

# PEKING REVIEW

7

February 12, 1965

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## China Is Well Prepared to Assist Viet Nam Against U.S. Aggression

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4. *Renmin Ribao* nails Johnson's lies (p. 19).

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## "Akahata" Opposes Schismatic International Communist Meeting

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*Across the Land and Other Features*

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

Just off the press

# **IN SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE OF THE CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE) AGAINST U.S. AGGRESSION**

(English Edition)

On November 24, 1964, the U.S.-Belgian imperialists arrogantly intervened with their forces in the Congo (Leopoldville) and seized Stanleyville. People throughout the world angrily denounced this act.

On November 28, Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, issued a statement supporting the people of the Congo (L) against U.S. aggression. The statement sounded the call: "People of the whole world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running-dogs! People all over the world, be courageous, dare to fight, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave. Then the whole world will belong to the people. Monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed."

On November 26, the Government of the People's Republic of China issued a statement strongly protesting against U.S.-Belgian imperialist armed aggression in the Congo (L).

This pamphlet contains the two statements, and a supplement including speeches by Peng Chen, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Mayor of Peking, and Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the China Peace Committee, at a mass rally in Peking in support of the Congolese (L) people's struggle against the U.S.-Belgian imperialists; and a *Renmin Ribao* editorial on the same question.

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# PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE  
NEWS AND VIEWS

February 12, 1965 Vol. VIII No. 7

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## THE WEEK

Among the major events of the week:

• The Chinese Government issued a statement on February 9 condemning U.S. air attacks against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and reiterating that "U.S. aggression against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam means aggression against China."

Peking and other cities held mass demonstrations pledging solidarity with the Vietnamese people and readiness to fight together with them against the U.S. aggressors.

• The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party sent a message on February 2 to the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, greeting the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Party.

• A delegation of the Cuban United Party of Socialist Revolution and a delegation of the Moroccan Communist Party arrived for a visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

• It is announced that President Ayub Khan of Pakistan will visit China early next month.

• The General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army sponsored a meeting to celebrate the 17th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

• Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi, speaking at a reception Ceylonese Ambassador S.F. de Silva gave to celebrate the 17th anniversary of Ceylon's independence, condemned the U.S. and Belgian imperialists for undermining the friendly relations between China and the Kingdom of Burundi.

• The Chinese press published the appeal issued by the newly founded Thailand Patriotic Front calling on patriots to unite in the struggle to drive out U.S. imperialism and establish an independent Thailand.

### Cuban Party Delegation's Visit

A delegation of the Cuban United Party of Socialist Revolution arrived in Peking on February 3 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. The members of the delegation were Ernesto Che Guevara, Member of the National Directorate of the Party and Member of its Secretariat; Emilio Aragonés Navarro, Member of the National Directorate and of the Secretariat; and Osmani Cienfuegos Corriaran, Member of the National Directorate. Upon their arrival, they were warmly welcomed at the airport by Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the C.C. of the Chinese Communist Party; Peng Chen, Member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Party's C.C.; other leading Party members and more than 2,000 Peking citizens.

The following evening, Liu Shao-chi and Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairmen of the C.C. of the C.P.C., and Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary, met the Cuban comrades and gave a banquet in their honour.

The Cuban Party delegation left Peking on February 9.

### Korean Army Day

In a message of greetings sent to Korean Minister of National Defence Senior General Kim Chang Bong, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence Marshal Lin Piao congratulated the Korean People's Army on its 17th anniversary. He paid tribute to it for its great contributions in safeguarding the fruits of the Korean people's revolution, defending the eastern outpost of the socialist camp and upholding peace in Asia and throughout the world.

February 12, 1965

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## Greeting 35th Anniversary of Viet Nam Workers' Party

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China sent greetings to the Viet Nam Workers' Party on its 35th anniversary. The message, addressed to the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party on February 2, reads:

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the birth of the glorious Viet Nam Workers' Party, we, on behalf of all members of the Communist Party of China and the whole Chinese people, extend the sincerest fraternal greetings to you and through you to all members of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the heroic Vietnamese people.

The history of the 35 years of the Viet Nam Workers' Party is a record of a great, glorious, arduous and valiant revolutionary struggle.

By correctly integrating Marxism-Leninism with the revolutionary practice of Viet Nam, the Viet Nam Workers' Party, led by Comrade Ho Chi Minh, has formulated a strategy and tactics of revolutionary struggle conforming to the realities in Viet Nam and has led the revolution in Viet Nam from victory to victory.

In 1945, the Viet Nam Workers' Party led the people in staging the general uprising of the great August Revolution, overthrowing imperialist rule in Viet Nam and establishing a democratic republic; then it led them in waging a protracted war of resistance for nine years, defeating the aggression against the young republic launched by the French colonialists with the support of U.S. imperialism and completely liberating the northern part of Viet Nam.

In the northern part of Viet Nam where imperialist domination has been overthrown, the Viet Nam Workers' Party has led the Vietnamese people in rapidly carrying through the land reform and rehabilitating the national economy, thus thoroughly completing the task of the democratic revolution. The socialist transformation of privately run agriculture and handicraft industry and capitalist industry and commerce was then carried out, thus achieving a tremendous victory in the socialist revolution.

By holding fast to the revolutionary principle of self-reliance and depending on the masses, the Viet Nam Workers' Party has swiftly, vigorously and steadily advanced socialist construction. The First Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy will be successfully fulfilled this year, thus laying the foundation for socialist construction in the northern part of Viet Nam and carrying it a giant step forward on the road of building a fairly comprehensive, independent economy.

Under the wise leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has become an advanced, staunch socialist state and the southeastern outpost of the socialist camp, powerfully defending peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

Led by the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Vietnamese people have been engaged in a prolonged, heroic and steadfast struggle against U.S. imperialism and for the sacred cause of reunification of the motherland. Malevolent U.S. imperialism is still occupying the

southern part of Viet Nam in wanton violation of the Geneva agreements and has continued to carry out provocations against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, but the heroic Vietnamese people with their glorious revolutionary tradition can never be intimidated. Their resolute blows have inflicted ever heavier defeats upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors. The day is drawing near when the U.S. imperialist aggressors will be thoroughly defeated in Viet Nam and the southern and northern parts of the country will be reunified.

The Viet Nam Workers' Party, in order to safeguard the purity of Marxism-Leninism and the unity of the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, has stood on the side of the Marxist-Leninist fraternal Parties and firmly combated modern revisionism and modern dogmatism, thus making outstanding contributions to the international communist cause.

For a long time now, the Parties of China and Viet Nam and the two states have consistently supported and assisted each other in their struggle for the common cause, linked their destinies and shared weal and woe. The friendship and unity between the two Parties and states will surely be further consolidated and developed in the struggle against imperialism, the reactionaries of all countries and modern revisionism in the days to come. While celebrating the 35th anniversary of the Viet Nam Workers' Party in the present excellent international situation, we heartily wish you still more brilliant achievements in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, for the reunification of the motherland and in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

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In celebration of the occasion, the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army sponsored a meeting on February 6 at which Colonel Choi Je Yong, Military Attache of the Korean Embassy in Peking, gave a talk to more than 800 officers and men of the P.L.A. on the glorious road the Korean People's Army had travelled. On February 8, Colonel Choi Je Yong gave a reception which was attended by Vice-Premier Marshal Ho Lung and Vice-

Premier and Chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A. Senior General Lo Jui-ching and other guests. The militant friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples and armies was the toast of the evening.

In his speech at the reception, Colonel Choi Je Yong condemned U.S. imperialism for occupying the southern part of Korea and brazenly preparing for another war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. "The Korean people," he de-

clared, "are determined to smash all the plots of the U.S. imperialists, drive them out of south Korea and achieve the reunification of their country."

On behalf of the Chinese armed forces, Senior General Lo Jui-ching praised the heroic people and army of Korea for their great victories in the war of resistance to U.S. imperialist aggression, in healing the wounds of war and building up their country by self-reliance. Hailing the

friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples, based on Marxism-Leninism and cemented in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, he pledged that the Chinese people and their armed forces would always stand shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people and armed forces in the fight against their common enemies.

### **Ceylon's Independence Anniversary**

On the eve of the 17th anniversary of Ceylon's independence, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai sent congratulatory messages to William Gopallawa and Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Governor-General and Prime Minister of Ceylon respectively.

In Peking, Ceylonese Ambassador S.F. de Silva gave a reception on February 5 at which Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi were among the guests.

Ambassador de Silva gave a detailed account of the achievements of the Ceylonese people in developing their national economy and culture. He warmly praised China for its help to Ceylon. "This help," he said, "is all the more appreciated as it was rendered at a time of need and at a time when you could ill afford to help others."

Speaking of Ceylon's foreign policy, the Ambassador said: "We have staunchly supported the cause of freedom for those to whom it has been denied. We have consistently championed the cause of freedom from all types of colonial rule and subjection, whether political, economic or otherwise."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi, in his speech, paid tribute to the great achievements of the Ceylonese people in their struggle to safeguard their sovereignty and uproot the colonialist forces. He condemned the imperialists for their recent attempt to subvert the Ceylonese Government by brazenly interfering in the internal affairs of Ceylon.

Referring to China's help to Ceylon, the Vice-Premier reiterated that the assistance given by Asian and African countries to each other was always mutual. He said that, by exporting rubber to China, Ceylon

took the lead in breaking the U.S. imperialist blockade and embargo against China. "This," he emphasized, "is a great support and help to China."

### **Tanzanian Trade Delegation In Peking**

Tanzanian Minister for Commerce and Co-operatives A.R.M. Babu arrived in Peking on February 7 with a government trade delegation. The delegation, the first of its kind sent by the Tanzanian Government, came to discuss the expansion of trade. After fruitful talks, a trade agreement between the two countries was signed on February 10.

On the evening of their arrival, the Tanzanian guests were entertained at a banquet given by Lin Hai-yun, Acting Minister of Foreign Trade. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien attended.

Speaking at the banquet, Lin Hai-yun recalled that the people of China and Tanzania, as brothers and comrades-in-arms, had always supported each other in the struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism, and in building their respective countries. "Imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism," he said, "is trying to undermine the friendship between the Chinese and African peoples; it is doomed to failure."

Minister Babu, in his speech, said that China and Tanzania shared a similar experience of imperialist oppression and held the same view that a country that desired genuine independence must resolutely oppose imperialism and build up its national economy. He said that the economic and trade relations between the two countries on the basis of mutual benefit and mutual respect would continue to grow.

### **Soviet Delegation Stops Over in Peking**

A.N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and the Soviet delegation led by him arrived in Peking on February 10 after visiting the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Among those greeting them at Peking Airport were Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi. That evening Premier

Chou and Vice-Premier Chen gave a banquet in honour of the Soviet delegation.

Earlier, on February 5, the Soviet delegation stopped over in Peking en route to the D.R.V. and Premier Chou and Vice-Premier Chen gave a banquet in its honour. Later, the two sides had a conversation.

### **Chinese Ambassador to Burundi Returns Home**

Ambassador Liu Yu-feng and the entire staff of the Chinese Embassy in Burundi arrived back in Peking on February 8. Their return follows the Burundi Government's unwarranted suspension of diplomatic relations with China.

That same afternoon, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi received Ambassador Liu and his entire staff. He praised them for their work which had contributed greatly to the friendship between China and Burundi. He condemned the U.S. and Belgian imperialists for stepping up their interference and subversion in many African countries, fanning anti-Chinese campaigns and undermining the friendship between the Chinese and African peoples. "The U.S. and Belgian imperialists," he said, "are responsible for the assassination of Burundi's late Prime Minister Ngendandumwe, but they conspire to put the blame on others. It is now known throughout the world that the murderer of Burundi's late Prime Minister is U.S. -Belgian imperialism." The Vice-Premier expressed confidence that the people of Burundi and other African countries would see through the U.S.-Belgian imperialists' conspiracies and drive them out of the continent. "Normal relations between China and Burundi will eventually be restored," he declared.

Ambassador Liu Yu-feng gave the Vice-Premier details of the U.S. and Belgian imperialists' subversive activities in Burundi. He also told of the deep friendship he and his staff had formed with the Burundi people. When they left Bujumbura, he said, government officials and people of many walks of life in Burundi gave them a warm send-off, and many Burundi friends expressed the hope that they would soon return to Burundi.

# China Is Well Prepared to Assist D.R.V. Against U.S. Aggression

- Aggression by the United States against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam means aggression against China.
- The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam is a member of the socialist camp and all the other socialist countries have the unshirkable international obligation to support and assist it with actual deeds.
- The Chinese Government calls upon all peace-loving countries and people of the world to unite and take every possible action to support and assist the Vietnamese people in their just struggle.

*Following is a translation of the Chinese Government's February 9 statement condemning the Johnson Administration's piratical action in expanding its war of aggression beyond south Viet Nam. — Ed.*

**U.S.** imperialism has once again stretched its claws of aggression into the territory of China's brother and neighbour, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. On February 7 and 8, U.S. air units repeatedly bombed and strafed peaceful towns and villages in the area of Dong Hoi Town and a number of other localities in Quang Binh Province and in the Vinh Linh area of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The heroic people in northern Viet Nam resolutely fought back and shot down or damaged quite a number of the invading U.S. aircraft. On February 8, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued a statement solemnly proclaiming its peace-loving and just stand of resistance to aggression. The Chinese Government firmly supports this stand.

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the 650 million Chinese people sternly condemn this piratical action taken by the Johnson Administration of the United States in expanding the war beyond south Viet Nam.

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the 650 million Chinese people warmly hail the brilliant successes of the fraternal Vietnamese people in administering counter-blows to the U.S. aggressors.

The latest U.S. air attacks against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in the wake of the Bac Bo Gulf incident of August 1964 constitute another undisguised war provocation of the United States in its deliberate attempt to expand the war beyond south Viet Nam. The pretext cited by the United States is utterly absurd. On February 7, the south Vietnamese people's armed forces launched attacks on the U.S. aggressors in the Pleiku area and, as admitted by the U.S. Defence

Secretary himself, destroyed or damaged 20 U.S. aircraft and killed seven and wounded 109 U.S. aggressive troops. A chieftain of the U.S. aggressors lamented: "This is bad, very bad." However, the people throughout the world say: This is good, very good. Since the U.S. aggressors have come from thousands of miles away to southern Viet Nam to slaughter the innocent people there every day, why can't the south Vietnamese people give tit-for-tat in dealing with the aggressors? The U.S. imperialists will never succeed in their attempt to use air strikes against northern Viet Nam as a means to frighten the south Vietnamese people into not offending the U.S. aggressors.

