smashing blow."

Oppose U.S. Aggression in Viet Nam

At present, the Vietnamese people's struggle to resist U.S. aggression and defend their country is the focus of the people's struggle all over the world against U.S. imperialism. It is only natural that the conference made support for the Vietnamese people's struggle, opposition to the U.S. imperialists' plan for war adventures in Indo-China and forcing American troops to withdraw from south Viet Nam its chief task. **The world movement against atomic and hydrogen bombs has always adhered to the correct line of closely combining the struggle to prevent a nuclear war with opposing the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war; the recent conference has further implemented this correct line by directing the spearhead mainly at opposing Washington's wildly aggressive actions in Viet Nam.** The conference especially adopted a resolution on the situation in Viet Nam, noting that "the just liberation struggle of the Vietnamese people is making an incalculable contribution to national independence and world peace and, at the same time, to the prevention of nuclear war and the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons." It also appealed "to peoples of all countries to be creative in organizing, in their own countries, public acts of confrontation with the policies of aggression and war of U.S. imperialism, to deal telling blows to the aggressors." Couched in such forceful terms, the resolution speaks the mind of the Japanese people and the people of the world; it will certainly produce tremendous effects in promoting the worldwide mass movement to force U.S. imperialism to quit south Viet Nam.

U.S. imperialism is trying by all conceivable means to push its "peace" swindle. At such a time, **the conference has sharply exposed Washington's counter-revolutionary dual tactics. It has also sternly castigated those apologists of the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression, and firmly rejected their attempt to foist the wrong line of "peace by negotiation" on the peace movement.** This was not only a direct hit at U.S. imperialist schemes, but also a head-on blow against those zealous political brokers who are working for U.S. imperialism.

Integrated With Japanese People's Current Struggles

The conference was closely integrated with the current struggles of the Japanese people. U.S. imperialism is seeking to use Japan as a base to intensify its aggressive war in Viet Nam, and to involve the Japanese authorities in that war. On their part, Japan's Prime Minister Sato, Foreign Minister Shiina and others have long described American bombing of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam as "a proper retaliatory attack" and a "legal act of self-defence." Recently, the Japanese Government went so far as to agree that the United States could use Japan's territory as a base for bombing south Viet Nam. The Japanese authorities are willingly strapping themselves to the U.S. war

chariot and pulling Washington's chestnuts out of the fire. This runs completely counter to the interests of the Japanese people and flagrantly violates their will. The masses of the Japanese people are waging staunch struggles to shatter this sinister plot of the American and Japanese reactionaries. They are demanding more fervently than ever that Okinawa and the Ogasawara Islands be recovered, and that U.S. imperialism clear out of Japan and south Viet Nam and stop all its acts of aggression against Viet Nam. These strong feelings of the Japanese people pervaded the conference. Thus, in one of its resolutions, the conference specifically pointed out that Japan had been turned into a forward base in the United States' general plan of aggression against Asia and more particularly against Viet Nam, as well as a breeding ground for nuclear war provocation directed against the peoples of Asia. The resolution noted that a serious situation had certainly arisen by the open use of Okinawa and the Ogasawara Islands as bases for U.S. aggression against Viet Nam, thereby throwing Japan into the war of aggression. It declared: "We cannot permit this dangerous aggressive military action of the U.S. and Japanese Governments." This was a serious warning to U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries, and at the same time a powerful support for the Japanese people.

Modern Revisionist and Splittist Schemes Thwarted

By holding high the banner of strengthening unity and opposing division the conference successfully smashed the sabotage of the modern revisionists and splitters. This is one other big achievement for the conference.

As everybody knows, since the last few world conferences, the Khrushchov revisionists have tried every means to divide and torpedo the conference, hoping to force on the world movement against atomic and hydrogen bombs an erroneous line of not opposing U.S. imperialism, not supporting the just fight of the Japanese people and not backing the national-liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Beginning with the Ninth and the Tenth World Conferences of 1963 and 1964, the Soviet delegation has tried its utmost to sell the Moscow partial nuclear test ban treaty and adulterate the correct line of the world conference.

Once their scheme was thwarted they openly carried out large-scale splitting activity at an organizational level. They openly instigated and backed a handful of Right-wing Social Democrats to hold schismatic meetings. This year, they continued to support and collude with the splitters and set up a schismatic organization, dreaming of competing with the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs. Such infamous activities landed the Khrushchov revisionists in a most embarrassing position when this conference was in session. They loudly and eloquently paid lip-service to "unity" but in actual fact did all within their power to carry on their job of dividing the movement. Double-dealing of this type simply failed to fool anyone. During the

conference the Khrushchov revisionists on one hand sent their delegates to the schismatic meeting which they supported and on the other hand cabled a message of "greetings" to this conference; at the same time they directed the World Peace Council to send a "messenger" to this conference, trying to smuggle him in to make trouble. However, all such schemes have been shattered. The ugly features of the splitters have been fully exposed to the public.

At this world conference what is right prevailed and what is wrong was vanquished and all sorts of revisionist bunkum was swept away. The conference delegates found that they had a common language in discussing various major questions. The common will of the Japanese people as well as other peoples of the world found full expression. Never in preceding world conferences against atomic and hydrogen bombs had such high-level unity been attained.

Correct Way to Prevent Nuclear War

The conference shows that the people of Japan and the rest of the world have a better understanding than ever about the correct way to prevent a nuclear war and bring about the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. It is becoming increasingly difficult for such malicious proposals as "banning all nuclear tests" and "preventing nuclear proliferation" to find a market. More and more people realize that a nuclear war can be averted only by waging a tit-for-tat struggle against U.S. imperialism's preparations for a nuclear war and its policy of nuclear blackmail. Before U.S. imperialism is forced to agree to destroy all its nuclear weapons and guarantee that it will never again produce or use such weapons, the development of nuclear weapons by peace-loving countries is helpful in preventing U.S. imperialism from unleashing a nuclear war and is in the interest of defending world peace. The Chinese Government's proposal to convene a summit conference of all countries to discuss the question of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons received strong support from the conference. This was a crushing blow to those mud-slingers who spare no effort to use the question of nuclear weapons to raise an anti-China hue and cry.

The Chinese people, together with the people of the whole world, wholeheartedly hail the resounding successes made at the 11th World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, and will work for the thorough implementation of the various resolutions adopted at the conference. It is our firm conviction that the world movement against atomic and hydrogen bombs will continue to surge forward along the correct path and gain new victories. The people of the whole world will surely intensify their efforts and carry the struggle against U.S. imperialism's nuclear blackmail and nuclear threats through to the end, until the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war are utterly defeated and the lofty aim of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons is realized.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, August 11, 1965.)

"Non-Aligned" India's Double Alignment

by SHIH YEN

THE day-to-day behaviour and actions of the Indian Government give the lie to Prime Minister Shastri's professions that his country remains true to its non-alignment policy. Actually, India's alliance with the United States and then with the Soviet Union, represented by the Khrushchov revisionist group, goes back to the days of Nehru. In succeeding Nehru, Shastri has not only kept New Delhi's double-alignment intact but has worked overtime to advance this state of affairs.

At present American personnel have pushed their way into Indian military branches and U.S. naval and air forces are free to enter India and use its ports. Soviet military "assistance" has equalled that of the West and the Indian air force is being equipped with Soviet jets. Today, when the rulers of India boast about the cloak of "non-alignment" they don, the question arises: Where are the Emperor's clothes?

Military Alliance With U.S.

New Delhi and Washington military collaboration began early in 1951 when an "aid" agreement not unlike a military treaty was concluded in the form of an exchange of notes. This was renewed in 1958, restating some provisions of the old agreement. In November 1962, a supplementary agreement was signed to stipulate conditions ensuring U.S. military "aid" to India. Following this, a 50-member American military mission was stationed in India; American generals, accompanied by their Indian colleagues, often appeared in the Sino-Indian border region involved in clandestine anti-China activities.

Then in October 1962, when Indian troops started large-scale attacks on Chinese frontier guards in the border region, Nehru took the opportunity to ask Kennedy for massive military "aid." Ammunition was rushed to India on the order of the then U.S. President. Since then, Washington has kept New Delhi beefed up by a continuous flow of military "aid."

In June 1963, when Indian President Radhakrishnan visited Washington, Kennedy stressed continued U.S. military "aid" to India. A joint communique let it be known that India and the United States "share a mutual defensive concern to thwart the designs of Chinese aggression." This was the first written document clearly defining the Indo-American military alliance. Soon afterwards, New Delhi concluded an "air defence agreement" with Washington and London, calling for periodic "joint exercises" of the air forces of the three countries to be held in India. By this agreement India's air space was thrown open to its Western allies.

In February 1964, the naval establishment on the Andaman Islands, which the United States helped India build, was formally commissioned. This took place at a time when the United States had decided to extend the operational scope of its Seventh Fleet into the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal. The construction of the Andaman base was in actual fact a move to facilitate the implementation of general U.S. strategy in the Indian Ocean.