The U.S. Government asserts that it seeks no wider war beyond southern Viet Nam, that its latest action is only a retaliation and that whether or not there will be a wider war lies entirely with the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. That is an out-and-out lie. In point of fact, the United States has already embarked on the course of expanding the war beyond south Viet Nam. The question now is whether or not it will continue along this course. This does not lie with anyone else; it lies solely with the U.S. Government itself. Since the United States has, in flagrant violation of the Geneva agreements of 1954, made further attacks on the territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam from the military bases and aircraft carriers serving its armed aggression in southern Viet Nam, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has gained the right of action to fight against U.S. aggression, and all the other countries upholding the Geneva agreements have gained the right of action to assist the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in its fight against aggression. As to how this right will be exercised, that is our affair. The situation is continuing to develop. But one thing is certain, that is, if the United States should insist on expanding its war of aggression beyond southern Viet Nam, the result will only be its submergence in the ocean of the peoples of Indo-China, Southeast Asia and the Far East who are

closing in on it, thus bringing about its speedier and more disastrous defeat.

The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam is a member of the socialist camp and all the other socialist countries have the unshirkable international obligation to support and assist it with actual deeds.

China is a signatory to the 1954 Geneva agreements. China and Viet Nam are neighbours closely related like the lips and teeth. The Chinese and Vietnamese people are the closest of brothers. Aggression

by the United States against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam means aggression against China; the 650 million Chinese people will definitely not stand idly by and are well prepared in this respect. The Government of the People's Republic of China calls upon all the peace-loving countries and people of the world to unite and take every possible action to support and assist the Vietnamese people in their just struggle.

Defeat to the U.S. aggressors!

Victory to the Vietnamese people!

### D.R.V. Government Statement

# New U.S. War Provocation Strongly Denounced

- **The Vietnamese people, fighting for their sacred national rights, will not flinch before the threats of the United States. They will strengthen their forces and intensify their struggle. They are sure that their just cause will gain even greater support from the people of the world and that the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists will be even more strongly condemned by progressive mankind.**
- **Victory will go to the Vietnamese people. The U.S. imperialists will meet with ignominious, inevitable defeat.**

*Following is a translation of the statement issued by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on February 8 protesting against the new U.S. air attacks on the northern part of Viet Nam. — Ed.*

**T**O carry out their scheme to sabotage the 1954 Geneva agreements on Indo-China, the U.S. imperialists have provoked a "special war" in south Viet Nam, but they have met with the resolute and powerful resistance of the south Vietnamese people and have suffered heavy setbacks. To retrieve these failures, they are seeking to intensify that dirty war in south Viet Nam, and at the same time increasing their acts of provocation and sabotage against north Viet Nam, typical of which was the air attack on August 5, 1964, an extremely serious act of aggression which received a well-deserved rebuff from the armed forces and people of north Viet Nam, and has been energetically condemned by progressive mankind.

Since August 5, 1964, heedless of the protests by world public opinion, the U.S. has for over twenty times sent aircraft and warships to provoke and sabotage north Viet Nam, along with expanding the war in Laos and encroaching upon the Cambodian territory.

At 2 p.m. on February 7, 1965, on orders from U.S. President Johnson, many waves of jet planes taking off from carriers of the U.S. 7th Fleet in the South China Sea attacked a number of places in the area of Dong Hoi provincial capital, Quang Binh Province, and Con

Co Island, in the Vinh Linh area (north of the demarcation line). They even bombed and strafed the hospital in Dong Hoi Town, and many houses of the people, causing losses in lives and property to the local population.

To defend the lives and property of the people, and defend the territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the local armed forces and people resolutely fought back, and shot down four enemy planes\* and damaged many others.

The air attack of February 7, 1965, is a new and utterly grave act of war of the United States against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, an extremely gross violation of international law and the 1954 Geneva agreements on Viet Nam, an intolerable provocation against the world's people. Moreover, the U.S. Government has brazenly decided to introduce more U.S. military forces into south Viet Nam.

The above events prove that, to save their dangerous situation in south Viet Nam at present, the U.S. has deliberately carried out acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, sought to increase the U.S. military forces in south Viet Nam, frenziedly speeded its scheme of expanding war outside south Viet Nam, increasing thereby the danger of war in

\* According to the Viet Nam News Agency on February 9, altogether 12 enemy aircraft were shot down on February 7 and the following day. — P.R. Ed.

Indo-China and Southeast Asia, with unforeseeable consequences.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam energetically denounces and protests against the U.S. Government for carrying out new acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and dispatching more U.S. troops and weapons to south Viet Nam. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam resolutely demands that the U.S. Government strictly implement the 1954 Geneva agreements on Viet Nam, respect the sovereignty and independence, unity and territorial integrity of Viet Nam, stop at once its aggressive war in south Viet Nam and all acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The U.S. Government must bear full responsibility for all consequences arising from its aggressive and war-seeking policy in this area.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam earnestly requests the two Co-Chairmen and the Governments of the participating countries of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indo-China, the socialist countries and all peace-loving countries in the world to take timely and effective actions aimed at staying the hands of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and war-

mongers, ensuring strict implementation of the 1954 Geneva agreements on Viet Nam, defending peace in Indo-China and Southeast Asia.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam declares that no act of the United States aimed at intensifying and expanding its aggressive war can save it from failure in south Viet Nam. If the U.S. aggressors attack the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, a socialist country, they will certainly be punished by the Vietnamese people and meet with strong opposition from the people of the socialist countries and people all over the world.

The Vietnamese people, who have been struggling for their sacred national rights, will certainly not shrink before any threat of the United States. Instead, they will increase further their forces, and step up their struggle. They are convinced that their just cause will enjoy yet stronger support from the world's people and that the ugly aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists will be more strongly condemned by progressive mankind.

Victory will undoubtedly belong to the Vietnamese people. The U.S. imperialists will inevitably meet with ignominious failure.

### Nationwide Demonstrations

# Solidarity With Fraternal Viet Nam

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

**T**HE Chinese people are well prepared to do all they can to support the Vietnamese people in resistance to U.S. war provocations and armed aggression. They are ready at any time to join their Vietnamese brothers in dealing resolute counter-blows to the U.S. marauders. This was the message of the wave of mighty demonstrations which swept the country at the news of the brutal U.S. air attacks of February 7 and 8 against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. To date millions of people have taken part in these demonstrations in China's major cities. They expressed militant anger against the malevolence of the U.S. imperialists and praise for the resounding victories won by the Vietnamese people in their fight against Yankee imperialism.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people, and Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, attended the big Peking rally of 300,000 people at Tien An Men Square on February 10 in support of the Vietnamese people's just struggle against U.S. armed aggression.

### Millions Take to the Streets

The nationwide demonstrations started in Peking on February 8. Barely an hour after the Vietnamese

Government's statement on the U.S. air raid was broadcast over the radio, half a million people began surging into the streets. Soon a mammoth demonstration was in progress in the centre of Peking with columns of workers, members of suburban people's communes, militiamen, students, government functionaries, scientists, shopkeepers and housewives converging on Chang-an Boulevard and Tien An Men Square.

Bearing aloft portraits of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and President Ho Chi Minh and carrying red banners and posters, they moved through Peking's main thoroughfares singing revolutionary songs and shouting the slogans of the day: "Down with the U.S. aggressors!" "U.S. imperialism, get out of south Viet Nam!" "U.S. imperialism, get out of Indo-China, Asia, Africa, Latin America and all the places you occupy!" and "Long live Chinese-Vietnamese unity!"

Demonstrating their determination to stand four square behind their Vietnamese brothers through thick and thin, the columns flowed past the D.R.V. Embassy in the eastern part of the capital. Waving the national flag of the D.R.V., the embassy officials led by Charge d'Affaires ad interim Hoang Bac joined the demonstrators in shouting slogans.





**Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people, on the Tien An Men rostrum**

Next day, the demonstration continued and the number of participants soared to a million. At its height, Changan Boulevard running from east to west through the city was a sea of marching people. At

the main crossings, hoardings inscribed with slogans were set up. Long streamers hung from the tops of tall buildings. The demonstration lasted from dawn till dusk. The whole city was roused.

The demonstrators put on skits ridiculing and exposing the aggressors. One skit showed the U.S. imperialists and their south Vietnamese puppets trembling before the onward march of the world's militant people. U.S. President Johnson was shown frantically hugging a globe while the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America dropped nooses around his neck.

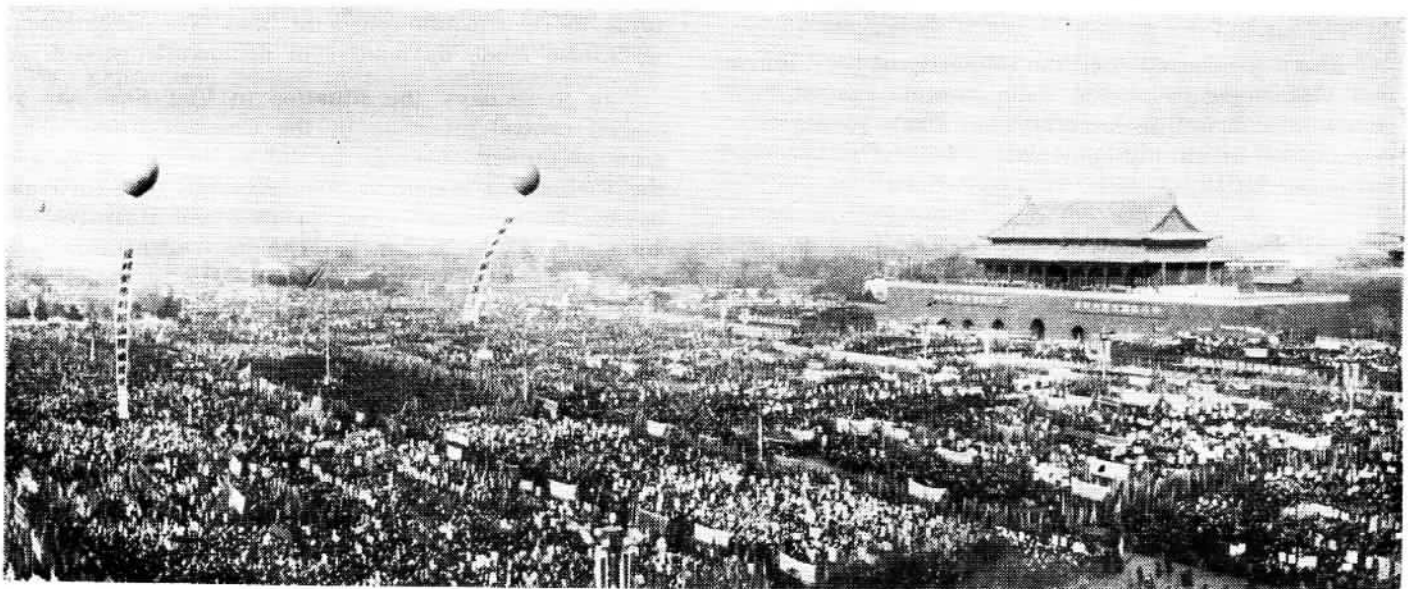
Leaders of democratic parties and people's organizations and non-party democrats joined the parade. As they passed the Vietnamese Embassy, they handed letters to the Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires ad interim, Hoang Bac, pledging solidarity with the Vietnamese people and paying tribute to President Ho Chi Minh. Several of these leaders are octogenarians; their zeal is undimmed by age.

Many Buddhists, too, joined the demonstration. Their slogans hailed the heroic fight of the Vietnamese people and pledged full support for the struggle waged by patriotic Buddhists in south Viet Nam.

Carrying banners and placards with slogans in many foreign languages, visitors and students from Asia, Africa, Latin America and other parts of the world took part in the demonstration.

On the third day, February 10, the demonstration reached new heights with 1.5 million people taking part.

In Shanghai, 800,000 people turned out in rainy weather to demonstrate on February 9. On the following day, another 1.5 million took to the streets. In Canton, 500,000 demonstrators marched through the city on February 9 and another 700,000 followed them next day. In Nanning, capital of the Kwangsi Chuang



**View of the mass rally on Peking's Tien An Men Square supporting the Vietnamese people's just struggle against U.S. imperialist armed aggression**

Autonomous Region bordering on Viet Nam, over 250,000 people paraded on February 9 and again the next day to stage the biggest demonstrations that city has ever seen. In Kunming, near the border with the D.R.V., more than 400,000 people of various nationalities demonstrated on February 10. They carried the slogan: "Any aggression against Viet Nam is aggression against China!"

### Peking Rally

On February 10, the mammoth Peking rally marked a peak of this demonstration of the Chinese people's determination to support the D.R.V. On that day countless red flags flew in Tien An Men Square and along the Chang'an Boulevard.

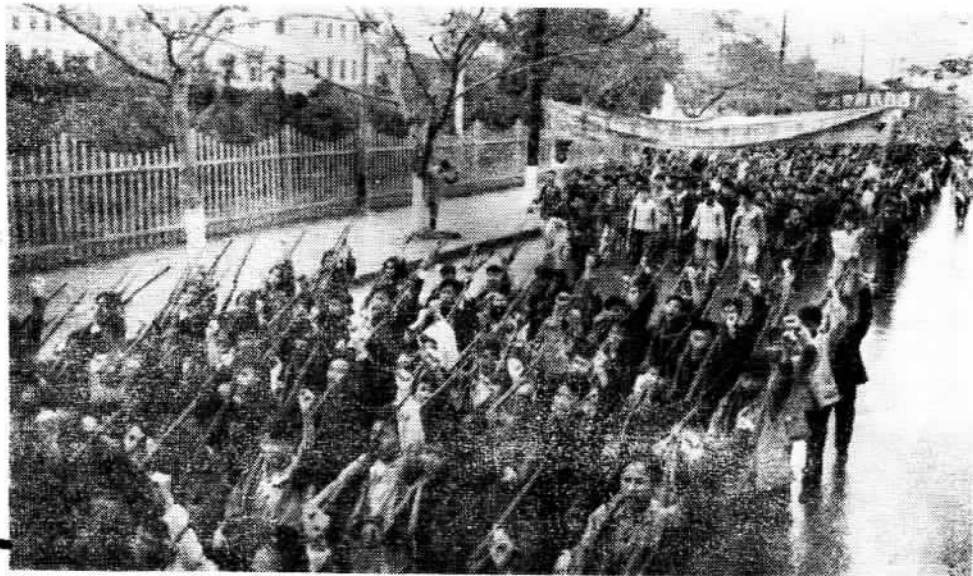
At 10 a.m. when Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Premier Chou En-lai, Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Premier and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and other Party and state leaders mounted the Tien An Men rostrum, they were greeted with a mighty ovation from the 300,000 people gathered before them.

Peng Chen, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the C.P.C. and Mayor of Peking, gave the opening speech. Then the rally was addressed by Liu Ning-I, Member of the Central Committee of the C.P.C. and President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; Hoang Bac, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Vietnamese Embassy, and Nguyen Minh Phuong, Acting Head of the Permanent Mission of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation to China.

Every speaker stressed the solidarity of the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples in their struggle against their common enemy, U.S. imperialism. Their points were emphasized by stormy applause. (For text of speeches see pages 11, 12, 14, 16.)

### Sharp Warning to U.S. Imperialism

Earlier, at the reception given in Peking on February 8 by the military attache of the Korean Embassy in celebration of Korean Army Day, Senior General Lo Jui-ching, Vice-Premier and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, had warned U.S. imperialism: "The Chinese people absolutely will not stand idly by before the U.S. imperialists' action of extending the war to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. We will do our utmost to support the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression. Should U.S. imperialism insist on its own way and dare to force an aggressive war on us, we are



Militiamen in Nanning, Kwangsi, demonstrating their readiness to support their Vietnamese brothers

prepared, and we know how to deal with their aggression."

He castigated Washington for carrying out policies of aggression and war in Southeast Asia, and the rest of Asia and in Africa and Latin America. "Of all the U.S. governments, the Johnson Administration is the most reactionary and adventurist," he stressed.

Senior General Lo told the U.S. imperialists: "The more frantic your aggression, the greater the resistance by the people of Asia and the rest of the world; the farther you stretch out your hand, the more nooses will there be around your neck; wherever you unleash an aggressive war, there will be your burial ground; and the day you extend the aggressive war will be the day you hasten into the grave."

Messages of support were sent by many organizations to their counterparts in Viet Nam. Statements were also made by leaders of democratic parties.

In these days, the situation in Viet Nam has occupied central attention in the Chinese press. They gave prominent coverage to the victorious struggle of the Vietnamese people, to denunciations of U.S. crimes by the Chinese and other peoples and their resolute support for Viet Nam. To keep its readers abreast of events, *Renmin Ribao* put out an extra on the evening of February 8, carrying the statement issued that day by the D.R.V. Government.

The daily papers have also carried the many statements of opposition to the latest U.S. crimes and of solidarity with the D.R.V. published by governments, political parties and public figures in every part of the world.

Across the length and breadth of China's land, people are pledging themselves to make greater efforts and to increase preparedness in all fields so as to help fraternal Viet Nam smash U.S. war provocations.

# Intensify Efforts and Increase Preparedness to Support Viet Nam!

Speech by Peng Chen, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central  
Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Mayor of Peking

**M**ORE than 3 million people in our capital have staged massive demonstrations during the past three days, and now we are gathered here in this grand rally to voice protest against the U.S. bandits for their war provocations against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and to express staunch support to the Vietnamese people in their righteous struggle against U.S. aggression.

As everybody knows, a few days ago U.S. air units repeatedly bombed and strafed peaceful towns and villages in northern Viet Nam. The heroic Vietnamese people resolutely hit back at the U.S. bandits who committed these outrages of aggression. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued a statement on February 8 sternly condemning the U.S. bandits for their renewed war provocations. The Chinese Government issued a statement on February 9 expressing firm support to the just stand of the Vietnamese Government. The entire Chinese people certainly will take concrete action to give firm support to the Vietnamese people in their righteous struggle against U.S. aggression and in defence of their motherland.

The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and China are brothers in weal or woe. U.S. imperialism's latest war provocations against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam were provocations against the 650 million Chinese people and against the people of the whole world. U.S. imperialism bombed Viet Nam on the plea of "protecting the U.S. forces in south Viet Nam" and described its aggressive air raids on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam as "retaliatory attacks." All these shameless lies serve all the more to expose its gangster's features. The U.S. bandits never allow themselves to be restricted by national boundaries or treaties in committing acts of aggression, and whenever they feel the need, they will just go ahead and do whatever they like. The U.S. forces' latest move of extending their war of

aggression in Viet Nam has provided a further proof clearly revealing that U.S. imperialism is the sworn enemy of the people of the whole world. So long as moribund U.S. imperialism has still one last breath, it will continue to commit outrages; and to continue to follow the course of "trouble-making, failure, trouble-making again and failure again" is its inevitable future and fate. Confronted with such a bandit, we, the peoples of the socialist camp, the oppressed nations and peoples as well as all the peace-loving countries and people of the world must persevere in unremitting struggles in order to secure and safeguard peace. We are fully confident that so long as we carry the struggle through to the end we will certainly win final victory.

The latest events have once again demonstrated that all aggressors are only paper tigers. U.S. imperialism is such a paper tiger now being beaten everywhere in the world. It has got the beatings on the continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Long ago on the Korean battlefield it learnt how it felt to be beaten up. It has since gained similar experience in Cuba, the Congo, Laos and other countries. And now the Vietnamese people have poked a big hole in this paper tiger. The U.S. forces' latest attack on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam serves to expose still further the nature of this paper tiger and can in no way save it from its inevitable defeat and doom.

The Chinese Government and people will by no means stand idly by with regard to U.S. imperialist outrageous bombing and strafing of the towns and villages of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The entire Chinese people are determined to intensify their efforts and increase their preparedness on all fronts so as to support Viet Nam's fight against the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression and to repulse their war provocations.

The U.S. aggressors must get out of Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe and all places under its occupation!

# Chinese People Ready to Fight Alongside Their Vietnamese Brothers

Speech by Liu Ning-I, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and President of All-China Federation of Trade Unions

ON February 7 and 8, U.S. imperialism again flagrantly launched armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The heroic Vietnamese army and people rose in valiant action, shot down 12 of the invading U.S. bandit aircraft and damaged many others. The Vietnamese People's Army has registered a perfect hit, an excellent hit. This brilliant victory of the Vietnamese people is a head-on blow to the U.S. bandits, and an enormous encouragement to the people of the world. On February 7 the South Vietnamese Liberation Army scored a big victory in a raid on the U.S. aggressive forces' air base at Pleiku, killing and wounding 234 U.S. aggressors and destroying and damaging 31 U.S. aircraft. On behalf of the Chinese people, I extend warm congratulations to the brotherly Vietnamese people and pay the highest tribute to the heroic Vietnamese people, the Vietnamese People's Army and the South Vietnamese Liberation Army.

The bombing and strafing ordered by the Johnson Administration of Quang Binh Province and the Vinh Linh area of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam was another undisguised act to extend the war. This was a frenzied provocation directed at the Vietnamese people, at the Indo-Chinese people and at the people all over the world. We Chinese people fully support our Government's statement of yesterday which gave expression to the staunch will and infinite resolve of the 650 million Chinese people in their firm support for their Vietnamese brothers. The Chinese people strongly condemn the towering crimes of U.S. imperialism and are determined to do whatever is within their power to give firm support to the Vietnamese people in their just struggle against U.S. aggression and in defence of their motherland.

The fresh U.S. imperialist armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam was meticulously designed; it was another serious act in executing its plan for extending the war beyond south Viet Nam. In recent years, in order to save itself from the fiasco in southern Viet Nam, U.S. imperialism, while intensifying the "special warfare" in south Viet Nam, has all along been deliberately planning to spread the flames of war to northern Viet Nam and the whole

of Indo-China. On August 5 of last year, U.S. imperialism fabricated the so-called Bac Bo Gulf incident and flagrantly launched a surprise attack on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, thus taking the first step in extending the war in Indo-China. After that, U.S. imperialism successively launched more than 20 air raids and naval attacks on the territory and the coasts of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The recent bombing of Viet Nam shows that U.S. imperialism is determined to continue to follow the hopeless course of extending the war in Indo-China. Any pretext which U.S. imperialism may create for its act of aggression is futile and can never serve to cover up its bandit features. The U.S. imperialists will never succeed in their attempt to intimidate the Vietnamese people by making air raids on northern Viet Nam.

The U.S. aggressor's further encroachment on the territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has given the latter the initiative and the right of action to fight against the U.S. imperialist aggression. Particularly on February 8, the south Vietnamese puppet air units brazenly violated the Geneva agreements and participated in the military action against northern Viet Nam. This has given the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam the right of action to repulse the offensive of the south Vietnamese puppet troops. It is the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam as to how it will exercise these rights. However, the forces of aggression of U.S. imperialism and the south Vietnamese puppet troops are henceforth for ever placed in a passive position.

After creating the incident, U.S. imperialism asserts ostentatiously that it "seeks no wider war" and clamours that whether or not its "retaliatory attacks" will be continued lies with northern Viet Nam. We want to ask U.S. imperialism: You have again and again made armed provocations against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; what is it if not "seeking a wider war"? Can it be that you have not committed aggression against Viet Nam but have suffered aggression from Viet Nam when you have committed murder and arson and engaged yourself in bombing and straf-

ing on Vietnamese soil? The people of the world will never be taken in by such equivocations of yours. Since you have committed countless towering crimes, you must get ready for stern punishment. The Vietnamese people and the revolutionary people of the world will never let you get away with it.

Comrades and friends! The fresh crimes of aggression committed by U.S. imperialism against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam laid bare once again the warlike features of the Johnson Administration. Apart from deliberately scheming to extend the war from southern Viet Nam to northern Viet Nam, the Johnson Administration is internationalizing the war in south Viet Nam, dispatching a great number of air units to carry out direct armed aggression in Laos and, in collusion with its puppets in south Viet Nam, making ceaseless military provocations against Cambodia in its energetic effort to extend the war in Indo-China. Moreover, it is stepping up its aggression, intervention and subversion all over the world. It has successively sent nuclear submarines to Japanese ports in an attempt to drag Japan into its war adventures. It has sent nuclear submarines carrying Polaris missiles to the Western Pacific to menace the security of China and other Asian countries. It has conspired with Britain on "Malaysia" to make provocations and threats against Indonesia. It is slaughtering the people of the Congo (Leopoldville) and keeps on making new schemes of aggression against that country. It persists in being hostile to Cuba, bombs Cuban territory and tries to suppress by every means the national-democratic revolution of Latin America. It has stepped up its plan to give nuclear weapons to the West German militarists through the proposed multilateral nuclear force, thus posing a threat to Europe and the socialist countries. These sanguinary facts show that U.S. imperialism is the most frenzied aggressor known in history and the most ferocious enemy of the people of the whole world. All the people of the world who want to make revolution, to win liberation, to safeguard national independence, to strengthen socialism and to defend world peace must close their ranks and carry on a tit-for-tat struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Now the revolutionary storm against U.S. imperialism is sweeping the whole world. It is purely day-dreaming and hoping for the impossible on the part of the U.S. imperialists to attempt to save themselves from defeat in Indo-China through war adventures. The more extensively the U.S. imperialists stretch their hands and the greater war adventures they embark on, the stronger resistance they will provoke from the peoples of Indo-China and the whole world, the further they will make the peoples all over the world tighten the nooses round their necks, and the sooner they will meet their doom.

Today, united even more closely in their fight against U.S. imperialist aggression, the great Vietnamese people are determined to fight against U.S.

imperialism to the end and pledged to defend their fatherland at any cost. Such a heroic people can never be cowed, nor overwhelmed. We can say with confidence that should the U.S. imperialists dare to go their way and persist in spreading the flames of war to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Vietnamese people who have the glorious militant tradition of Dien Bien Phu will certainly be able to completely and thoroughly wipe out the U.S. aggressors on their soil. The U.S. imperialists will certainly suffer even more shameful defeats.

Comrades and friends! The Vietnamese people's struggle is an important component part of the anti-U.S. struggle of the world's people. All the revolutionary people of the world are duty-bound to give resolute support to the just struggle of the Vietnamese people.

As the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam is a member of the socialist camp, it is the unshirkable internationalist duty of all the socialist countries to give it all necessary support and assistance in terms of concrete action.

China and Viet Nam are neighbours closely related like the lips and teeth. The Chinese and Vietnamese peoples are brothers in weal or woe. At this solemn rally we once again sternly warn U.S. imperialism that its aggression against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam is aggression against China; the 650 million Chinese people will definitely not stand idly by without lending a helping hand. We always mean what we say and do what we promise. We are ready. If the U.S. imperialists insist on going their way, we know full well how to cope with them. Now Lyndon B. Johnson has announced the sending of a missile unit to south Viet Nam and is clamouring to toughen their "fight." We are closely watching the developments and are ready at any time to join our Vietnamese brothers in dealing resolute counter-blows to the U.S. aggressors.

The peoples of the socialist camp unite, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America unite, all the peace-loving countries and people of the world unite, to support the Vietnamese people in their just struggle against U.S. aggression and wage a resolute struggle to smash thoroughly the U.S. imperialist scheme of extending the war in Indo-China and to defend world peace.

U.S. imperialism, get out of southern Viet Nam! Get out of Indo-China! Get out of south Korea! Get out of Japan! Get out of Taiwan! Get out of Asia, Africa and Latin America! Get out of all the places it forcibly occupies!

Long live the great solidarity and comradeship-in-arms of the peoples of China and Viet Nam!

Victory to the great Vietnamese people!

Down with U.S. imperialism!

# The Vietnamese People Will Deal The U.S. Invaders Well-Deserved Counter-Blows

Speech by Hoang Bac, Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the  
Vietnamese Embassy in China

AN incident which caused the greatest concern throughout the world took place on February 7 and 8, 1965, when U.S. President Johnson ordered U.S. air units to launch repeated attacks against a number of places in Quang Binh Province of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The U.S. aggressors were punished. They were met with a timely, firm and powerful rebuff on the part of the people and armed forces in Quang Binh Province. According to preliminary reports, 12 U.S. planes were shot down and many others damaged. This brilliant victory of our people and armed forces, like the great victory of August 5, last year, was obtained thanks to our whole Party and people who put into practice the slogan "If the enemy comes, we will fight; once we fight, we must win!" and who united themselves as one and prepared themselves for battle. This was also a demonstration of the brave and fearless spirit, before the enemy, of our people in the north under the correct leadership of the Vietnamese Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam headed by our beloved and respected leader President Ho Chi Minh. These victories are inspiring our people in the north and instilling in us the determination to deal the U.S. imperialists even more telling blows should they dare to continue attacking our sacred territory. At the same time, these victories are inspiring our compatriots in the south to fight with still greater vigour and heroism and inflict even more disastrous defeats on U.S. imperialism in the future.