By May 1964, Indian Defence Minister Y.B. Chavan and the military mission he headed was off on a Washington pilgrimage and Chavan was closeted with American Defence Secretary McNamara. The Chavan-McNamara talks resulted in an American offer of military "aid" and credit for India to the tune of 550 million dollars to cover a five-year period as from fiscal 1965. It was agreed that for fiscal 1965 alone, U.S. grant "aid" and credit to be used for Indian mountain division equipment and for a new ordnance plant and other military purposes would total 110 million dollars. Just how high "non-aligned" India rates in official Washington planning can be seen from the fact that the 110 million dollar bounty far exceeds American "aid," in 1963 for instance, to its ally Thailand, seat of the U.S.-sponsored aggressive SEATO bloc. Added to this, the amount of American military "aid" that has already been doled out to "non-aligned" India since October 1962 runs up to a total of 230 million dollars.

Indo-Soviet Military Collaboration

In the face of armed provocations by Indian reaction against China, the Khrushchov revisionist group began providing India with military "aid" in 1960. After October 1962, the amount soared greatly.

In July 1963, India sent a government mission to Moscow to negotiate for arms supplies. This 11-member mission, composed of Indian officials from the army, air force as well as the Ministry of Defence, was led by S. Bhoothalingam, Secretary of the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination, the same expert who had headed a mission to Washington the preceding April to beg for American military "aid." In September, the Indian mission signed an agreement and some contracts with the Soviet Government. It was reported that under the agreement the Soviet Union was to supply India with guided missiles, radar equipment and transport planes.

In August 1964, Indian Defence Minister Chavan and a number of high-ranking officers made a special trip to Moscow and closed a deal with the Soviet Government then led by N.S. Khrushchov. An agree-

ment on Soviet arms supplies was concluded in September which, as revealed by Chavan himself and the Indian press, included: (1) complete sets of Soviet equipment for three Mig factories to be operating not later than 1967; (2) 44 Mig-21's and necessary equipment to be delivered in 1965 to arm three squadrons of the Indian air force; (3) 100 light tanks and equipment; and (4) 20 Mi-4 helicopters. In addition, the Khrushchov revisionist group also agreed to provide India with submarines and continue its supply of ground-to-air missiles. It was also disclosed that the Soviet arms were to be supplied at low interest rupee payments over a ten-year period. The Soviet Government also promised Chavan, according to the Indian paper *Patriot*, more than 800 million rupees as "defence assistance," which, it added, would be roughly the same as the "defence assistance" India received from the West. The *New York Times*, which speaks for Washington's interests, was pleased to note in May last year that since October 1962, estimated Soviet military "aid" to India—both delivered or promised—totalled 130 million dollars. A recent estimate of Soviet military "aid" is about 100 million dollars more.

Since Khrushchov's downfall, the Soviet policy of allying with Indian reaction has remained unchanged. The Indo-Soviet agreement on military "aid" is being honoured double quick. There were reports that two batches of Soviet weapons—Mig-21 jet fighters and tanks for operations in mountain areas—had already arrived in India. The aircraft plant in Nasik, one of the three built with Soviet help to make Mig jet fighters, will start production next year. Indian Minister of Defence Production A.M. Thomas disclosed last March that the Soviet Union had agreed to assist in the production of a modified version of the jets and that whatever improvements took place in their manufacture in the Soviet Union would be incorporated in India.

In May this year, Shastri journeyed to Moscow where as thick as thieves, he and the new Soviet leaders patted each other's backs. Although the joint communique on the Shastri visit failed to mention Soviet military "aid" to India, it was revealed that India was promised 900 million dollars in economic "aid." Mentioned or not mentioned, Soviet arms supplies keep flowing into India. Being "men of action," the Soviet leaders are carrying out the ousted Khrushchov's policy towards India with equal vigour.

By receiving military "aid" from the Soviet Union, the Indian Government hopes to conceal its alliance with Washington, claiming that between the two it is "non-aligned" and "neutral."

The military "aid" India has received from the Soviet Union is of the same nature as that which it receives from the United States. Both American and Soviet "aid" serve India's purpose of opposing China and foreign expansion and of arms expansion and war preparations, all of which endanger the security of India's neighbours and peace. Whether from the United States or from the Soviet Union, New Delhi is free to use the arms against its neighbours. Asked if

Soviet military "assistance" could be "used against China," the Indian Defence Minister answered in the affirmative in the Indian parliament in September 1964. "Of course we can," he said, "otherwise why are we taking it." Thus India's acceptance of Soviet military "aid" does not mean that Indian reaction has changed its allegiance to Washington, but, on the contrary, it has strengthened such an allegiance.

Both Washington and New Delhi officials and their press now make no bones in admitting this. In the opinion of Averell Harriman, or rather, of the White House, India's friendly relations with the Soviet Union are very much in accord with American interests. The *Times of India*, in a Washington dispatch dated May 10, 1964, observed: "Soviet military assistance to India no longer inspires offence or resentment in Washington . . . Russia and U.S.A. are now following parallel course in relation to India. They can afford to collaborate in India." This view was also vouched for by an Indian M.P., A.B. Vajapayee, who said during a foreign affairs debate in parliament last September that the United States, the Soviet Union and India should "join hands to launch a campaign against China."

The "Non-Aligned" Trojan Horse

It is now clear that some of India's internal and international activities are in line with the Indian policy which is described by the *Hindustan Standard* (May 25, 1965) as "joining hands with Russia on the one hand and with the U.S. on the other." In recent years the ruling group in India, working hand in glove with the modern revisionists, has been doing yeoman service for U.S. imperialism, speaking and acting for Washington on major international issues. New Delhi is opposed to, and undermines, the struggles against imperialism and colonialism and the national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America, trying to break up Asian-African unity. The cases in point are too numerous to be cited in full. The following examples suffice.

On Viet Nam. For a long time, the Indian Government has been serving the U.S. policy of aggression in Viet Nam. When Washington began its air attacks on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in August 1964, New Delhi rushed in with a statement supporting the American proposal to turn the question over to the U.N. Security Council, which is an instrument for the U.S. policy of aggression. Washington's escalation of the aggressive war and its wanton bombing this year has been condemned all over the world, especially in the countries of Asia and Africa. But the Indian Government, which serves as Chairman of the International Commission on Viet Nam, has tried to whitewash the U.S. aggressors in many statements. Ignoring the distinction between right and wrong and confusing the American crime of aggression with the Vietnamese people's just action in fighting back, New Delhi declared that in Viet Nam, there was "interference from many quarters" and called for "an immediate suspen-

sion of all provocative actions in Viet Nam by all sides involved in the situation." This proposal is as absurd as one that would have called for "suspension of provocative actions in Goa by all sides" at the time India was liberating the Portuguese colonies on its territory.

The Indian Government is especially keen on the American "peace talks" hoax and does all it can to make it work. It connived with Yugoslavia in issuing an "appeal" to publicize Johnson's "unconditional discussions" fraud and expressed readiness to do its bit for the convocation of an international conference on Cambodia, which in the words of the *Hindustan Standard*, "might provide a 'backdoor' approach to the Viet Nam question."

On April 24, New Delhi hit on another idea to better serve U.S. imperialism; Indian President Radhakrishnan proposed setting up an "Afro-Asian force" to "police" the so-called boundaries between the northern and southern parts of Viet Nam. In plain language, India wants to help U.S. imperialism perpetuate the division of Viet Nam, in violation of the Geneva agreements, and make some Asian-African countries act as a gendarmerie for American occupation of south Viet Nam. *Link*, an Indian weekly, threw light on this proposal in its April 25 issue when it reported that U.S. diplomats, the American Ambassador to India included, "were repeatedly urging Indian leaders in the recent days to find a way out of the impasse in which the U.S.A. had placed itself." Hence the proposal.

On the Congo (L). India has fought for U.S. imperialism in the Congo (Leopoldville). Of the 17,000-odd "U.N. forces" sent to the Congo, some 6,000 were Indian troops. Indian reaction has killed Congolese people for Washington's interests and knows it. B.K. Nehru, the Indian Ambassador to Washington, said in May 1962 that by sending troops to the Congo at a time when nobody was willing to do so, India saved more American lives and more American money than the amount to be cut and even than the whole aid programme. This was stated at a time when Washington contemplated slashing its "aid" to India by 25 per cent.

On Laos. In April 1963, the Indian representative, who preside at the International Control Commission in Laos, together with the Canadian representatives, illegally set up a "fixed team" in the Plain of Jars. The Indian representative also prepared a report which distorted the Laotian situation and threw mud at the Neo Lao Haksat. He was in favour of the Canadian proposal to make inquiries into what they called the presence of Chinese troops in northwest Laos. Last year, after the Laotian Rightists suffered setbacks in their armed attacks on the patriotic forces, the Indian Finance Minister actually said that the Plain of Jars should be "returned" to the "neutralist" government in Vientiane. In spite of its chairmanship on the International Control Commission and in violation of the Geneva agreements,

India has sent an army medical corps to help the Rightists.

Playing the benefactor's tune. The Indian Government earned itself notoriety at the two non-aligned countries' summit conferences. In September 1961, at the Belgrade conference, Nehru loudly proclaimed that colonialism was gone and dead and that the question of the day was "war and peace"; in other words, all questions opposing imperialism and colonialism had become questions of minor importance. The Indian delegation even objected to the adoption of a declaration condemning imperialism and colonialism. At the 1964 Cairo conference, Shastri and Tito co-operated "wonderfully" in peddling the imperialist and modern revisionist wares at the conference, trying to divert the non-aligned conference away from the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle in the name of peaceful coexistence.

At all international conferences of democratic mass organizations — such as those of women, trade unionists, youth and so on — India invariably sides with the modern revisionists in the struggle between two lines — the line of unity against imperialism advocated by the new emerging forces versus the line of split and capitulation to U.S.-led imperialism advocated by the forces of reaction. One recent example is the 4th Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference at Winneba in Ghana last May. Govind Sahai, the Indian delegation head, stopped at nothing to preach the Soviet line of "peaceful coexistence" with imperialism. He said, "if we had succeeded in this struggle [for disarmament and peaceful coexistence], imperialist countries would not have been in a position to launch an aggression against Viet Nam." In other words, the root cause of tension in Viet Nam is not U.S. imperialist aggression but the Vietnamese people's failure to coexist peacefully with U.S. imperialism!

Attempts to Sabotage African-Asian Conference. Indian reaction left no stone unturned in undermining the Second African-Asian Conference which was originally scheduled to meet in June in Algiers and is now postponed till November. One tactic was to create chaos and obstacles around the question of organizing the conference. India tried to help the Soviet Union, which is neither an Asian nor an African country, worm its way into the conference. New Delhi stood for participation by America's Seoul and Saigon puppets in the conference, while avowing that "Malaysia" — a product of neo-colonialism — was an "independent country." Where "non-aligned" India stands is clear as day: this and its many other disruptive activities were condemned by Afro-Asian public opinion. "India is behaving like an 'ardent broker' for Western colonial interests inside the Afro-Asian family," said the *Pakistan Times*. Noted Burmese writer Daw Ahmah commented that U.S. imperialism was afraid that the conference might become a tribunal for its crimes and so had been trying to use India as a tool to undermine the unity of the Algiers conference. Being what it is — doubly aligned — how could India act otherwise?

Wilcox Denounces Modern Revisionists for Undermining National-Liberation Movement

THE modern revisionists were undermining the national-liberation movement and holding back the people's revolutionary struggle in the revolutionary storm-centres of today, wrote V.G. Wilcox, General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, in an article entitled "Contradictions and Revisionism," carried in the June issue of *New Zealand Communist Review*, a theoretical journal of the C.P.N.Z.

The article pointed out, **the modern revisionists "do not see the full significance of the victory of the national revolution on a world scale, nor do they see the need to assist in carrying that victorious revolution forward to the socialist revolution. They, therefore, give lip-service to the struggles of the oppressed peoples, they give insufficient practical aid, particularly when faced with firm opposition from U.S. imperialism."**

The article said: "The revisionists speak glibly of the key role of the working class in imperialist strongholds and of the advance to socialism in those strongholds, but they ignore or call dogmatists those who say that, for the advance to revolution in the imperialist strongholds to become a practical possibility, further and complete victories must be achieved in what are today the storm-centres of world revolution, Asia, Africa, and, to a degree, Latin America.

"They even have the impudence to speak of those who do not agree with their negative non-revolutionary position as just 'agrarian revolutionaries,' not Communists. As glibly as Kautsky of old, they speak of proletarian victory in the capitalist world but fail to help create the conditions that will make that victory possible. . . . **In practice, they attempt, by over-emphasis on negotiation with imperialism and by lack of effective assistance, to hold back the struggle in the revolutionary storm-centres of today. It is there where people are fighting imperialism with guns in their hands, mainly captured from the imperialists, dying in the struggle, but delivering heavy blows against imperialism."**

The article went on, "We must not listen to glib talk of peaceful coexistence. Peaceful coexistence not in Lenin's sense but in the concept of possible long-term peace with imperialism, to over-emphasis of the possibilities of peaceful transition to socialism on a world scale, to ideas of the possibility of total disarmament shortly while imperialism exists and fights.

"We must, in ordinary everyday language, explain our position to our masses and we must explain our

policy based on a Marxist-Leninist approach and not on revisionist idealistic illusions. Only in that way can we move forward in the countries of imperialism, not just in words, not just by waving a little red flag, but by actually doing something.

"Recently in some countries we have seen, including New Zealand, considerable activity, demonstrations against the United States imperialists following the bombing of north Viet Nam, and support for the struggle for the people of south Viet Nam and of Southeast Asia against U.S. imperialism. This has been on a fairly wide basis."

It said, "But let us look at this on a world scale. Did the revisionists like these kind of actions? Judging by the speed with which demonstrators outside the U.S. Embassy in Moscow recently were crudely suppressed, the answer is 'No.' In fact, the speed of apologizing to the U.S. imperialists was almost like greased lightning.

"This raises the question of what is the basic cause of the modern revisionists getting into this position? Is it not that on many questions they have revised Marxism to such a point that on essential aspects of understanding the nature of the contradictions in the world today they are totally astray? Consistently they make it plain that for them they see the contradiction between socialism and imperialism, not just as the major contradiction but as the only one of any importance. They merely give lip-service to other contradictions in our world."

The article pointed out, "**They fail to see or deliberately ignore the primary importance from a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist approach of the contradiction between imperialism and the oppressed people of the colonial world and the newly liberated areas at this stage of history. They ignore the fact that today, in 1965, it is the merging of the contradictions between the imperialists and the old colonial world — the oppressed people of Asia, Africa and Latin America — that is the storm-centre of revolutionary struggle against imperialism, and therefore, for Marxist-Leninists both in the socialist countries and outside, the forwarding of this struggle in those areas is the core of successful anti-imperialist struggle. They fail to see that its success is a step nearer to the final defeat of imperialism, its death on a world scale."**

In conclusion, the article said, "We can, only from this, fully understand and see the correct road forward, clearly see that the victory over imperialism in the

present revolutionary storm-centres places on the agenda the possibility of defeat of a then-weakened imperialism in the strongholds of imperialism, the old capitalist world, of which we are part. For us in New

Zealand it would then be an immediate task to advance and put into practical activity our policy, New Zealand's road to socialism."

(Boldface emphases are ours.)

Australian "Vanguard": C.P.S.U. Leaders' Revisionist Intrigues Become Clearer

UNDER the headline "Revisionist Intrigues Become Clearer," *Vanguard*, organ of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), points out in an article in its July issue (Vol. 2, No. 34): the Khrushchov modern revisionists are going further and further down the road of revisionism.

The article says: "Some Australians did not believe Australian Marxist-Leninists when they said that Khrushchov had deserted the cause of socialism and that **Khrushchov revisionism had its social basis in a privileged stratum in the Soviet Union composed of the high-paid technicians, managers, etc.**

"Since those days just a few years ago, many facts have emerged to demonstrate the truth of this.

"It is much clearer now than it was then.

"Facts show that the Soviet revisionists have energetically striven to protect and extend the position of this privileged stratum.

"These people do not want in any way to disturb their peaceful life, nor their positions of wealth, power and privilege.

"They seek to collaborate with U.S. imperialism because they fear that failure to collaborate with U.S. imperialism will lead to war and thus upset their positions of wealth and privilege.

"This reasoning is extended into direct U.S.-Soviet collaboration to dominate the world.

"If there is this collaboration, so these revisionists reason, then there will be no disturbance of the 'peace' and thus again their positions of power and privilege and wealth protected.

"In practice this works out by the Soviet revisionists commanding their followers in the capitalist countries to follow Soviet revisionist policy.

"They have gone to extraordinary lengths in the Communist Parties in the capitalist countries to ensure that these Parties will not lead the masses to disturb the status quo in those countries and will be obedient to the Soviet revisionists.

"This reasoning goes that if the Communist Parties lead and influence the workers and toiling people to

struggle against the capitalist social system it may set off a world war.

"All sorts of 'theories' are advanced to fit this line. Peaceful parliamentary transition to socialism gives the U.S. imperialists a guarantee in advance that there will be no challenge to capitalism.

"The line that so great is the example of socialism in the Soviet Union that the workers in the capitalist countries will turn to socialism is another such guarantee.

"Peaceful coexistence is the theory which tries to guarantee no struggle against U.S. imperialism."

The article points out that **"the Soviet revisionists are going further and further down the road of revisionism."**

It continues, **"Reports from the Soviet Union reveal increasing licence for capitalism and capitalist ideas.**

"Along with capitalism is widespread corruption, embezzlement, degeneration of the younger generation. More and more, capital punishment is resorted to, to suppress this—a vain and futile method when the very basis for the crimes are the social forces released by revisionism.

"The profit motive and private production: abandonment of centralized planning: all this reveals the restoration of capitalism.

"It is crowned by the reception given to Tito and the honour heaped upon him."

The article points out that the Soviet revisionists have in fact repudiated the 1960 Moscow Statement which condemns Yugoslav revisionism.

The article says: "Marxist-Leninists, and those with the interests of socialism genuinely at heart, can see more clearly than ever the real role of revisionism in the service of imperialism.

"Lenin long ago pointed out that Marxism-Leninism is strengthened by purging its ranks of opportunists."