Comrades and friends,

During these past few days, just as the people throughout our country, we have been deeply moved and elated by the firm and timely support given us by the Chinese Communist Party and Government and the fraternal Chinese people. In the capital Peking and in many other cities, millions upon millions of people have gone out on to the streets in demonstration of their firm resolve to defend a fraternal socialist country. In times of stress, we see clearly that the Chinese people are at all times on the side of the Vietnamese people in opposition to the U.S. aggressors. Hundreds of thousands of demonstrators have marched

past our Embassy, including factory workers, commune members, students, soldiers from the different services and so on. When we saw gray-haired elders and Young Pioneers in red scarves file past, we could hardly hold back our emotions. The countless letters we have received and the words of support we have heard all speak of one common will and sentiment, and that is to firmly oppose U.S. imperialism and support the fraternal Vietnamese people. In these days we are living in a seething militant atmosphere of the rear giving support to the front, in an atmosphere filled with militant unity and fraternal friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples. On behalf of the people and Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, I would like to extend our sincere thanks to the Chinese Communist Party and Government and the fraternal Chinese people for their great and enthusiastic support.

Comrades and friends,

As our government statement pointed out, the attack on February 7, 1965, by U.S. air units on orders of U.S. President Johnson was "a new and utterly grave act of war of the United States against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, an extremely gross violation of international law and the 1954 Geneva agreements on Viet Nam, an intolerable provocation against the world's people." This action had been elaborately prepared in advance by the U.S. ruling circles, as was admitted in the statements of the U.S. Government and Defence Department as well as in the statements of President Johnson, Defence Secretary McNamara and other personages of the United States. Simultaneously with ordering U.S. air units to attack the northern part of our country, U.S. President Johnson also ordered to move a U.S. missile battalion armed with 54 missiles as well as other combat units to southern Viet Nam.

In order to justify its act of aggression on February 7, 1965, the U.S. Government has pretentiously concocted a lie, alleging that the battle in Pleiku was directed by northern Viet Nam and claimed that the United States' air raids on the latter was a retaliation. The U.S.

Government even had the audacity to inform the United Nations of this attack. This, indeed, was a flagrant provocation against just world public opinion. The aforesaid acts of the U.S. Government have once again revealed its cunning deceptive devices and are reminiscent of its deceptive tricks of last August. For the purpose of seeking a pretext for launching attacks on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the U.S. Government fabricated the "Bac Bo Gulf incident" of August 5, 1964, by slandering Viet Nam of sending patrol boats to assault a U.S. warship and proceeded to raise a complaint against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in the U.N. Security Council. But this base device of the U.S. Government was immediately exposed by public opinion in over 80 countries, which clearly pointed to the guilt of the U.S. Government in making such war provocations. The aggressive scheme and act of aggression of the U.S. Government of February 7, 1965, and its lies casting aspersions on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam are nothing but a poor repetition of its farce of August 5 last year. Such devices can by no means deceive anyone or cover up the crimes of the U.S. Government. On the contrary, they can only further reveal the ugly features and reactionary nature of U.S. imperialism before the world and expose the sinister schemes of President Johnson and the U.S. ruling circles.

The above-mentioned acts of aggression by the United States against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the other war provocations it has been carrying out for a long time are a component part of an integral premeditated scheme of the U.S. Government to extend the war to northern Viet Nam so as to extricate itself from its predicament in the south. The "special warfare" which the United States has been employing over the past few years in its aggression in southern Viet Nam has suffered dismal defeat at the hands of our compatriots there. The resounding victories in Bien Hoa, Binh Gia, Pleiku and elsewhere gained by the people and armed forces in southern Viet Nam made the chieftains of the U.S. aggressors in Washington sleepless and however they racked their brains, they just could not avoid defeats. The only way out there for U.S. imperialism is for it to stop its war of aggression, strictly implement the 1954 Geneva agreements on Viet Nam and cease all aggression against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The U.S. Government must not be allowed to use its defeats in southern Viet Nam, such as the one at Pleiku, as pretexts for slandering and attacking the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and for carrying out its scheme of expanding war. These despicable practices will certainly be exposed and condemned by world public opinion. All schemes of U.S. imperialism are doomed to failure, and as our government statement pointed out, "No act of the United States aimed at intensifying and expanding its aggressive war can save it from failure in south Viet Nam."

U.S. imperialism should understand that as long as it continues its aggression in southern Viet Nam, our

compatriots there will resolutely oppose it and give it crushing blows as they did in Bien Hoa, Binh Gia and Pleiku, and that so long as it continues to launch adventurous raids against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, our people in the north will resolutely give it powerful counter-blows as they did on August 5, 1964, and on February 7, 1965. The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam is a socialist country. Whenever the U.S. imperialists encroach on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, they will encounter the forceful resistance of the peoples of the socialist countries and the world. The Chinese Government, the Soviet Government, the Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the Government of the People's Republic of Albania have issued statements respectively and world opinion is denouncing these aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists.

In its fight against the U.S. imperialist aggression, the Vietnamese people have always received resolute support and sympathy from the 650 million fraternal Chinese people. In its statement issued on February 9, 1965, the Government of the People's Republic of China again pointed out: "China and Viet Nam are neighbours closely related like the lips and teeth. The Chinese and Vietnamese people are the closest of brothers. Aggression by the United States against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam means aggression against China; the 650 million Chinese people will definitely not stand idly by and are well prepared in this respect." This consistent stand of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government is closely linked to their correct line which consists of resolute opposition to imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, support to the national-liberation movement and constant adherence to the Marxist-Leninist principles in its relations with other fraternal socialist countries.

Comrades and friends,

As a result of aggression on the part of U.S. imperialism, the situation in Viet Nam, Indo-China and Southeast Asia is becoming extremely grave. Our fellow countrymen in the north are maintaining constant vigilance, watching every move of U.S. imperialism; they firmly grasp their axes and rifles, and are resolved to deal the U.S. aggressors well deserved counter-blows so as to defend the peaceful labour in the north of our beloved motherland and to bring about its early reunification.

Final victory will surely belong to the Vietnamese people.

Southern Viet Nam will surely be liberated, Viet Nam will surely be reunited.

Taiwan will surely be liberated.

U.S. imperialism—the most dangerous enemy of the people of our two countries and of the whole world—will definitely be thoroughly defeated.

# South Vietnamese People Will Fight to The End to Defeat U.S. Aggressors

Speech by Nguyen Minh Phuong, Acting Head of the Permanent Mission of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation to China

ON February 7 and 8, aircraft of U.S. imperialism made provocative bombing and strafing over localities in Quang Binh Province and the Vinh Linh area of northern Viet Nam. This is not only a crude act of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, but also an impermissible provocation against the entire Vietnamese people. The Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation has issued a statement strongly condemning U.S. imperialism for its latest acts of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

U.S. imperialism and its lackeys have waged a war of aggression in southern Viet Nam for more than ten years, in which they have employed a modern army, up-to-date weapons, poisonous chemicals and all other most barbarous means of suppression and persecution in a vain attempt to stamp out the patriotic movement of the south Vietnamese people. However, the factual developments have run squarely counter to the wishes of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The just and patriotic struggle of the south Vietnamese people is continuing to develop vigorously and has won tremendous victories. The people and armed forces of southern Viet Nam are growing ever stronger through battles and winning more and more victories. We have liberated three-quarters of southern Viet Nam where more than 8 million people live, smashed 80 per cent of the enemy's "strategic hamlets," put hundreds of thousands of enemy troops out of action and captured tens of thousands of weapons. In several battles, we annihilated enemy troops by the battalion. We have smashed the large-scale mopping-up operations conducted by enemy crack troops numbering tens of thousands and armed with modern weapons. We have destroyed or damaged thousands of enemy aircraft and tanks. The political struggle of the masses in many localities, particularly the mass movement in the cities, is vigorously developing. They have repeatedly launched offensives on U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, putting them increasingly on the defensive and in a more and more isolated position.

The battles of Ap-Bac, Loc-Ninh, particularly the recent victories in Bien Hoa, An Lao, Binh Gia and Pleiku testify to the rapid growth and gaining in strength of the South Vietnamese Liberation Army and the people's guerrilla forces; they show that the south Vietnamese people's armed forces are able to wipe out the enemies at any place, including the closely guarded ones, and that the U.S. imperialists with whatever weapons and however closely guarded navy and air bases, can-

not stand up to the South Vietnamese Liberation Army with its determined spirit to struggle and to win victory.

When the people and the army in south Viet Nam have achieved tremendous victories one after another, the contradictions among the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen are becoming daily more acute and intense. Within a single year there have been eight coups d'etat, and the danger of a coup constantly exists and may touch off at any time. The political crises for the U.S. imperialists and their stooges will continue and worsen with each passing day until they are completely wiped out.

The situation in south Viet Nam has put U.S. imperialism in such a predicament that Maxwell Taylor did not dare to leave Saigon for the United States to report back and Johnson had to send M. Bundy there to size up the situation. Just at that time, on February 7, 1965, the south Vietnamese army and people surprised the Pleiku air base. According to reports in the Western press, they destroyed and damaged 31 aircraft of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, killed eight and wounded 226 U.S. aggressors and destroyed 52 buildings. This is both a heavy blow and a serious warning to the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen.

The policies of aggression and war pursued by U.S. imperialism in the "special warfare" in southern Viet Nam are confronted with inevitable defeat. While sending more naval, land and air forces equipped with up-to-date weapons to southern Viet Nam to step up its war of aggression there, U.S. imperialism attempts at the same time to extend the war of aggression to northern Viet Nam and the whole of Indo-China. On February 7 and 8, U.S. imperialism dispatched its aircraft to bomb and strafe the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, that is a new step in its attempt to extend its war of aggression. However, the struggle put up by U.S. imperialism will never bring about any result, on the contrary, it will incur even more disastrous defeat. The present situation shows that U.S. imperialism cannot possibly extricate itself from its hopeless position in southern Viet Nam whether it prolongs or extends its war of aggression in south Viet Nam or launches attacks of either large or small scale on northern Viet Nam.

No matter how the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen obstinately persist in going their own way, the army and the people of south Viet Nam will fight to the end. They will never flinch or draw back before the threats of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen. The U.S. imperialists' bombing and strafing of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam will provoke stronger



indignation among the entire Vietnamese people. The army and the people in southern Viet Nam will make even greater efforts to defeat all the new schemes on the part of the U.S. imperialists. The "special war" conducted by U.S. imperialism in southern Viet Nam was and is being defeated by the army and the people there. The Staley-Taylor plan has met with disastrous bankruptcy. The McNamara plan has met with the same fate. The U.S. "helicopter airlift tactics" and "amphibious tank tactics" have also utterly failed. U.S. imperialism must never dream of winning victory in the war in southern Viet Nam. Whatever up-to-date weapons they may use; whatever aggressive strategy and tactics they may adopt; whatever wicked and cunning schemes they may work out, they cannot save themselves from their doom in southern Viet Nam. The southern Vietnamese army and people, under the leadership of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, will overcome all difficulties, resolutely fight to the end with weapons in hands, defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen and gain independence, democracy, peace and neutrality, thereby unify their fatherland. The southern Vietnamese people will do everything in their power to fight to the end so as to achieve this brilliant goal.

The Vietnamese nation is an integral whole. The territory of Viet Nam is a unified one. The complete liberation of northern Viet Nam is the result of the

common efforts of the people of our country. To defend northern Viet Nam is the sacred duty of the entire people of Viet Nam. The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation has declared for many times that if U.S. imperialism and its lackeys dare to attack northern Viet Nam, the army and the people in southern Viet Nam will unite as one man and, shoulder to shoulder with the people of the whole country, rise to oppose them and resolutely fight to the end. They will resolutely defeat them in northern Viet Nam as in southern Viet Nam and liberate their beloved fatherland completely. This is the firm and unshakable will of the 14 million people in southern Viet Nam.

In their patriotic and just struggle, the Vietnamese people have the resolute support of the Chinese Government and the 650 million fraternal Chinese people and the sympathy and support of the progressive forces and peace-loving people of the world. The final victory will certainly belong to the Vietnamese people.

Down with U.S. imperialism that commits aggression against southern Viet Nam and attacks the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam!

U.S. imperialism, get out of southern Viet Nam, get out of Taiwan, get out of Laos, get out of south Korea, get out of all the places it occupies over the world!

May the militant solidarity between the Vietnamese and Chinese people be everlasting!

人民日報  
RENMIN RIBAO

## U.S. Aggressors Must Be Punished

*Following is a translation of the February 9 "Renmin Ribao" editorial. Boldface emphases are ours. — Ed.*

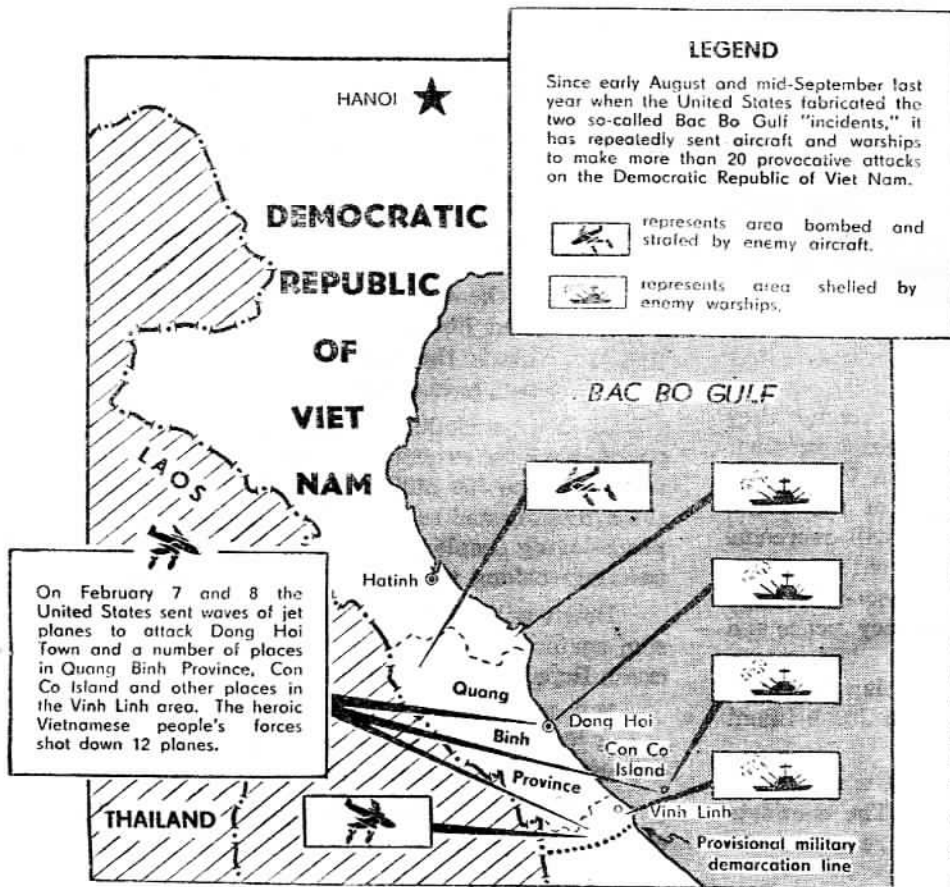
**O**N February 7, at Johnson's personal command, the U.S. Air Force unscrupulously launched a surprise attack on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, bombing and strafing places in Quang Binh Province and other areas. This is a naked act of war on the part of the U.S. Government and an open challenge to peace in Indo-China, Asia and the whole world. As pointed out by the Government of the D.R.V. in its February 8 statement, this air attack is "a new and utterly grave act of war by the United States against the D.R.V., an extremely gross violation of international law and the 1954 Geneva agreements on Viet Nam, an intolerable provocation against the world's people."