"There is no doubt Marxism-Leninism will triumph throughout the world including in the Soviet Union," the article concludes.

(Boldface emphases are ours.)

How We Found a Way to Grow Crops In Saline Soil

by WANG SHOU-CHUN*

THE story of how we — our scientific research group, together with local cadres and peasants — got good crops of cotton and wheat from poor saline soil is an instructive one. Success came only after several years of groping and study. It involved not only the techniques we jointly discovered, but a new method of research — in which the scientist goes to the countryside and does his research with the peasants in close association with practical farming.

Something About Myself

I received my college education and began work as a soil scientist in old China. In pre-liberation years I did some research on the problem of raising crops in saline soil, but our work was little connected with practical farming in the saline districts. This was by no means an exceptional case. The whole set-up under the Kuomintang militated against close ties between intellectuals and peasants. I studied the scientific periodicals, made experiments and tests, drew up diagrams and tables and wrote papers for the academic journals, but because of the divorce of our work, research and life from the farms, there was little to show for it in better yields.

The victory of the people's revolution provided favourable conditions for the growth of science and technology, but our old ways of thinking hindered our work for some time. When the Communist Party called on us scientists to link our work with practice and make our studies serve production, I went several times to the villages. The aim was to study the peasants' experience in reclaiming saline soil. But I thought that I knew much more than they did in this line and failed to see the importance of getting their ideas. So I chatted with them, gave them advice, took down some notes and wrote up my report. This was of little help either to scientific research or to them.

Later on, with a better understanding of the Communist Party's policies, I began to grasp the essential importance of agricultural scientists going deep among

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the peasants, linking theory with practice, studying and scientifically summing up the peasants' experience. In the spring of 1961, I and several colleagues left our city laboratory for a long stay in the saline soil districts of north Honan. We established a rural research base in the Licun brigade of the Hongmen People's Commune, Hsinhsiang County, and here we carried on our work.

The Party teaches that "only if you are a pupil of the masses can you educate them." We took this saying as our motto. We also pledged ourselves to carry out "the mass line."* All this signified a revolutionary change in our way of work and scientific research. But these are not easy principles to put into practice. Even when we had lived in the villages for several weeks, I was still doubtful what we could get from the peasants' experience.

The soil in the Hongmen area contains such a large quantity of salts, much of it sulphate-chloride, that in the spring the surface of the land is covered with a film of white, like frost. Cotton and wheat plants grew so sparsely on some fields that they could be easily counted. At the start, though troubled by this, we were still complacent and had full confidence in our book knowledge. We thought we could solve the problem and give this area bumper crops if only the peasants would do as we said. So we quickly listed a set of proposals and explained to the peasants the scientific principles involved. These called for, among other things, the building of deep drainage ditches to lower the underground water table to a depth at which it could not affect the crops and the application of more organic fertilizer. The peasants, however, showed little interest in our plan. Failing to understand that how impractical these measures were under existing local

*The mass line, shortly, means following the principle of "from the masses and to the masses." This means: take the ideas of the masses (scattered and unsystematic ideas) and concentrate them (through study turn them into concentrated and systematic ideas), then go to the masses and propagate and explain these ideas until the masses embrace them as their own, hold fast to them and translate them into action, and test the correctness of these ideas in such action of the masses. Then this process is repeated over and over again, with the ideas becoming more correct, more vital and richer each time.

circumstances, we put this rejection down to their "conservatism."

Shedding Our Airs

Yet this setback brought us up sharp. We were forced to think again and ponder why the peasants would not accept our plan. Chairman Mao Tse-tung's *Preface and Postscript to "Rural Surveys"* gave us some valuable hints. He writes there: "One certainly cannot make an investigation, or do it well, without zeal, without a determination to direct one's eyes downward, without a thirst for knowledge, and without shedding the ugly mantle of pretentiousness and becoming a willing pupil. It has to be understood that the masses are the real heroes, while we ourselves are often childish and ignorant, and unless this point is understood even the most rudimentary knowledge cannot be acquired."

We set out to change our ways of doing things and, for a start, utterly drop our intellectuals' airs. In order to get close contact with the peasants, we not only lived and ate together with them, but took a bigger part in the farm and other activities of the production teams. We learnt to speak their dialect and so got to discussing farm problems intimately with them. We sought out teachers among the veteran peasants. We found many good friends among them and consequently learnt many things from them that we could not learn from books.

In this way we soon understood the flaws in our original scheme. An immense amount of manpower would be needed to dig deep ditches and drain off the waters. There was also the difficulty to find suitable outlets for drainage. Furthermore the brigade as yet bred few pigs and other animals and so had little organic fertilizer. We realized that under the circumstances, what we needed to do was to find practical and effective ways of reclaiming saline soil that the brigade could use immediately.

A number of old peasants pointed out to us that the crux of the matter was getting seedlings to take root in the saline soil and to keep a full stand of plants. When they succeeded in doing that, there was usually a good chance of raising big crops. We all concentrated our thoughts and efforts on the solution of this key problem.

Our long-term stay in the brigade gave us ample time and opportunity to investigate, study and experiment. We ran our experimental plots together with the peasants and learnt a great deal from them about the characteristics of the saline soil and crop cultivation at Hongmen.

We noticed that even in areas of heavy salinity some farmers still managed to raise good crops on small plots. With their help, we made a detailed study of their methods and worked out a set of measures to get good crops in saline soil. What we learnt could hardly have been got from books.

For our experimental plot, we picked an area of heavily salinated soil which for three years running had

not grown crops. We sowed cotton three times on it but the results were extremely poor. We studied the reasons for these failures together with our peasant colleagues, got to know the "temper" of the soil and then tried again using our new methods. We were finally successful. Our cotton seedlings came up evenly and sturdily.

What We Discovered

We presented a paper at the 1964 Peking Scientific Symposium about reclaiming saline soils in north Honan and the full scientific account of the methods used can be found there. Here is just a brief account of some of our findings.

We learnt that the salinity of the soil in Honan is not evenly distributed. It also shows great seasonal fluctuations. The actual degree of salt concentration at a particular time and place depends on the weather, the relief of the area, the soil texture and, of course, what the farmer does about it. In north Honan there is little rain from March to June and much wind. This is the highest evaporation period in the year, comprising



Upper: The author (centre) inspecting an experimental plot of the Licun brigade

Lower: What a plot of the brigade's saline soil looked before

50 per cent of annual evaporation. It is, therefore, also the period of maximum salt accumulation. At this time, salt makes up as much as 1-3 per cent of the surface of some heavily saline soils. July to September is the rainy season with 50 per cent of annual precipitation. At this time, most of the soluble salts in the plough layer leach downward with the rainwater to the subsoil and the underground water. Salt content in the top soil is lowest at this period.

Experienced peasants know that if the seedlings can be protected from too much salinity during the early growing period, the resulting plants will grow vigorously. Taking all the above-enumerated factors into account, they therefore plough the land immediately after the wheat harvest in June so as to sunbake the furrow slice. This brings the maximum amount of salt to the surface of the dry clumps of earth. At the same time, sunbaking the furrow slice raises the temperature of the soil and this gets more salt leached down into the deep soil when the summer rains come in the next month—July. In the autumn wheat is sown. The soil has been desalinized and the crop has the best chance to grow.

Seasonal fluctuations of salt content are comparatively big in the upper, 0-10 cm. layer, but they are very small in the layer beneath 10 cm. Hence the importance of planting the seeds in furrows in the layer between 10-15 cm. below the surface. Taking advantage of the phenomenon that the salt goes upward in time of resalinization, this measure can greatly lessen damage to the seedlings by saline elements.

To give the seedlings a good chance to grow, it is necessary to take measures both to check the uprising of salts and facilitate leaching so as to reduce the salt content of the soil. On the other hand, it is also necessary to sow the seeds on the soil layer where the fluctuation of salt content is smallest. These are the fundamental principles which the north Honan farmers now apply to utilize the movement of water and salt in the soil and get good seedling stands in saline soil.

In short, together with the local farmers, we made a meticulous examination of soil conditions and related factors—weather, soil texture and so on—affecting the movement of salts, and then in scientific experiments worked out basic guidelines for raising good stands of wheat and cotton seedlings and getting better yields in saline soil.

Besides ploughing right after the summer harvest to sunbake the furrow slice and use the late summer rains for leaching out the salts, other major measures in planting wheat include adequately early sowing, applying more ground manure and early top dressing. Because the temperature of saline soil falls fast in the autumn, early sowing is necessary; it gives the plants a good chance to grow strong enough before the winter sets in so that they can withstand hard conditions in the spring.

In cultivating cotton the main measures include: ploughing right after the autumn harvest to expose the

furrow slice and break the capillary action in the soil to check the continuous uprising of salts; making clods by spring harrowing so as to concentrate the salts on the surface of the clods and reduce salinity in the underneath soil in the spring; and planting in the layer of soil where the salt content is lowest. Sowing has to be delayed as much as necessary because saline soil temperature rises slowly in the spring.

We tried out these methods first on small experimental plots and then gradually expanded them to large demonstration fields. The results were encouraging. Last year, together with the cadres and peasants, we were confident enough of these new measures to recommend them for 3,000 *mu* of cotton in the Hongmen commune. A satisfactory yield of 40 *jin* (ginned cotton) was obtained from every *mu*. One 70-*mu* demonstration field jointly cultivated by the cadres, commune members and our research group got a yield of 100 *jin* per *mu*. Our new set of measures was adopted on a total of 200,000 *mu* of saline soil in Honan that year and average cotton yields were raised by 20 per cent. The measures which we verified on large demonstration wheat fields were also successful. They increased yields from 40 to 100 per cent.

What I Learnt

My years of work in this rural research base have given me a deeper understanding of the importance of scientists going to the countryside and undertaking agricultural scientific studies together with the peasants in the light of practical farming. I learnt a new respect for the rich farming knowledge of the peasants. Much of it is unsystematized, it is true, but it comes from practical farming and is of great scientific value. The task which we must shoulder is to collect, sum up and raise it to a higher level along scientific lines. The study of peasant experience put us on the right track in tackling the saline soils of Honan. It enabled us to devise popular, easily applicable methods such as harrowing to make clods on wet saline soil or harrowing to powder the soil of alkali silt.

I learnt too the value of running experimental plots or demonstration fields with three-way collaboration of leading cadres, scientific and technical workers and the peasant masses. This is an excellent method of pooling efforts and ideas not forgetting, of course, that work in laboratories and experimental farms is also indispensable for the growth of agricultural research and science.

In these years I learnt too quite a lot about how the peasants, particularly the poor and lower-middle peasants, waged heroic struggles against their old oppressors during the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang and today fight dauntlessly against nature to build socialism. Their steadfast spirit is a constant inspiration to me. I have increased my professional knowledge, and what is more important, I have become more deeply conscious politically and firmer in my determination to devote myself wholeheartedly to the cause of socialism.

ROUND THE WORLD

U.S. in S. Viet Nam Swampland

Defeat in the Field

U.S. imperialism is getting a sound thrashing in Viet Nam. Despite Johnson's latest war moves, American troops and their Saigon puppets are being badly mauled in the field and beaten even in their own lair—in Saigon and other U.S.-occupied cities and ports. Neither the American men and materiel now being poured into south Viet Nam nor the stepped-up bombing of the north has been able to reverse this prevailing trend.

The South Viet Nam Liberation Army is waging highly successful mobile warfare. In four major battles in July, it knocked out another five puppet battalions, bringing the number of enemy troops put out of action this year to a grand total of 25 "crack" battalions.

On the plains, the guerrillas are cutting the enemy's lines of communication to pieces. Highways which link Saigon and the outside world are no longer usable. For example, the city is now connected with Dalat only by air. To the north, American troops have not been able to open up the land route to the surrounded strategic plateau town of Pleiku, in spite of "softening up operations" by B-52 bombers based on Guam. Besieged by an aroused and armed people, the American invaders have long lost the initiative and, with their heavily garrisoned aerodromes and depots, have become so many sitting ducks.

The Americans' lot at Da Nang, biggest of all their air bases in south Viet Nam, shows which way the wind is blowing. Guarded by 9,500 U.S. marines and two divisions of puppet troops, it was the target of several assaults earlier this year. As recently as July 1, the air base was attacked and scores of U.S. planes were blown up and 90 American aggressors were killed or wounded.

Last week, the guerrillas struck again, this time against an oil storage depot 10 miles from the air base. In a lightning pre-dawn attack, they quickly overcame the guards with grenades, blasted their way into the depot and blew up the oil tanks with satchel charges of high explosives. As a billow of flame leaped hundreds of feet high, the terrified Americans brought ground and air forces to the scene. The U.S. destroyer *Stoddard* moved up and fired several salvos which missed the guerrillas but killed and wounded several puppet troops. By the time the people's fighters had disappeared into the hills, more than 2 million gallons of aviation and motor fuel had been destroyed and the Da Nang air base was down to one week's supply.

According to Western press reports, no more than 30 men were believed to have been responsible for the attack, although the guards numbered 150. Numbers do not necessarily count—especially in an unjust war.

Harriman at Work

Peace Fraud Hammered Out

He who pays the piper calls the tune. Since the master in the White House is sorely in need of a "peace" song in south Viet Nam, who else but Tito and Shastri should join in the noisy chorus to deceive the world with another refurbished version of the bankrupt "unconditional discussions" swindle.

The killers in Washington need a breathing space to recover from the blows delivered by the people's forces in Viet Nam. They want to lay down a smokescreen to cover up their unpopular schemes to enlarge the war and, if possible, have a device to hamstring the south Vietnamese patriotic struggle and legalize American occupation. To enroll salesmen for his shopworn mer-

chandise, Johnson last month sent his roving ambassador Averell Harriman trotting round the globe.

After acquainting himself with Soviet views on the situation in Viet Nam during his July mission to Moscow, Harriman turned up in Belgrade from July 26 to August 1, just at the time Shastri was in town. Although Harriman and the Indian Prime Minister talked separately with Tito, it was obvious that the trio were plotting in unison. The final product was the hammering out of the Yugoslav-Indian joint communique (for comment see p. 11).

The day after Shastri went home, Harriman left for London where he conferred with Prime Minister Wilson and other British leaders. He expressed particular appreciation for the "peace attempts" of the Wilson government and said he looked forward to more such efforts.

Back home, the American diplomat laid special emphasis on his impression that the Soviet leaders wanted a "peaceful settlement" of the Vietnamese problem. They were not really interested in Viet Nam, he said, but they would like to see it settled so that "we could get on to what they consider more important matters."



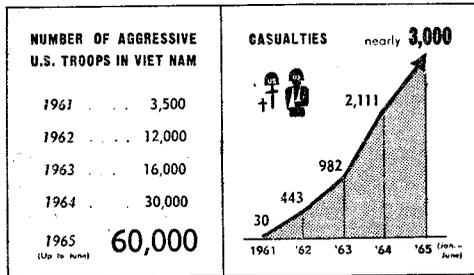
From "New York Herald Tribune"

Facts on File

South Viet Nam: Graveyard For Aggressors

The more U.S. troops sent to south Viet Nam, the more American dead and wounded there are. The accompanying chart shows how the U.S. casualty list is growing.

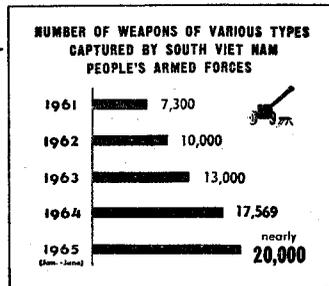
This trend continued in July when there were 79,500 U.S. troops in south Viet Nam. However, faced with mounting losses,



Johnson on July 28 announced that the number would be increased to 125,000.

Busy "Quarter-Master"

Washington is a self-appointed "quarter-master" in south Viet Nam. As the chart reveals, the huge amount of arms and munitions sent by the United States is resupplying in more weapons for the people's armed forces with which to punish the aggressors.



Ripe for the Plucking

The United States is building more and more air bases in south Viet Nam. From 6 military airfields in July 1954, there were 57 at the end of 1960, 87 at the end of 1961, 96 by May 1962, and by May this year they reached a total of 170.

These airfields, waiting to be attacked, are ripe for the plucking. The more there are, the more targets there are for the south Vietnamese people's armed forces. The table below shows the trend of events.

	Number of attacks on airfields	Result
1963	2	50 helicopters and several reconnaissance planes destroyed or damaged.
1964	5	73 aircraft destroyed or damaged. 378 U.S. invaders killed or wounded.
1965 (up to July 18)	10	307 aircraft destroyed or damaged. 1,023 U.S. invaders killed or wounded (not including July 18 losses at Bien Hoa).

Inside the U.S.A.

Opposition at Home

Johnson's "peace initiative" is not only intended to fool the world. It is also a propaganda device to thrust aside the growing condemnation of the dirty war by the American people at home. But as recent developments show, the protest movement in the United States is picking up momentum.

The day after Johnson's decision to escalate the Vietnamese war and increase the draft calls, 400 New Yorkers marched outside the army-air force recruiting centre on lower Broadway. A dozen youths, applauded by fellow demonstrators, burnt their draft cards.

In Washington on August 9, more than 1,000 marchers braved police attacks to hold a protest meeting on Capitol Hill to demand "peace with the people of Viet Nam." On August 6, 600 Americans arrived from all parts of the country to demonstrate before the White House. They staged a sit-down strike when Johnson refused to meet their delegation. Pamphlets urging support for the South Viet Nam National Liberation Front were distributed and buttons for this cause were sold. For several days, the White House was besieged

by round-the-clock sit-in demonstrations.

In Berkeley, California, young men and women sat on the rails to block passage to a troop train bound for a Pacific port. They were against the sending of troops to south Viet Nam.

In Bloomington, Indiana, more than 100 students and professors paraded downtown with placards reading "Stop slaughtering the Vietnamese people." They urged draft-age students to refuse to serve if called into the armed services. These demonstrations are a new development and stem from the public "teach-ins" in which university professors and students joined in criticism of the Johnson Administration's Viet Nam policy.