**The armed forces and people of the D.R.V. have struck heavy blows at the invading U.S. air pirates; in two days they shot down 12 U.S. aircraft and damaged many others. This has served as a severe punishment to U.S. imperialism.** The Chinese people warmly congratulate the armed forces and people of the D.R.V.

on this major victory of theirs gained in dealing counter-blows against U.S. aggression. They also pay high tribute to the units of the Vietnamese People's Army vigilantly guarding the territory, air space and territorial waters of their motherland.

The U.S. policy of extending the Indo-China war and the actual steps to do so were predetermined long ago. The "Bac Bo Gulf incidents" were mere fabrications and became a laughing-stock. Washington nevertheless at that time cooked up "details" of D.R.V. "attacks" on U.S. warships and used them as a pretext for extending the war and for attacks on that country. This time Johnson simply came out without any disguise, stripping off all subterfuge and discarding all pretexts.

There are reasons for the Johnson Administration's recklessness. The people's armed forces in south Viet Nam are growing in strength so fast that they are sure to win every battle they fight. This gives Johnson and his ilk sleepless nights. The White House panjandrum and Pentagon brasshats have received a shock with every battle—the great victories scored by the south



south Viet Nam in an attempt to "internationalize" the war there. The February 7 bombing of the D.R.V. is yet another premeditated move to extend the Indo-China war. Isn't all this as plain as a pikestaff?

The war moves of the U.S. Government have once again played the role of teaching by negative example. Johnson has come out to give us a lecture: U.S. imperialism will not give up even though it is having a hard time in south Viet Nam. This once again teaches the people of the world a lesson: the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism will not change; the closer its doomsday, the more desperately does it fight, even to the point of leaping over a wall like a desperate dog. This is the U.S. imperialist logic that will remain in force till its doom. The peoples of Viet Nam, of Indo-China and of all lands, and the revolutionary people all over the world have learnt in practice that, in dealing with U.S. imperialism, which is aggressive by nature, the only way to check its aggression, safeguard national

sovereignty and independence and preserve world peace is to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against it, to pay it back in its own coin, by peaceful means or by force, whichever it may resort to. Anyone who thinks that U.S. imperialism will give up in adversity, that the Johnson Administration is peace-loving, sensible and realistic, is actually rendering service to U.S. imperialism.

Vietnamese people's forces at Bien Hoa, at An Lao, at Binh Gia and now the great victory at Pleiku. They get a hiding today, and do not know where they will get another one tomorrow. On the battlefield the U.S.-puppet clique in south Viet Nam is exposed to attacks from all sides, and in the rear in Saigon there seems to be no end to the infighting and scramble for power. One farce is followed by another: the "young Turks" stage coups and Nguyen Khanh has ousted Tran Van Huong. Washington is now finding it ever more difficult to keep the situation under control. This endless strife among the lackeys in Saigon is mainly due to the continued success of the south Vietnamese people's struggle and the fact that the tottering U.S.-puppet regime may fall at any moment. In the circumstances it is absolutely impossible to stabilize the situation.

As a result of bombing the D.R.V., the U.S. aggressors owe the Vietnamese people another debt in blood. A debt has to be repaid and the greater the debt incurred the greater will be the repayment. The people of the whole of Viet Nam will not allow the U.S. aggressors to get away with it.

The Chinese Government has made its solemn announcement long ago: aggression against the D.R.V. means aggression against the People's Republic of China. Its statement of February 9 once again made clear this serious stand of the Chinese people. **The Chinese people mean what they say. We want to warn U.S. imperialism: you are really overestimating yourself if you hope to extend the war on the strength of the meagre armed forces you now have in Indo-China, Southeast Asia and the Far East. To tell you the truth, we are waiting for you in battle array. If you insist on imposing a war on us, then you are sure to receive heavy counter-blows!**

In the face of defeats at the fronts and chaos in the rear, U.S. imperialism is not, however, reconciled to the idea of quitting south Viet Nam. Of late, the United States has been working with great pains to spread the flames of war, hoping to avoid its doom in south Viet Nam by staking the future on the extension of its military adventures. The "Bac Bo Gulf incidents" were the first steps taken towards "escalation" in Indo-China: they were followed by direct armed intervention in Laos on a large scale. Lately, the United States even instigated the Pak Jung Hi clique in south Korea to dispatch over 2,000 puppet troops to

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# The Johnson Administration's Gangster Talk

*Following is a translation of the February 10 "Ren-min Ribao" editorial. Boldface emphases are ours. — Ed.*

**U.S.** imperialist savagery in bombing the territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam constitutes a crime of stark aggression against a sovereign state. It is a crude violation of the 1954 Geneva agreements and international law and an open challenge to peace in Southeast Asia, Asia and the whole world. **This criminal act of U.S. imperialism has now provoked the people of the world to anger and protestation.**

**Nevertheless, the Johnson Administration has racked its brains to invent all sorts of "arguments" in an effort to justify this aggression.**

There is nothing very strange about imperialism trying to defend its aggressive acts. **But the Johnson Administration's "arguments" are so poor that it has made itself a laughing-stock.**

"Argument" one: this U.S. war move is described as "retaliatory attacks."

What right has U.S. imperialism to talk about "retaliation"? The United States is the aggressor. In south Viet Nam, it has slaughtered thousands upon thousands of people, levelled village after village and destroyed a countless amount of property. It owes a huge debt in blood to the south Vietnamese people who have every right to punish the U.S. aggressors. The heavy blows they received at Bien Hoa, An Lao, Binh Gia and Pleiku were punishments the U.S. imperialists deserve. So long as a single American soldier remains in south Viet Nam, the people there will not cease, even for a day, shooting their bullets of revenge. Speaking of retaliation, the U.S. aggressors have no such right whatsoever; this right belongs to the people of south Viet Nam, the Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba and all other countries and peoples suffering U.S. aggression. What has happened at present is not that these countries, which are the victims of aggression, have sent aircraft to bomb the United States but, on the contrary, it is the United States which has sent aircraft to bomb the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The "retaliation" which Washington talks about is outright gangster talk.

Why did U.S. imperialism bomb the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam when it was beaten in south Viet Nam? According to the Johnson Administration, this happened because the south Vietnamese people's armed struggle to resist U.S. aggression is "ordered and directed and master-minded directly from Hanoi." This is the second "argument."

As a man sows, so he shall reap. Since U.S. imperialism has launched aggression against south Viet Nam, it is bound to cause the people there to fight back. Their armed struggle has been forced on them by the United States, from whom they have learnt to fight and from whom they have obtained weapons and ammunition. If the struggle of an oppressed nation to resist aggression is said to be master-minded by forces from without, then we should like to ask who ordered and master-minded that War of Independence against Britain led by George Washington? It seems that Johnson, McNamara and their kind have completely forgotten their forefathers and American history which is less than two hundred years old. It will be completely futile for them to try and find in the Pleiku jungles "orders and master-minding" from outside.

The third "argument" is that "this is a test of the will" for the United States, and that was the reason why the United States carried out air attacks on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and why it "could not fail to respond."

The south Vietnamese people and the revolutionary people throughout the world have been well acquainted with the "will" of the United States for a long time. Washington wants to hang on in south Viet Nam, turn this area into a colony and make it a base for suppressing the national-liberation movement in Southeast Asia and a bridgehead for attacking the socialist camp. The revolutionary people have not the slightest doubt about this aspect of the U.S. "will." However, the U.S. "will" has another aspect. This is expressed by the fact that Washington bullies the weak and trembles before the strong and that it fears the revolutionary people who take up arms and is afraid of tit-for-tat struggles. Since such "will" has been tested in Korea, Cuba and the

Congo (Leopoldville), and in south Viet Nam, too, what is the use of yet another "test"?

The fourth "argument" is that unless the United States launched attacks on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, it would mean that "we [the United States] want to pull out from Viet Nam" and be regarded as "weak" and "the paper tiger that the Chinese Reds say."

Frankly speaking, whether the U.S. aggressors get out of south Viet Nam does not depend upon their willingness. The Yankees have to quit, sooner or later. Of all the alternatives, clearing out is the best policy. It would be wiser for them to pack up and go. Otherwise south Viet Nam will become their graveyard. When it comes to being a paper tiger, they have already revealed themselves for what they really are in south Viet Nam. The more desperately the Johnson Administration tries to change this image of the United States in the people's minds, the more it will reveal its ugly countenance.

Following its attacks on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, U.S. imperialism played the same old trick and wrote to the U.N. Security Council, saying that it reserved the right to bring the question concerning the situation in Viet Nam to the Security Council. The Johnson Administration thinks that once it files its case with the United Nations, its act of aggression will become legitimate. This sleight-of-hand, however, will only once again expose the United Nations for what it is.

The Johnson Administration itself is well aware that all these "arguments" cannot hold water, nor will they convince anybody. The ill-famed United Nations cannot become a sanctuary for the U.S. aggressors. That is why the United States, in order to avoid being condemned by world public opinion, is trying its utmost to spread the idea that it "seeks no wider war" and its war moves are "limited."

What does the Johnson Administration mean by "limited"? Washington fabricated several "Bac Bo Gulf incidents" and repeatedly launched attacks against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, but each time it said that the action was "limited." It also said that its actions were "limited" when it extended the war into Laos by carrying out direct armed intervention in that country, and when it continuously unleashed provocations and aggression in the border areas of Cambodia. It is clear to everyone that the result of these "limited" actions is that the Johnson Administration has been escalating the war in Indo-China and plunging the whole of that peninsula and Southeast Asia into its aggressive adventures. Is it not poppycock therefore that, in the face of these stark facts, the Johnson Administration should prattle that "we seek no wider war"? When we

prick the bubble of the Johnson Administration's propaganda about "limited" actions, we see that one of its aims is to force the people to accept its extension of war in Indo-China as a fait accompli.

How far will the Johnson Administration venture in extending the war in Indo-China? This question may well be answered by itself. **But, once it has embarked on this risky path, U.S. imperialism, as a belligerent, will never be able to control and decide the time, place or scale of this war as it likes. Choosing Indo-China or Southeast Asia as the theatre of war is extremely unfavourable to Washington. It should realize that aggression against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam means aggression against China and against the entire socialist camp. It is the unshirkable international obligation of the Chinese people and of all the socialist countries to support and aid the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam by actual deeds. We mean what we say. If U.S. imperialism persists in spreading the flames of war and forces a war on us, then we shall have no other choice but to be resolved to take it on to the end. At such a time, the revolutionary flames will be raging throughout Southeast Asia and the rest of Asia and there will not even be any burying-ground for U.S. imperialism.**

After launching aggression against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Johnson had the effrontery to bluster that the United States "is prepared to take up any challenge and pay any price to make certain that freedom does not perish," and he wanted others never again to make "grave mistakes in miscalculating" with regard to the United States. This hectoring, however, will not frighten anyone. **The people of Viet Nam, Indo-China and China have had experience in combating U.S. imperialism. As the Chinese saying goes: "We do not know each other without a test of strength." We have long since seen through U.S. imperialism as being only outwardly strong while actually weak. Have the U.S. imperialists really no idea of the fix they will be in to think of starting a war when they have deployed such meagre forces along the long arc extending from south Korea to Indo-China?**

The situation is excellent today for the south Vietnamese people in their national-liberation struggle. U.S. imperialism has already been seriously mauled and its days in south Viet Nam are numbered. In its February 9 statement, the Chinese Government declared: "The U.S. imperialists will never succeed in their attempt to use air strikes against northern Viet Nam as a means to frighten the south Vietnamese people into not offending the U.S. aggressors." No matter what desperate struggles U.S. imperialism may resort to, the heroic south Vietnamese people will intensify their efforts and deal telling blows to the U.S. aggressors till final victory is won in their struggle for national liberation.

## "Akahata" Reiterates Opposition to Schismatic International Meeting

The organ of the C.P.J. stresses that an unwarranted, unilateral "international meeting" must not be convened; it repudiates the various absurd arguments that the C.P.S.U. has the so-called authority to call an "international meeting" and shows that modern revisionism has always followed a foreign policy of unprincipled compromises with U.S. imperialism.

"Akahata," organ of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party, on January 21 carried on its frontpage an editorial "More on the Question of an International Conference of Communist Parties." Following is a translation of the editorial.—Ed.

### I

IN the summer of 1964, the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with Khrushchov as its head scheduled an international meeting of Communist Parties of all countries for July this year and for this purpose it proposed that a "drafting committee" composed of 26 Parties meet in Moscow from December 15, 1964.

In making the proposal these comrades said, "the committee should also begin its work in the case that any of the 26 Communist Parties fails to send its representatives by the appointed time." From the outset, they attempted forcibly to convene a meeting of only those Parties which favoured the proposal of the leadership of the C.P.S.U. That was not all. They also said, "a refusal to take part in the conference would signify the striving to give the split a formal status," thus they tried to impose the one-sided proposal on others and to lay the blame for the split on others.

On this question, *Pravda* of August 10, 1964, openly published its one-sided views and proposals in an editorial. Thus, in an editorial in *Akahata* on October 5, 1964, entitled "International Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties Should Be Conducive to Unity and Not to a Split—Proposals of the C.P.J.," our Party clearly pointed out that the proposal of the leadership of the C.P.S.U. lacked proper grounds either procedurally or in substance and that it would carry the disunity in the international communist movement to a final split. At the same time our Party requested that no such meeting be convened.

We have proposed that all the fraternal Parties make efforts to stop the convening of the above-mentioned unilateral, unjustifiable "international meeting" but to prepare instead for an international meeting to discuss the question of unity in order to take con-

crete and concerted action in the struggle against the aggression perpetrated by that common enemy of the peoples as clearly identified in the 1957 Declaration and 1960 Statement.

Recently, the leadership of the C.P.S.U. announced the postponement of the convocation of the "drafting committee" originally scheduled for December 15, 1964, to March 1, 1965. This announcement was made by *Pravda*, organ of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. on December 12, 1964 (that is three days before the original schedule).

The *Pravda* "announcement" said, "In order better to prepare for the meeting of the drafting committee and the international meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties, the fraternal Parties have decided, through mutual consultations, to hold the first session of the drafting committee on March 1, 1965."

The above announcement seems to suggest that the fraternal Parties had unanimously decided after consultations to postpone the meeting of the "drafting committee." But this is contrary to the facts. Our Party has never approved of the very convocation of a wholly unjustifiable, unilateral meeting of the "drafting committee" and, therefore, has never approved of merely a postponement of this meeting.

These comrades stressed in the *Pravda* editorial of August 10, last year, that "ample time has been provided for preparations before the drafting committee starts its work." But *Pravda* now maintained that the "reason" that the "drafting committee" meeting had to be postponed was "to make better preparations."

Why is it that they now have no alternative but make such a statement which entirely contradicts their earlier statement? It is because the march of events in less than six months provided hard facts which proved that the plan for an "international meeting" and a "drafting committee" meeting, for which preparations had been made with Khrushchov as the core, was a plan unilaterally imposed on others and therefore incompatible with the genuine unity of the international communist movement. But these comrades refused to accept the results vindicated in actual life and continued

to persist in their erroneous attitude and proposal; hence the contradictory explanations mentioned above.

We wish to take this opportunity to express our sincere hope that these comrades will take sober notice of the developments, study anew, from its very basis, the totally unjustifiable, unilateral plan of convening an international meeting and its preparatory meeting, and lend a serious ear to our reasonable views and proposal.

Based on this viewpoint, once again we refute the erroneous "arguments" on the question of convening an international meeting, and at the same time make known the attitude of our Party.

## II

We wish to begin first of all with the procedural problem of the convocation of an international meeting.

The "arguments" advanced by the comrades who attempted to arbitrarily and unilaterally hold a meeting of the "drafting committee" last December 15 included: 1, "a decision unanimously adopted by the fraternal Parties at the 1957 meeting 'entrusting the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with the task of convening a meeting of the Communist and Workers' Parties in consultation with the fraternal Parties'"; 2, "necessary consultations" had at that time been carried out among the Parties and "the question of convening an international meeting was discussed thoroughly, in detail and comprehensively"; 3, since "it was discovered during preliminary exchange of views that the composition of the drafting committee would become a new obstacle to the convocation of the meeting," it was decided that the "drafting committee" should be composed of the 26 Parties which had prepared for the 1960 meeting; and 4, "the C.P.S.U. Central Committee having considered the views explicitly expressed by the absolute majority of the Communist Parties, holds that the time is ripe for commencing preparations for the convocation of an international meeting."

1. Some comrades are still stubbornly adhering to the view that the C.P.S.U. has the "power" and "authority" to convene an international meeting. This is completely unfounded.

This "decision" was made at the 1957 meeting of the Parties of the 12 socialist countries. All the Parties of the capitalist countries, including our Party, did not take part in that meeting, far less in adopting such a "decision." Our Party fully supports the 1957 Declaration which, however, does not contain such a "decision." Therefore, it is futile to try to make this "decision" binding on all the Communist and Workers' Parties or to "legalize" the unilateral convocation of such a meeting.

Some comrades argued that when the question of preparing for the meeting actually cropped up it came to the mind of some fraternal Parties that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union had been entrusted

with the function of convening such meetings. Whoever may have recalled the decision, it has nothing to do with the question of setting forth in principle the procedure for convening an international meeting.

2. In the "decision" there is the phrase "in consultation with the fraternal Parties," which of course also means "with the approval of the fraternal Parties."

The comrades who try unilaterally and forcibly to convene a "drafting committee" meeting have alleged that necessary consultations have been held on the question of convening an international meeting. But their "arguments" may be boiled down to this: All the Communist Parties have in fact made clear their stand in the past two years in various documents — in Central Committee resolutions, in joint communiques on the results of bilateral talks, in statements by their leaders, or in letters exchanged by various Parties.

The fact that the Parties of various countries have expressed their general views on an international meeting obviously does not mean at all that the convening of the "drafting committee" meeting originally scheduled for December 15 last year and of the "international meeting" scheduled to be held in July this year was decided upon "in consultation with the fraternal Parties."

A series of influential fraternal Parties, including those of four socialist countries, have in fact voiced their opposition to the "drafting committee" meeting unilaterally decided upon by some Parties. This fact has made it crystal clear that the "argument" that "necessary consultations have been held" for convening an international meeting of the Communist Parties, cannot hold water.

Hence, these comrades have failed to explain specifically when and with which fraternal Parties they had conducted the necessary consultations on convening the unilateral "international meeting" and what agreements they had reached.

3. There is also no basis for the claim that the "drafting committee" for the future international meeting should be composed of the 26 Parties which had prepared for the 1960 international meeting.

The 26 Parties were confirmed at the meeting called by the Parties of the socialist countries in Bucharest in June of the same year for the preparation of the 1960 meeting, and no opposition was raised afterwards against them by the other fraternal Parties. However, after all is said and done, the mission of the 26 Parties had come to an end when they submitted their draft to the 1960 international meeting.

Moreover, at the 1960 meeting the representatives of some Parties suggested the establishment of a permanent international communist organ. But the proposal was turned down.

Consequently, if a preparatory meeting is to be convened for the next international meeting, its composition should of course be decided anew through consultations among various Parties.

Some comrades, basing themselves on the "argument" that their sole desire was to prevent the question of the composition of the committee from becoming an insurmountable obstacle to the convening of the meeting, are still doggedly holding on to their unilateral proposal. But with regard to the composition of the committee, there are already the proposal of the Communist Party of China to the effect that it be formed of 17 Parties, as well as other concrete proposals. Therefore, the composition of the preparatory meeting will not become "an insurmountable obstacle to the convening of the meeting" if efforts are made to reach unanimity through consultations instead of continuing to try to force some unilateral, groundless views on others.

These comrades recently said that they considered it appropriate to place their concrete proposals before the fraternal Parties for their judgment. But this statement is completely incompatible with the statement they have made earlier that "the committee should also begin its work in the case that any of the 26 Communist Parties fails to send its representatives by the appointed time." The assertion of these comrades is designed solely to gloss over their manoeuvres of unilaterally imposing the meeting upon others, and to shift their responsibility on to other fraternal Parties.

4. These comrades are, as before, repeating the claim about their "having the support of the overwhelming majority of the Parties." But, as we have time and again pointed out, the so-called majority or minority cannot be a criterion for settling issues in the international communist movement.

The 1960 Statement lays stress on the principle of "unanimity through consultation." The 1960 meeting rejected the motion for an arbitrary settlement of differences by a majority vote and eventually observed the principle of unanimity. This principle is the only correct principle for tackling problems among fraternal Parties which are independent and equal in their relations with each other. It is an organizational safeguard for the upholding of unity of the international communist movement. It should apply both to the disputes themselves and to the procedural issues over the next international meeting.

After the "drafting committee" meeting, initially scheduled for December 15 last year, had to be postponed to March 1 this year, some comrades talked about the "drafting committee" holding preliminary consultations, discussing matters related to the preparations for an international meeting, drawing up drafts of the basic documents, and later again entering into consultations with all fraternal Parties on the drafts and having complementary discussions with fraternal Parties including those which did not agree to participate in the "drafting committee" meeting originally scheduled for December 15. They feigned deep concern over the unity of the international communist movement. However, if these comrades are truly desirous of the unity of the movement, why do they not completely stop putting into effect the plan to call unilaterally

the "international meeting" and the "drafting committee" meeting?

Our Party would like once again to declare emphatically that for the sake of the holding of another international conference, due consideration must be given to the views and proposals of all fraternal Parties and unanimity of views must be reached through consultation on the composition, time and agenda of the preparatory meeting for the conference.

### III

We shall now deal with the aim and nature of the international meeting.

It is a fact that those comrades who do not hesitate to split the international communist movement have said nominally that "the meeting of the Communist Parties is called not to 'excommunicate' this or that Party from the communist movement, wilfully oust this or that country from the world socialist system, and not for wrangling with and accusing each other," but "to overcome the existing difficulties and prevent a split." (*Pravda* editorial, August 10, 1964.)

But in the very same editorial, these comrades abused those fraternal Parties, which did not approve of their unjustified and unilateral proposal, as "a group of people who are trying by every possible means to sabotage the meeting." Moreover, in reference to the functions of the meeting of the unilaterally proposed "drafting committee," they said, "the drafting committee should prepare the 'drafts' of the basic documents for discussion by the international meeting, on the basis of the experience of the previous meetings."

The nature of the "basic documents" was indicated more clearly in the following passages:

"More than four years have elapsed since the 1960 meeting. During this time, quite a few important changes had taken place in the world, which demand . . . fresh appraisal and conclusions. . . . To sum up what has happened after the 1960 meeting, exchange new experience and creatively examine the new problems confronting world communism, and enrich and develop the ideas of the Declaration and the Statement" and, ". . . to analyse the new economic, social and political phenomena and processes, reach agreement on appraisals and positions and with them to enrich the general line of the communist movement and put it in concrete terms — such appears to be the most important and principal task of the meeting." (*Pravda* editorial, August 10, 1964.)

These comrades defined the chief function of the "drafting committee" as one of preparing a draft of a new "basic document" to replace the 1960 Statement. This can clearly be seen from the passages quoted above. Furthermore, they declared emphatically, "Our Party firmly and steadfastly maintains and will do its utmost to defend its own position which has been formulated more than once." Thus one can see with even greater

clarity what kind of a basic document these comrades want to work out.

We do not believe that new problems worth studying have not arisen in the course of the development of world events after the 1960 meeting. But the most important question in the debate within the international communist movement is whether or not the revolutionary principles of the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement should be adhered to. What is more, the open debate within the international communist movement was provoked by Khrushchov at the 22nd Congress of the C.P.S.U. within a year after the convocation of the 1960 meeting and was later enlarged by Khrushchov.

Therefore, we said in an editorial of *Akahata* on October 5, 1964:

"A number of fraternal Parties have made it clear that they would not participate in an 'international meeting' convened on the strength of an unilateral proposal and which would lead to a final split. If such an 'international meeting' is forcibly convened to draft a new basic document to replace the 1960 Statement unanimously adopted by the representatives from 81 Parties, then it is obvious that the international communist movement will head for a split in the true sense of the term. . . .

"Today, the disunity within the international communist movement is already very complicated and serious. But we consider that a final split is even worse than the situation at present. . . .

"Beyond any shadow of doubt, the genuine unity of the international communist movement and the socialist camp must be based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and proletarian internationalism. . . . We must achieve this genuine unity at an early date. But judging from the present state of affairs, can it be said that conditions for solving the questions of principle at one stroke are ripe? Unfortunately, we do not consider that such conditions are as yet ripe."

Basing ourselves on the foregoing correct conclusion, we have, in our October 5, 1964, editorial, proposed to fraternal Parties of the world to call off the convening of the "international meeting" that would lead the international communist movement to a final split, and we have pointed out that "the real way of advance towards the building of genuine unity in accordance with Marxist-Leninist principles and proletarian internationalism" at present is "to prepare for such an international meeting at which the question to be discussed is that of unity and specific united actions in the struggle against the aggressive activities which are being carried out by the common enemy of the peoples as clearly identified in the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement."

At the same time we have said: "Even though a debate is called for to explore the truth, efforts should still be made for united action against the enemy while not permitting imperialism to sow discord in the social-

ist camp and utilize the disunity in the international communist movement to carry out malicious schemes."

Although the "drafting committee" scheduled for December 15, 1964, had to be postponed, some comrades clung to the idea of convening the meeting of the "drafting committee" and made it appear at the same time that they agreed to the above-mentioned proposal of our Party. However, these comrades still stubbornly want to hold the meeting of the "drafting committee" comprising 26 Parties which has been opposed by a number of Parties which took part in the 1960 meeting. And these same comrades continue to advocate the drafting of a new "basic document" they have all along wanted to draft. On the other hand, they also made it sound as though they favoured the proposal of our Party. Such a position differs fundamentally with the following proposal of our Party. Our Party's proposal includes the following points: Call off the meeting of the entirely unjustified and unilateral "drafting committee" and seek "at least, the agreement of all the 81 Communist and Workers' Parties that took part in the 1960 meeting" and conduct proper discussions among the necessary Parties concerned.

After Khrushchov's downfall, a number of comrades said that the international trend of modern revisionism headed by Khrushchov seemed to have all along actively supported the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who have been combating imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, and who are resolutely fighting against the imperialist policies of aggression and war. However, all the facts clearly show that the international trend of modern revisionism has adopted a foreign policy, the core of which is to practise unprincipled compromise with the Government of U.S. imperialism, and that it has actually adopted an attitude of repressing the anti-imperialist struggles of the peoples. Therefore, one of the central issues in dispute both in the international communist movement and the international democratic movement is whether or not to wage a struggle in earnest against U.S. imperialism, the "enemy of the peoples of the whole world" as stipulated in the 1957 and 1960 international documents.

Furthermore, ever since the 1963 Ninth World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, the international trend of modern revisionism has been working hand in glove with the anti-Party revisionists and the anti-communist Right-wing Social Democrats of our country to prevent the Japanese people from developing their struggle and unity in the direction of waging a decisive battle against U.S. imperialism and its lackey, Japanese monopoly capital. From the instances which have taken place before our eyes, it can be seen that the pretence that the international trend of modern revisionism has all along combated U.S. imperialism is a complete travesty of the facts.

We warmly welcome those who correctly understand our Party's proposal on the convocation of an international meeting and approve of our proposal. But as mentioned above, it is diametrically opposed to our



Party's proposal to preserve basically both in procedure and in content, the schismatic proposal made at the time when Khrushchov was First Secretary while at the same time to try and create the impression in a piecemeal fashion of approval of our Party's proposal.

We emphasize once again that a stop must be resolutely put to the pursuance of the plan to convene a

completely unjustifiable, unilateral "international meeting" and that, on this basis, prior consultations should be held among all Parties concerned; while right now, concrete agreement should be reached on the problem of unfolding a common struggle against imperialism headed by the United States.