Many American people undoubtedly are still unclear as to the actual situation in Viet Nam. But with Johnson's "escalation" holding out still greater disaster for the American people — inevitably more young Americans will be sent off to die and the heavy tax burden to cover boosted war expenditures, which is weighing on the public, will grow heavier — the struggle against the Johnson Administration will take on still greater proportions.

A nation which oppresses other nations cannot itself be free. Washington's imperialist policy is aimed at perpetuating the rule of the world's most reactionary, decadent and predatory monopoly capital class. It is directed against the people abroad just as it is against the working people at home. More and more, Washington's war in Viet Nam is making this clear to an increasing number of Americans.

Pakistan vs. U.S.

Masters Not Wanted

Pakistan is one more Asian country where the U.S. policy of diktat has aroused the justified anger of a nation which treasures its independence.

Pakistan wants friendship with its neighbours and Afro-Asian solidarity. It wants to pursue an independent foreign policy and develop an independent economy. But to Johnson & Co., who can only put up with pawns, such aspirations are pure anathema. Hence Washington's growing crude pressure to bring Pakistan into line.

The Johnson Administration's first step was to abruptly suspend "aid," pending talks on "other matters." Then, by means of its local U.S. Information Service, it conducted an

"opinion poll" of Pakistanis on their country's foreign policy. This was meant to bluntly tell the Pakistan Government and people which way they should go.

This unabashed interference, however, was too much for any independent country. The "poll" was banned. A protest movement against Yankee intervention is sweeping the country. Almost to a man, government ministers, political leaders, workers, students and businessmen have come out with statements condemning U.S. high-handedness. In one city after another, there have been mass demonstrations against Washington's use of suspension of "aid" as means of political blackmail. President Ayub Khan, speaking for the nation, has declared that Pakistan's security and independence are of the utmost importance and his people will develop their national economy by their own efforts. "While countries strive for freedom in order to develop," he pointed out, "they will not seek development at the cost of freedom."

Pakistan has uttered a thunderous No to the would-be U.S. overlords who dream that they can throw their weight around by dint of their arsenal of greenbacks and atom bombs. The reply of the people of Pakistan is evident in their slogans: "We want friends, not masters!" "We want independence, not slavery!"

The Fight Against Revisionism

Clashes at the W.F.T.U.

Serious differences cropped up at the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions meeting in Prague (July 13-17). Discussing such important questions as preparations for the 6th World Trade Union Congress scheduled in October and solidarity with the Vietnamese people fighting against U.S. imperialism, the meeting underlined the presence of two diametrically opposed lines in the world trade union movement and exposed the revisionists who prattled about "unity" and "anti-imperialism" as nothing but

dyed-in-the-wool capitulationists and splitters.

The Chinese delegation pointed out at the meeting that the present fundamental task of the international trade union movement was to persevere in the struggle and organize the broadest united front against U.S. imperialism. Trade unionists must make it their primary internationalist duty to support the national-liberation struggle in Asia, Africa and Latin America, particularly to organize campaigns to back up the Vietnamese people in their fight against American aggression. Trade unions in the developed capitalist countries faced the task of fighting monopoly capital, winning and safeguarding democratic rights, combating the fascist danger and striving for better living and working conditions for the workers.

To unite the workers of the world to carry out these tasks, the Chinese delegation held that it was necessary 1) to observe democracy in the W.F.T.U., follow the principle of consultation on an equal footing among its member organizations and oppose the manipulation and monopoly by a big trade union organization; 2) to respect the independence of the member organizations and refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of the trade unions in different countries; 3) to ensure free discussion of differing views, seek unanimity through consultation and oppose the use of a voting machine and; 4) to practise genuine collective leadership in all W.F.T.U. bodies.

The Vietnamese, Korean, Indonesian and Japanese delegates put forward various constructive proposals with regard to the activities of the W.F.T.U. and expressed opposition to making "peaceful coexistence" its general line. Quite a number of delegates from Latin American and other countries emphasized the need for the W.F.T.U. to support all forms of anti-imperialist struggle of the people in various countries.

The Soviet delegates and their followers, while professing their opposition to U.S. imperialism and support for national independence, insisted that the outlines of the report to the

6th World Trade Union Congress should follow the line formulated at the 13th Meeting of the W.F.T.U. General Council, the main contents of which ran counter to the resolution of the 5th World Trade Union Congress. The line of the 13th meeting opposed waging a tit-for-tat struggle against imperialism, preached "peaceful coexistence" with imperialism and lauded the tripartite nuclear test ban treaty.

The Soviet delegates and their followers, while talking tongue in cheek about "reinforcing the unity in the W.F.T.U.," stubbornly opposed inviting the Japanese member organization to send its delegates to the 6th World Trade Union Congress. They even allowed a trade union organization in Ceylon which was not yet a member of the W.F.T.U. to occupy the seat of the Ceylonese trade union organization in the leadership of the W.F.T.U., while barring the delegate of that member organization in Ceylon. They talked loudly about "profound democracy," but actually announced the "approval" of the outlines of the report to the 6th Congress without even voting. The Chinese delegation's proposal to appoint the delegate of south Viet Nam or Venezuela to report on the national-liberation movement at the 6th Congress was rejected without voting.

On the Viet Nam question, the modern revisionists used every possible means to oppose the issuance of a call to the workers in all countries to support the Vietnamese people by sending them arms or volunteers, or organizing campaigns to boycott U.S. imperialism. They alleged that the W.F.T.U. "can do nothing" in this respect and that no one should press the W.F.T.U. to do what was beyond its power. The executive chairman of the meeting even abused his powers and attacked the Chinese trade union organization vehemently and distorted its stand on the question. When they saw that their disgraceful behaviour had met with disapproval among the Vietnamese and other delegates, they had to beat a hasty retreat and declared that "if some member organizations find it within their power to collect money to buy arms and organize boycotts

to support the Vietnamese people, they may do so."

From what took place at the Prague session, it is clear that the mod-

ern revisionists now in control of the W.F.T.U. Executive Committee are bent on plunging deeper into the capitulationist morass. If the 6th

World Trade Union Congress is convened according to their design, it can only be expected that it will be a congress to deepen the split.

Pen Probes

An Ambassadorial Quiz

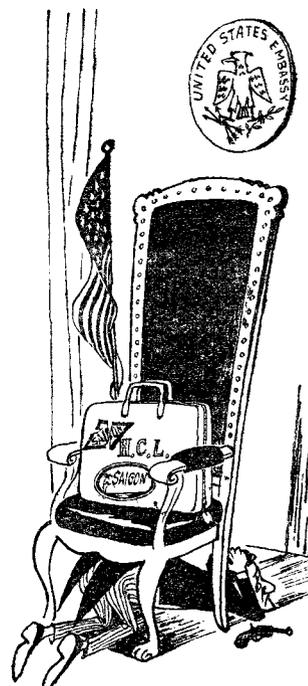
WHEN a man applies for a job in the U.S. State Department, reports *Time* magazine (June 18), he faces a barrage of 566 questions in the form of statements to which he must reply either "true" or "false." Well, Henry Cabot Lodge is returning to occupied Saigon as American "ambassador" so it might be as well to put him to the test. Past, present or future, Lodge has much to answer for in Viet Nam.

The questionnaire statements are exactly as listed by *Time* from the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, the test most widely used for screening would-be Washington employees. The answers by Mr. Lodge are as they would be if he spoke the truth and nothing but the truth.

- Q. Evil spirits possess me at times.
- A. True. Drunk or sober, I like to push those Saigon puppets around and gloat on the effects of bombing, gassing, etc., against those Vietnamese who won't be pushed around.
- Q. I have had very peculiar and strange experiences.
- A. True. There was that time I first met the co-author of *The Ugly American*. Sheer coincidence of course. Nothing to do with me. But every time I hear that name I look in the mirror and think about having some plastic surgery done.
- Q. I have never seen a vision.
- A. False. I can still see McNamara and Taylor shooting their mouths off about how American soldiers would be able to be out of Viet Nam by the end of 1965.
- Q. I feel uneasy indoors.
- A. True. On my last ambassadorial stint I always kept a .38 Smith & Wesson revolver in my desk, and I strapped it on when I went out.
- Q. I am bothered by people outside, on streetcars, in stores, etc.
- A. True. A bomb may go off under me at any time. In July 1964, when I visited the Saigon waterfront to observe the damage to the aircraft ferry *Card*, which had been blown up by the Communists, someone tossed a grenade into the street just after I left.
- Q. Several times a week I feel as if something dreadful is going to happen.
- A. True. Ugh! A coup once in a while is O.K., and I started them. But our coup-happy Saigon friends have been throwing one another out so fast it

makes even me dizzy. Also, I can't help thinking about a new blow-up at our Embassy with me in the office. Max was lucky last time, he wasn't in—and Alexis had a narrow escape. But my big dread is a Dien Bien Phu type blow-up even though we keep telling ourselves we're smarter than the French, thanks to our bases along the sea coast. But those Viet Cong are pretty tricky and they made a bit of a shambles at Da Nang although that marine general Lewis Walt swore it was impregnable.