## Rising Tide Against U.S. Imperialism

# Appeal of the Thailand Patriotic Front

- For all patriots to form a strong, unified organization to drive out U.S. imperialism.
- To establish an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous Thailand.

**T**HE recently formed Thailand Patriotic Front has issued an appeal calling on all patriots to unite as one and launch a resolute struggle to drive out U.S. imperialism and establish an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous Thailand, according to a broadcast of the Voice of the People on January 22.

The appeal, issued on New Year's Day, said that "in the past few years, particularly under the rule of Sarit and Thanom, U.S. imperialism has further encroached on Thailand in the economic, political, military and cultural fields and turned it completely into a new-type colony of U.S. imperialism."

The appeal cited facts to show the "frightful miseries suffered by the people of Thailand as a result of U.S. imperialist aggression and the traitorous dictatorship and unprecedented corruption of the rule of Sarit and Thanom." It pointed out that "the present situation demands that all patriotic people unite as one to form a strong, unified organization and wage a thorough struggle against the enemies in order to save national independence and improve the people's living standard."

"Therefore," it continued, "we have set up a political organization—the Thailand Patriotic Front. Its purpose is to fight for the complete realization of independence, democracy, peace, neutrality and prosperity for Thailand."

The Front has set forth the following six-point programme:

1. To strive for national independence, abolish all unequal treaties signed by Thailand with the United States and drive all imperialist troops and aggressive forces out of Thailand.

2. To strive for the people's democratic rights, overthrow the fascist dictatorial government which is subservient to U.S. imperialism, establish a government of patriots and democrats, and safeguard the people's freedom and democratic rights.

3. To pursue a policy of peace and neutrality, withdraw from SEATO, cease intervention in the affairs of neighbouring countries, live in amity with the people of all other countries and support their struggle for national independence and progress, oppose the war provocations of U.S. imperialism and strive for world peace.

4. To develop the national economy, promote agricultural production, help the poor peasants, assist and protect national industry and commerce, restrict foreign capital whose aim is to seize profits from Thailand, and establish an independent and self-reliant national economy.

5. To improve the people's livelihood, suppress and mete out severe punishment to traitors and bureaucrats who oppress the people, distribute enough land to the peasants for them to earn a living, and adjust the wages of workers and the pay of junior staff members, service personnel, teachers, armymen, police and workers in the professions.

6. To develop education and public health, oppose imperialism's corrupt culture and develop a fine national culture, improve school facilities and put into effect measures of sanitation and public health throughout the country.

The appeal stressed: "We must unite together to wage a relentless struggle against the enemies of our nation. Only when all compatriots, communities, political groups and parties are united, concert their efforts and struggle unremittingly in various forms against our enemies, can we drive U.S. imperialism out of Thailand and overthrow the traitorous, dictatorial and anti-people's puppet government, and only then can an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous Thailand emerge."

The appeal concluded: "If our people are united into a strong force and determined to wage a resolute struggle against our enemies, no force or enemy can defeat us. The enemies will eventually be crushed by the united people."

# ROUND THE WORLD

## Japan

### "Sea Dragon" Chased Out

For the second time the United States has sent *Sea Dragon* to dock at the Japanese port of Sasebo. And for the second time the people of Japan have sent this nuclear submarine fleeing from a storm of protest. One of the units of the U.S. 7th Fleet, *Sea Dragon* first sneaked into Sasebo last November and was then forced to weigh anchor three days later because of nationwide opposition in Japan.

Barely three months passed before the U.S. Government sent it back for a second "visit." The reception was no less hostile. On the morning of February 2 when the submarine berthed at Sasebo, it was booed with shouts of "Yankees, go home!" by 15,000 people assembled at Hizukushi Pier. The Sato government, to provide protection for *Sea Dragon's* entry, called out 2,200 policemen. But demonstrations and rallies continued in all parts of the country. And on February 5 the U.S. nuclear submarine again had to quit.

*Sea Dragon* forced its way into Japan at a time when the United States was encountering immense difficulties in pursuing its policies of war and aggression in Asia, with a grave crisis looming in south Viet Nam and Laos in particular. Its docking at Sasebo was part of the provocative "patrols" U.S. 7th Fleet vessels were carrying out to whip up war hysteria. It was also part of the Pentagon's plan to turn Japan into an American nuclear war base.

The people of Japan recognized the danger and rose to meet it. The fight has drawn in all sections of the people, with workers, students and scientists marching in the forefront. In this struggle against the U.S. imperialists the democratic forces in Japan at the primary levels closed their ranks. At Sasebo itself the democratic forces rallying round the Communist Party of Japan, the Socialist Party and the General

Council of Trade Unions showed their solidarity against the common enemy by organizing a series of joint actions.

The docking of U.S. nuclear submarines in Japan bodes no good for the Japanese people. It menaces other parts of Asia as well. Hence the watchword of the Japanese demonstrators: "U.S. nuclear submarines, get out of Japan! Get out of Asia!"

## Laos

### Fight Among Running Dogs

What happened in Vientiane last week was just another instance of a dog-fight—a scramble for power among the running dogs of U.S. imperialism. Phoumi Nosavan, hitherto Washington's favourite lackey in Laos, has lost out. His one-time subordinate, Kouprasit Abhay, has emerged as top dog after four days of fighting.

Kouprasit Abhay was the general who, together with Police Chief Siho, engineered last April's pro-American coup to overthrow the National Union Government. As a strong-man of the armed forces owing allegiance to the house of Phoui Sananikone, the Right-wing politician, Kouprasit was on the way up. A few weeks ago he gathered more power into his own hands when the "supreme command" of the Right-wing forces was reorganized. Nosavan, to regain the ground he had lost, staged a coup to stop Kouprasit on January 31.

Nosavan joined forces with Kouprasit's former ally, Police Chief Siho. Armoured cars and tanks went into action in the streets of Vientiane. The radio station, the national stadium and a few other key points were at first held by Nosavan's men. But by February 3 the troops under Nosavan and Siho began to retreat, and the two collaborators themselves fled the capital to Thailand.

During the fighting which brought great losses in property and lives to the population of Vientiane, Prince

Souvanna Phouma and several of his ministers took refuge in the French-operated Mahosot Hospital. Souvanna Phouma emerged later, said UPI, accusing "Phoumi Nosavan of masterminding the coup" and declaring he would "try General Phoumi Nosavan for high treason if and when he is caught."

Nosavan had evidently lost favour with his masters. During the street battles in Vientiane aircraft furnished by the United States hovered over the capital and dropped leaflets calling on Nosavan's men to surrender. American news agencies, taking the cue, called Nosavan's troops the "rebels" and those under Kouprasit, the new favourite, "the National Army." According to AP, the U.S. Ambassador in Vientiane, William Sullivan, made things plainer still. When asked if there was any possibility of American support for the ousted Nosavan to recapture power, he answered, "No." In selecting or rejecting its stooges Washington is guided not so much by the loyalty and subservience of the minions at its disposal as by their usefulness. The disavowal of Nosavan means that he has outlived his.

## France

### De Gaulle Assails U.N.

At his first press conference of the year at Elysee Palace on February 4 President de Gaulle was asked by newsmen to comment on the crisis facing the United Nations. The General said the origin of the crisis lies in the manipulation of the United Nations by some big powers which interfere in the internal affairs of individual countries. He cited the dispatch of U.N. forces to Korea and the Congo as cases of abuse of power by the United Nations and declared that "Washington, Moscow, London, Peking and Paris should reach an agreement to return to the point of departure as they had previously reached agreement to establish the United Nations."

The French President attacked the dominating position of the dollar and pound sterling which, he said, "no longer corresponds with the present-

day reality." He went for the United States which has tried to maintain the privileged position of the dollar at the expense of other capitalist countries. He pointed out that "the kind of transcendental value which was recognized for the dollar has lost its initial basis" and called for the adoption of a straight gold standard to replace the present monetary system under which the dollar and pound sterling are used as international currency in the capitalist world.

American reaction to the French President's views was immediate and hostile. Official Washington and the American press opened up a barrage against the French proposals.

The U.S. Treasury Department issued a statement opposing "a return to the gold standard." The U.S. permanent delegate to the United Nations, Adlai Stevenson, repeating the line President Johnson took at his press conference, which was held almost simultaneously with de Gaulle's, maintained that "the main source of trouble in the functioning of the U.N. was . . . the way some countries disagreed on the Charter provisions."

The quickness and acerbity of the reaction from the United States point up a further sharpening of Franco-American contradictions on some major international issues. But the shafts of acrimony levelled at de Gaulle were not left unanswered. In a speech at the University of Texas on February 5, Herve Alphand, the French Ambassador to Washington, said that France "is the ally of the United States and not a wavering 'protege,' unable to take her own responsibilities, relinquishing for ever to others her fate, her future and her defence."

### Ecuador

#### **U.S. Embassy Stoned**

Yankee imperialism and the military junta it put into power in July 1963 have become the targets of demonstrations in Quito, the capital of Ecuador. Thousands of students, workers, office employees and other

people recently demonstrated before the government building in Independence Square. They demanded the abrogation of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol, which is a Yankee infringement on Ecuadorian sovereignty.

The protocol dates from the Washington-dominated Pan-American Conference held in 1942 in Brazil. Imposed on Ecuador by the representatives of American oil tycoons at the conference, the "protocol" requires Ecuador to turn over half of its territory for exploitation by American capital. The demonstrators wanted to put an end to this.

The demonstration was organized by the Ecuadorian University Students' Federation. But leaders or representatives of the Liberal, Conservative and Revolutionary Socialist Parties also took part. And so did the Confederation of Labour. The slogans they raised singled out the United States as their enemy.

Washington Bonilla, President of the Ecuadorian University Students' Federation, declared at the protest rally in Independence Square: "U.S. imperialism is the arch enemy of Ecuador and of all the people of the world. It was because of U.S. imperialism that Ecuador has had to forfeit half of its territory. The United States has also undermined Ecuador's sovereignty, looted its natural resources and installed a dictatorship in the country."

The American-fostered government called out troops and police to break up the meeting and disperse the demonstrators. A tussle ensued. The crowds fought their attackers by stoning the government building and hurling gasoline bottles into it. They also stoned the symbol of their hatred—the American Embassy.

Similar rallies were held in other parts of the capital. In a couple of hours the whole city was seething with angry demonstrations against the "Gringos" and their friends of the military junta. There were also meetings and demonstrations in Guayaquil, Cuenca and Loja. The government arrested Bonilla, the students' leader, Jose Arteta, a leading figure of the Liberal Party, and many others. But for the military

junta the struggle did not end with mass arrests. The public demands the release of those arrested.

### **News in Brief**

**Brazzaville, Congo.** In a statement on January 26 a government spokesman repudiated the puppet Tshombe regime's false charges against Brazzaville-Congo. With reference to Tshombe's lie that Leopoldville-Congo was "attacked by armed bands from Brazzaville," the statement pointed out that this was nothing but a smokescreen to cover up further attempts to strike at Brazzaville's security. It recalled how Tshombe's U.S.-paid troops had violated Brazzaville-Congo's border areas and U.S.-made aircraft had intruded into its airspace, providing air cover for Tshombe's marauders. Issuing a warning to Tshombe's masters, the spokesman declared that although the Congo (B) is a small country it will fight and if the Americans are bent on turning Brazzaville into a battlefield the people of Brazzaville-Congo are ready to hit back.

\* \* \*

**Kampala, Uganda.** Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia have decided to take co-ordinated action against prohibited immigrants. Any persons placed in this category by any one of the four countries would be similarly regarded by all. This was announced on January 16, following a meeting of the foreign ministers of the four countries in the Uganda capital. Earlier, U.S. pressman Peter Forbarth, *Time* magazine correspondent, had been deported from Kampala for illegal entry. Forbarth then went to Nairobi. He was told to leave Kenya within 24 hours after being declared a prohibited immigrant.

\* \* \*

**Accra, Ghana.** Ghana's Black Star Line last year carried 590,000 tons of cargo, or 190,000 more than it did in 1963. Taken over by the government in 1960, the line operates 18 ocean-going vessels, manned completely by Ghanaian crews. Ghana, which has a long history as a seafaring nation, runs a special college to train marine engineers and technical personnel.

# ACROSS THE LAND

## Over the Spring Festival

LUNAR New Year, or Spring Festival, saw a spate of holiday-making across the country from February 1-4. Spring Festival 1965 came at a time when there was much to celebrate, and much to celebrate with.

Traditional family dinners and get-togethers, with members often travelling long distances to be present, took place in town and countryside.

Theatrical performances were on a grander scale than usual. Mobile troupes toured out-of-town factories and mines, villages, pasturelands and army camps. In factories, communes, government organizations and schools and colleges amateur performers used themes reflecting their life and work. Students entertained workers and peasants with whom they did their regular stints of physical labour.

People from all walks of life visited dependents of fallen revolutionary heroes and soldiers' families. Fraternal gatherings between army men and civilians took place from Harbin in the northeast to Canton in the far south.

This year's plentiful supply of food helped boost the scale of celebrating. Mountains of meat, fruit, tea, candy, nuts, and melon and pumpkin seeds, were consumed, and cigarettes and alcoholic beverages were available in unlimited quantities.

In comparison with 1964, more consumer goods were sold over the holiday. Four times as much pork was sold daily in China's biggest city, Shanghai, than normally. Some 50 per cent more knitwear and other consumer articles were on sale than had been during last festival.

Canton's largest department store added 1,700 varieties of goods, bringing the total up to nearly 20,000. In the port city of Tientsin a record 10,000 hogs a day were brought in from other places and 200 temporary shops to cope with the demand were set up. Chungking, southwest Chi-

na's largest industrial city, sent nearly rural areas 4,000 tons of manufactured and special festival goods. In the capital, Peking's populace packed streets, parks, theatres and stadiums in relaxed, gaily dressed crowds. The traditional *Changtien* fair in the southern part of the city could not hold all this year's products and crowds, and it multiplied into 21 fairs.

Spring Festival was also properly celebrated in the countryside where vast quantities of pork, beef and mutton were eaten. All field work ceased for several days while commune members enjoyed a well earned rest before plunging into a new year of farming that is expected to be better than 1964.

One of the features of the festival in the cities was the participation of leading municipal government officials, army officers and students who gave up some of their holiday to lend a hand in work which was made exceptionally heavy as a result of the nationwide celebrating. Top staff members of state trading departments waited on counters. In Peking, thousands of volunteers helped regulate traffic. Others joined in keeping streets and parks clean.