- Q. I practically never blush.
- A. True. Even when someone like Senator Morse accuses me of participating in drawing up the blueprint for "America's outlaw war in south Viet Nam."
- Q. Sometimes I feel as if I must injure myself or someone else.
- A. False and true. I always had a bodyguard when I was in Saigon. As to the latter part of the question, I just had to get rid of the Diem brothers back in 1963.
- Q. I dream frequently about things that are best kept to myself.
- A. True. If I really blurted out my recurrent nightmare about the enormous defeat the U.S. faces in Viet Nam I'd never get the job.
- Q. I am fascinated by fire.
- A. True. I can still see those Buddhist monks who burned themselves alive in Saigon. And then there is all that napalm that the air force uses on men, women and children.
- Q. I sometimes feel that I am about to go to pieces.
- A. False. I've gone to pieces already. And I'm not the only American who's been in Viet Nam who's had this happen. Besides, as LBJ has promised, there will be more casualties and they won't all be in one piece.



"I feel uneasy indoors."

ACROSS THE LAND

General Elections in Tibet

TIBET is holding general elections. Voters have already gone to the polls in nearly all townships (basic units of state power). Elections at the county level have begun. This is the second general election to be held in the Tibet region. The first was held at the end of 1962, three years after the abolition of serfdom there.

General elections in New China are always a festive occasion when people dress themselves in their holiday best. In Tibet, particularly, where the people can still vividly, painfully

remember the lash of the serf-owner, election day is indeed a red-letter day. At many polling places, Chairman Mao's portrait was hung up and garlanded with snow-white *hata*, ceremonial scarves. The Tibetan valleys echoed with music and singing as voters in their colourful national dress went with banners and drums to vote.

Most of those elected as deputies to the people's congresses in all townships this year are freed serfs and slaves. In the Ari area, more than 93 per cent of those eligible to vote turned out to elect 1,300 people's deputies to the township people's congresses — 1,100 of whom are emancipated serfs and slaves who, they know, will devote themselves wholeheartedly to the interests of the majority of the population — the formerly exploited mass of serfs, slaves and other working people.

Deputies elected by the township electorate form the township people's congresses. They in turn elect people's governments at the township level and also deputies to the county people's congresses who elect county people's governments.

already been accepted for consideration or use by government departments, factories or mines.

They include original designs for complete sets of factory equipment, precision instruments, diesel locomotives, large reservoirs, blueprints for oilfields and mines and methods of making new types of high-strength alloy steels. Many designs were made specifically for certain major construction projects, for the development of new industrial products and

for important scientific research projects figuring in state plans.

Some designs embody the most up-to-date technological developments. A general purpose electronic digital computer and transistorized TV equipment are among the 150 designs and research projects completed by 2,000 students of Tsinghua University.

Faculty members agree that this year's designs are the best since 1958, the year graduating students began concentrating on real problems for their diploma work.

A diploma design generally takes six months of an engineering student's last year in college. In that time he works side by side with the workers in a factory, mine or on a construction site. Work in such an environment helps heighten his sense of responsibility and foster in him the spirit of wholehearted service to the working people. He also develops a keener understanding of the practical value of his studies and a strict and practical scientific approach to the task in hand — the collecting of first-hand material for his diploma design. This year's good diploma results testify to the correctness of the Chinese Communist Party's directive that education must be integrated with productive labour.

China's First Advanced Electron Microscope

OUR first large electron microscope with a magnification of 200,000 times has been made in Shanghai. It has a resolving power of seven Angstrom units, that is, it can give a clear definition of two points seven hundred-millionths of a centimetre apart.

The new electron microscope was designed and built by the concerted efforts of Chinese scientists, technicians and workers, and made entirely of Chinese materials. So far, only a few technologically advanced countries have made microscopes of this type and performance.

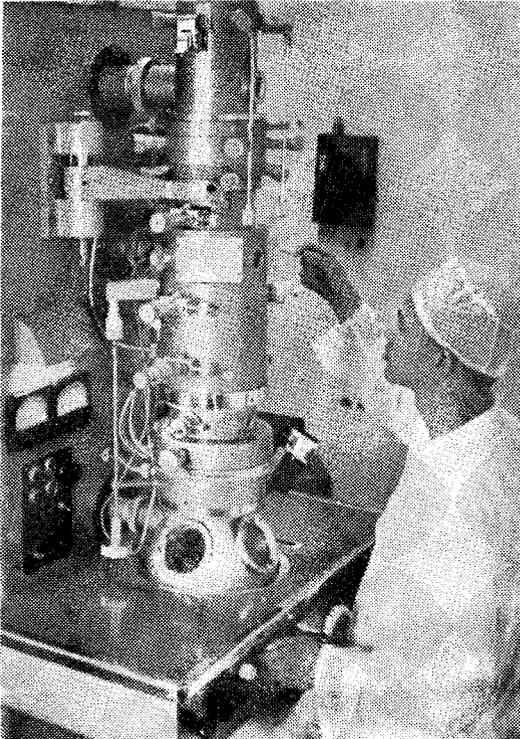
Experts, professors and engineers at a recent national conference expressed great satisfaction with the new instrument developed by the



Voters in the Chamdo area, Tibet

Practical Diploma Designs From Engineering Graduates

MORE than 12,000 engineering students graduated from Peking's 17 engineering institutes this summer. Nearly 11,000 of them went down to the mines and factories to work on their diploma designs. (The rest were engaged in laboratory research.) All these diploma designs are of immediate practical value. Many are important; most have



Shanghai's latest electron microscope

Shanghai Electron Optics Research Institute. The institute first undertook to make electron microscopes in 1959 and turned out its first one with a resolution of 30 Angstroms after three years. This was followed in two years by one with a magnification of 200,000 \times and a resolution better than 20 Angstroms. Its latest achievement took eight months to make. Of the 15 papers summing up experience in making it, seven were submitted by workers.

A decade and a half ago, China had to import even the most ordinary optical microscopes. Today, besides these advanced electron microscopes the country is producing tool, metallographic, clinical, biological, infrared and other microscopes.

New Analogue Computer

AN electronic analogue computer which solves 24-order differential equations and other complicated problems has been made by the Tientsin Electronic Instruments Works.

This medium-sized, high-speed computer, the first made in China, can rattle off in seconds and minutes the answers to the complicated cal-

culations that arise in the designing and analysis of automatic control systems. After passing exhaustive tests with flying colours, it has been certificated as a prototype for production.

Seven years ago, the Tientsin works was still just a small group of associated handicraft co-ops and workshops turning out loudspeakers, and electric home appliances when it was decided that it should make new products urgently needed for socialist construction. Technical study courses were immediately organized. Veteran workers learnt higher maths and electronics and several hundred middle school graduates were taken on for part-time work, part-time study. Industrial research began and rapidly advanced to tackle in-

creasingly complex problems. Old machines were converted to new needs and new equipment was made by staff and workers themselves. Four types of small electronic analogue computers were made before the medium-sized one was attempted. This took 17 months to produce and most of those who took part in the designing and making of it were young technicians or part-time work, part-time study apprentices of the plant.

Better Seeds for Better Harvests

WIDER use of better seed strains is part of China's drive for high and stable farm yields. In the past decade more than a thousand new varieties of rice, wheat, cotton and other crops have been developed.

This year, 13.3 million hectares more than last year were planted to good strains of the six main grain crops — rice, wheat, maize, kaoliang (sorghum), millet and soyabean. These newly evolved or rejuvenated strains have replaced old strains on half of the total area sown to these crops. Hundreds of these in extensive use increase yields from 10 to 20 per cent. Many were developed

by or with the help of veteran farmers.

"Neihsiang-5" and "Neihsiang-36" are currently the two best winter wheat strains. They produced the highest yields in the good wheat harvest of this summer. Both were bred by Kung Wen-sheng, a 53-year-old Honan peasant. In Neihsiang County, Honan Province, where they were raised, their yields topped other strains by 40 per cent. Introduced to Shensi Province, "Neihsiang-5," planted on 660 hectares, gave 20 per cent more than local varieties. The two strains are now being sown in 26 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

A number of formerly good, but degenerated varieties have been regenerated. One of these is a short-stalk, early rice that stands up well to typhoons and heavy rains in the southeastern coastal areas, and gives a 10 to 30 per cent increase in yields over the strain previously sown there.

Seed selection is practised on a wide scale in all the main agricultural areas of the country. Most have initiated steps to breed, supply and popularize improved strains. Production brigades of the people's communes select seed and many run special fields to grow various kinds of seeds for selection by plant, ear or pod. There are 1,700 state-owned seed breeding and demonstration farms, and 90 per cent of the counties have set up seed supply centres. Over 150,000 trained personnel are engaged in growing and popularizing improved seeds.

BRIEFS

China's biggest steel centre of Anshan cut production costs by nearly 10 per cent in the first half of this year compared with the same period of last year. This achievement resulted from adoption of 4,700 proposals put forward by workers and staff to improve technology and organization.

* * *

A Hangchow radio factory has manufactured transistor equipment which can be used to relay simultaneous translations in eight languages through 500 individual ear-phones.

SPORTS

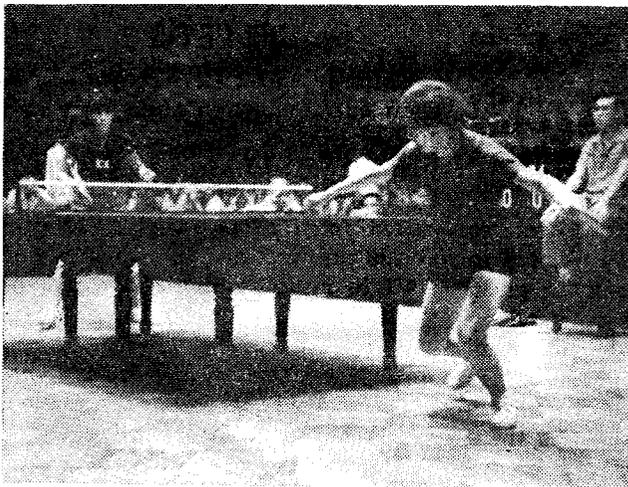
1965 Peking International Table Tennis Tournament

Friendship was the key word at the 1965 Peking International Table Tennis Invitation Tournament which took place from August 1 to 9 at the Workers' Gymnasium. During the eight days before competitions started, except for members of the Pakistan and Nepalese teams who arrived just in time for the tournament, the players from eight other participating countries—Cambodia, Ceylon, Indonesia, Japan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Syria, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and China—met in practice sessions with one another, a unique feature in this year's tournament.

Team leaders and players of the various countries all agreed that these training sessions not only helped improve the players' game, but also helped enhance friendship among them. Satiko Morisawa, the mainstay of the Japanese women's team, said that she had learnt much from joint practice with China's Li Homan and that this had contributed to her victory over Li.

Team Events

Hard-fought contests, high spirits and fine performances by young, up-and-coming players spotlighted the men's and women's team events which were run off from August 1 to 4. China won both team titles



Li Li (right) about to return a smash in the women's singles final against Satiko Morisawa

after defeating Korea in the men's final and Japan in the women's. The Korean men's team, which placed second, played splendidly in defeating Japan and prevented Japan from reaching the final in this event in an international tournament for the first time since 1952. Fourth in this event was Cambodia, followed by Viet Nam, Pakistan, Indonesia, Ceylon, Syria and Nepal in that order.

Though Japan lost to China in the women's team event, the final was so vigorously contested that it could have gone either way. The Vietnamese women turned in a remarkable performance to take third place from the strong Korean team. Indonesia, Cambodia and Ceylon took fifth to seventh places.

An indication of the universal stress on youth by all participating countries was the fact that the majority of players fielded in the team events were under 20, and several were only 15 or 16. Although some were appearing in large-scale international competition for the first time, these youngsters showed a dogged determination and eagerness to learn.

Illustrating the fighting spirit of the newcomers was the Korean men's victory over Japan in a grueling contest. In the best five out of nine games, the match was tied at 4-all when Moon Tai Hwang, a newcomer on the Korean team, fought it out with the more experienced Japanese player Nobuhiko Hasegawa. Despite two earlier setbacks in the team play with Japan, Moon made a great come-back as he out-smashed his opponent to win the match for his team.

Another of the best team contests was between the women's teams of



Players visit the Great Wall

Viet Nam and Korea. Viet Nam's 16-year-old Nguyen Thi Mai and 18-year-old Vu Thu Nga had dropped the first two singles and defeat stared them in the face. However, the Vietnamese girls refused to be discouraged. They fought back hard and emerged victors in the doubles and then in the following two singles matches to win the match and third place in the overall standings.

Individual Events

The night of the finals for the five individual events found Chinese players pitted against Japanese players in the men's and women's singles and in the women's and the mixed doubles. The men's doubles final was an all-Chinese affair.

China's Chou Lan-sun, a semi-finalist at this year's World Championships, defeated Japan's Hajime Kagimoto 3:0 in a fast-attacking game which lasted only 16 minutes. Chou had defeated Ali El Krad of Syria, Nobuhiko Hasegawa of Japan, Nguyen Ngoc Phan of Viet Nam and Yu Yi-tse of China all by the identical scores of 3:0 in fighting his way to the men's singles title. To get to the final Kagimoto, too, had won his matches against Lima Teck Khuon of Cambodia, Achmad Djaya of Indo-

nesia, Jung Ryang Woong of Korea and Yang Chhor Nam of Cambodia by scores of 3:0.

In the women's singles final, China's 18-year-old Li Li, also a semi-finalist at the last World Championships, defeated Satiko Morisawa of Japan, who finished fourth in the women's singles at the 1964 Japanese National Championships and has a victory over world champion Naoko Fukazu to her credit. It was a nip and tuck five-game match. The decisive fifth game saw the score tied at 20-all before a quick smash by Li to Morisawa's backhand turned the score 21:20 in her favour. Then, in trying to kill a service, the Japanese girl hit the ball into the net to end this breath-taking duel.

The men's doubles saw Chou Lan-sun and Wang Chia-sheng defeat their compatriots Yu Yi-tse and Lu Chu-fang 3:1. A well-co-ordinated Chinese pair, Li Ho-nan and Li Li, won the women's doubles from Japan's Satiko Morisawa and Etsuko Kashiai 3:1.

The mixed doubles final was another action-packed match which kept the spectators on the edge of their seats, China's Lu Chu-fang and his partner Liu Ya-chin played a tactical game to defeat Japan's Nobuhiko Hasegawa and Toku Masuyama 3:2. In the earlier stages of the tournament, the Japanese duo, each an advocate of the handshake grip, had downed two Chinese pairs, including the Chou Lan-sun-Li Li combination.

When the final match ended, the 15,000 spectators packing the gymnasium rose to their feet as the lights were turned on full force and the band struck up for the prize-awarding ceremony. Enthusiastic applause greeted all the prize winners and it rose to a roar for Cambodia's Yang Chhor Nam who had tied for third with China's Yu Yi-tse in the men's singles. Equally tumultuous was the response for Indonesia's 14-year-old Ambar Lestari Maladi and her partner, China's up-and-coming Hu Yulan, who tied for third in the women's doubles after defeating the strong Japanese women's doubles pair of Toku Masuyama and Yoshie Sakamoto, and Korea's Kim Bang Ja and Yoon Kang Ja to reach the semi-

finals. The applause reached its height when Ha Tuyet Lan of Viet Nam was given a prize for coming in runner-up in the women's consolation singles as the spectators showed their appreciation for this representative of the heroic people of Viet Nam.

The 1966 Peking tournament will take place in the Chinese capital in August-September. This was decided at a meeting of the Liaison Committee of the Peking International Table Tennis Invitation Tournament of the Asian Region which was attended by the leaders of delegations or delegates from the 10 participating countries in this year's play.

AMATEUR ART

In the Yangtse Gorges

If you hear the sounds of music and singing as you go through the Yangtse gorges between Chungking and Ichang, as like as not it will be from a performance by amateur artists among the Yangtse River navigational authority workers. These are the men and women whose workaday task is to make sailing on the river safe by day or night throughout the year. They are buoy tenders, signalmen, winch operators, maintenance workers and others on the upper Yangtse in Szechuan and Hupeh Provinces. Their audiences are their fellow-workers.

The first group was formed in April 1964. Now five such groups ensure that workers stationed along this 660-kilometre stretch of river get regular entertainment where they work. It is all very much a mutual help effort. When the members of these groups go on their performance tours, other workers gladly fill in for them.

These enthusiasts swing into their show with the same verve whether the audience is a subsection of eight or a single buoy tender. They are ready to perform anywhere — on a sandbank, a ledge of cliff or the cramped confines of a signal station on a rock. In this they are like the famed Ulanmuchi troupes* of Inner Mongolia, whose slogan is to bring

their revolutionary art to the working people wherever they are.

Their instruments and props are few and simple — a couple of two-stringed *erh-hu*, a drum, clappers, a flute or two and some home-made costumes. They rely mainly on themselves, spending as little as possible to give as much entertainment to as many as possible.

In a two and a half hour performance they can put on a score of sparkling items — revolutionary songs, skits and plays, folk ballads and modern music picked from a repertoire of several hundred items mostly composed by themselves. The themes are topical: about working-class heroes, about their work of guiding the ships safely through the gorges, about the policies of the Chinese Communist Party and, more often than not, an item or two about recent happenings on the river. They bring the news of the day to workers at lonely stations and tell in song and dance of new socialist achievements.

Performers and audience alike draw practical lessons from the content of these shows. Said Lin Yung-ken, who runs a motor launch: "At first, I couldn't sing about labour models with an easy conscience because I kept thinking about the state of my own boat. That's over now. I keep my boat in real tip-top order." As a matter of fact, his launch is now one of the best cared for on the river and Lin himself is being held up as an example for others to emulate.

The groups inspire others to become creators and performers as well as spectators. They are arousing widespread interest in cultural activities among the workers in the Yangtse gorges.

The spirit that moves them to sing and dance for others' pleasure is not something that begins and ends with their performances. If a show is for someone on duty high on the cliffs above the river, they will carry a handy bucket of water up with them. On their rounds, when they are not performing, they will spend the time helping their audience to collect firewood or do other chores.

* See *Peking Review*, 1965, No. 7, p.30.

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