## Rapid Development of Stockbreeding

LAST year was a time of great progress in China's major stockbreeding areas. Herds in Inner Mongolia were bolstered by the birth of 10 million animals. Another 11 million were added in Sinkiang, Chinghai and Tibet. All-round advances were made as a result of extended pastureland, training more veterinary technicians and the wider use of machinery in gathering fodder, shearing sheep and milking.

Inner Mongolia has transformed 1,400 square kilometres of arid grassland into pastures able to support 200,000 animals. Sinkiang brought irrigation to nearly 2 million *mu* of grassland by digging more than 30

canals and many ponds and wells. The state-financed construction of a big underground aqueduct for the herdsmen on the Chinghai plateau carries water to pastures formerly dependent on melting mountain snow.

Communes have built large numbers of paddocks and sheds in winter pastures. In Sinkiang, 9,000 new winter shelters were built and 70,000 old ones repaired during the past year. Inner Mongolia added more than 34,000 animal sheds.

To the "Roof of the World" in 1964 has come a record increase of new animals—more than one million—which raised the total number of stock to 16 million head, or over 40 per cent more than before Tibet's democratic reform in 1959. Using fine breed sires, Inner Mongolia's 4,000 artificial insemination stations inseminated more than 1 million ewes, mares and cows.

Sinkiang has set up well equipped veterinary stations in all counties and cities. Veterinary clinics, run by the state or communes, number more than 200 in Inner Mongolia, and personnel has been rapidly increased. Common diseases such as cattle plague and anthrax have been brought under virtual control.

## Winter Weather in China

UNSEASONABLE dry winter weather has prevailed over most of north and south China up to the end of January. North of the Yangtse River, the weather has been warmer than usual while in the southern and southwestern part of the nation it has been colder. For farmers, both varieties have their advantages and disadvantages.

According to the Central Meteorological Bureau, north China, which had adequate rainfall last autumn, finds the warm dry winter good for winter wheat as well as livestock. But this has hampered the killing off of insect pests and phytopathogens. Along the lower and middle reaches

### Chinese Weights and Measures

1 <i>mu</i>	= 0.06 hectare	= 0.1647 acre
1 <i>jin</i>	= 0.5 kilogramme	= 1.1023 pounds
1 <i>li</i>	= 0.5 kilometre	= 0.3107 mile

of the Yangtse, the inadequate precipitation has necessitated irrigation for the winter crops.

China's winter precipitation is caused by cold air masses from Siberia and warm air currents from the south China seaboard which meet on a broad front. This winter, the cold air from the north has been weaker than usual and has often divided into two currents on its southward advance.

Rain over wide stretches of southern China in the first week of Feb-

ruary relieved the drought menace in areas below the Yangtse River which had been hit by this year's abnormal dry winter.

## Briefs

Savings deposits in China's cities and towns, showed a big gain last year. The net increase in 1964 was double that in 1963. In Peking, new depositors increased by 310,000 and the annual rise in bank deposits was the biggest in the past 15 years.

\* \* \*

Plans have been made to turn out more plastic products for agriculture in 1965. Plastic sheets to protect rice seedlings, plastic pipes, plates, sprayers and other implements which appeared on the market in the past 2 years are all in great demand by the peasants.

\* \* \*

A tractor accessories plant, China's first, has begun operation in Pengpu, Anhwei Province, in east China. The plant's workshops are fully mechanized or partly automated.

## Yenan: Symbol of Past and Present

**S**YMBOL of China's revolutionary past and now an example of present-day revolutionary self-reliance, Yenan is an historic centre of the revolution and a new expanding city in the midst of growing industry and agriculture. Built on the war ruins brought on by Japanese aggressors and Kuomintang reactionaries, this north Shensi Province city offers ample evidence of the new and the old.

Among Yenan's many revolutionary landmarks are the former cave residences which served as the nerve centre of the revolutionary struggle from 1937 to 1947, where the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung directed the War of Resistance Against Japan and part of the Liberation War.

Renovated, all these residences can now be seen among trees and flowers on the slopes where China's leaders once lived and worked. Here can be viewed the wooden table on which Chairman Mao wrote his now world-renowned essays such as "On Contradiction" and "On Protracted War."

Even in the midst of China's revolutionary relics and buildings there is living testimony to the new. Behind the Wangchiaping Auditorium flows the Yen-hui, completed in 1960. This 50-kilometre irrigation canal waters 12,000 *mu* of land in the Yenan area which grows millet, maize and some rice. It has been one of the chief factors in bringing the re-

gion it serves up from 100 *jin* of grain per *mu* to 200-260 in the last few years.

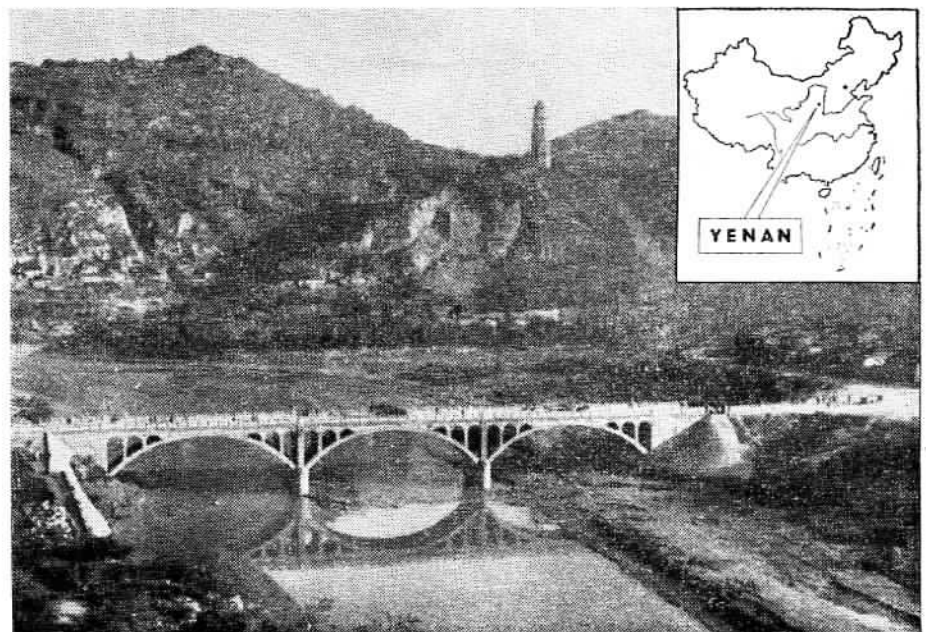
The eroded and barren hills in the vicinity of Yenan have been turning green as a result of planned terracing and water and soil conservation. Wheat, millet, maize and fruit trees cover bleak hills of yore. Overall grain output in 1963 was 58 per cent higher than in 1949.

Spanning the waters of the Yen River is a new 150-metre arched stone bridge, based on a model from antiquity which has become fashionable in construction today.

In the city itself there are new government buildings, factories,

schools, hospitals, shops, theatres and houses. In addition to rehabilitating old factories, Yenan has a number of small modern projects: an electric power plant and a flour, oil-pressing, motor repair and machine-building industry. Total industrial output in 1963 was 4.6 times that of 1950.

Nearly 30 years ago self-reliance was a matter of life and death here when leaders, soldiers and cadres had to overcome seemingly insurmountable difficulties—from doing their own farming and livestock raising to making their own shoes and clothes. In the words of the Deputy Party Secretary of the Yenan Regional Committee: "The early days of self-reliance which conquered such hardships show that any obstacle can be overcome."



## CULTURE

### *Modern Minstrels of Inner Mongolia*

Thirty Ulanmuchi—"Red Song and Dance Troupes"—a dozen men and women to each, are spreading socialist culture throughout the vast Inner Mongolian grasslands. They carry their art by horse-cart, camel caravan or lorry over the steppes. Their selfless dedication in serving the people and their success in creating a vital, inspiring, people's art have been cited as an outstanding example for theatrical performers throughout the land.

Performances in Peking last December of 12 Ulanmuchi artists gave a vivid glimpse into their many-sided cultural activities. They presented 15 lively songs, dances, ballads, operettas and recitations. Such dances as *The Good Commune Member* or the song with actions *Invitation* dramatized the deeds and characters of real-life herdsmen heroes and heroines and their devotion to the new collective life they are building. These and other items depicted productive work and life on the pastures and publicized the Communist Party's policies.

The twelve showed themselves to be creative artists as well as executors. Ten of the 15 items were created by the performers them-

selves. The Mongolian *Bowl Dance* was danced by the young Korean who had herself composed it. Adapting the dextrous agility of folk performers, she balanced half a dozen delicate porcelain bowls on her head and danced with the grace and vigour that typically characterize grassland art. The twelve were remarkably versatile. Many were masters of several instruments and parts. The soprano became the accompanist in another item and then the milkmaid dancer. As on the grasslands, they managed without cumbersome props or elaborate orchestral accompaniment. They performed in many combinations of twos or threes just as they do on the steppes when they put on several shows at the same time in various parts of a scattered pastoral settlement.

Reviewers rated their general artistic standard "high." Many items claimed enthusiastic encores. Audiences were struck by their spontaneity, vitality, freshness of approach and new subject-matter, and the way they are quarrying and processing the riches they mine from that inexhaustible source of art—the contemporary life of the people.

These qualities stem from the very nature and history of the troupes. The first Ulanmuchi groups were formed in 1957 by the Inner Mongolian banners (equivalent to counties) to bring modern culture and enter-

tainment to the steppe-dwellers. They were formed specifically with pastoral conditions in mind—great, sparsely inhabited spaces, and widely dispersed small settlements. The compact nature of the troupes—which extends to their props, equipment and costumes—enables them to move easily from place to place to reach even the more inaccessible areas. Their arrival imposes no strain on their hosts' accommodation. They can give a show inside a tent or felt yurt or out in the open within minutes after arrival. If one yurt isn't big enough to accommodate all who wish to see the show, then two or three are called into use and the performers put on their items, conveyor fashion, each in turn. Mobility is of their very essence and so is hardihood. They brave any weather like the herdsmen they work among.

The teams are warmly welcomed everywhere they go not least because they are reviving and developing the cultural heritage of the various nationalities in the region. Keen students of local folk songs and dances, they make a point of collecting, collating, learning and improving traditional songs and dances of the local nationalities. That is why most of the songs or the dances they do, however new in content, are also steeped in the national flavour of the locality. Ulanmuchi members include artists from the Mongolian, Han, Tahir, Owenke, Korean and Olunchun nationalities. If the troupes learn from their audiences, they also teach them new songs, dances and ballads. They distribute books and journals, give lantern-slide shows and exhibitions of pictures and organize newspaper-reading sessions. With their help, local amateur performers this Spring Festival put on some of the liveliest and best-rehearsed cultural activities on the grasslands.

Their art is by no means their only point of contact with the people. They also join in whatever work is being done when they stay at a camp or settlement. Most of them are sons or daughters of former poor herdsmen so they are no amateurs in shearing, milking, mowing grass, or riding herd at night so that more herdsmen may attend a show other members of the troupe may be giving.



Ulanmuchi ballad-singer performing for herdsmen



A photo exhibition arranged by an Ulanmuchi troupe on the side of a yurt

These propagandists for socialism spread the teachings of the Communist Party through song and dance and proclaim by their very presence the Party's care and concern for the pastoral peoples. "Performers, educated by Chairman Mao, who really understand us," is how the herdsmen and peasants describe the Ulanmuchi troupes. They not only understand the people themselves; they help the various nationalities on the grasslands to know each other better. The delightful and moving operetta *By Unity Bridge* is a vivid story about friendship and mutual help between the Mongolian herdsmen and peasants of Han nationality. It was written by one troupe on the basis of an actual event.

It was these fine qualities of the Ulanmuchi minstrels that were specially discussed following their successful appearance in Peking.

## WINTER SPORTS

### Skating and Skiing

Top Chinese speed-skaters started the season off with a bang. At the 1965 National Speed-Skating Championships held in Heilungkiang Province last month, three new national records were established. Although the temperature was 15°C. below zero in the riverside city of Mutankiang, 10,000 spectators turned out

on the first day to cheer the contestants.

Throughout snow-bound northeast China, the people are enthusiastic skaters and skiers. In December, Tsitsihar held competitions for skaters from factories, schools and organizations. In this city and Harbin, there are more than 200 skating rinks used by an average of 50,000 skaters a day. Offices, schools, factories and peo-

ple's communes have part of their summer sports grounds converted into skating rinks each winter. Ice sports are a regular course on school curricula.

In Tunghua, the centre of Chinese skiing, the national championships have just ended. It drew a record number of 229 competitors who came from six different Chinese nationalities: Tahir, Manchu, Mongolian, Korean, Hui and Han.

The production of Chinese-made skis and other gear is helping to spread the sport widely in the colder latitudes.

### Mountain-Climbing

A summer directive issued by the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission recommended mountain-climbing as a mass sport for "body building and fostering courage, resourcefulness and determination."

The sport has caught on and people are climbing in their thousands throughout the summer and into the winter. In Lhasa, Tibet, 1,300 people climbed Mt. Punpala in a December trip. One-sixth were women. Three hundred reached its main peak 4,300 metres above sea level. One thousand reached its northern peak 200 metres lower. Veterans of last year's Mt. Shisha Pangma expedition, who conquered the last of the world's unclimbed 8,000-m. peaks,

were on hand to help the tyros. Tsinan, Shantung Province, is near such famous mountains as the Taishan. A "Mountain Climbing Month" here attracted 75,000 participants. In northeast China, over 100,000 railway workers and their families living at railway junctions near the mountains have climbed heights in such great ranges as the Khingan, the Changpai and others.

### Long-Distance Running

Spring Festival round-the-city races in major Chinese cities were high points of a long-distance running movement gathering more and more fans in the country.

In Peking, an unprecedented number of participants—7,100—ran this year. It was necessary to hold three races simultaneously over different courses instead of the traditional one. First places went to a lathe-operator, a middle school teacher and a physical culture institute student. In Urumchi, Sinkiang, 3,700 people took part in its biggest race to date. One-fourth were women. Lanchow, Sian, Chungking and Taiyuan also held Festival races. In Taiyuan, an old man of 76, a retired veteran of the War of Resistance Against Japan, completed the 16,000 metres to win the most cheers from spectators.

In Canton, starting as early as last December, 40,000 workers, students and other people joined in a symbolic "relay race from Canton to Leopoldville." The course—winding through the labyrinth of streets and alleys in Canton—will cover 11,514 kms., the distance between the two cities. It will end some time in March.

In Wuhan, the first citywide long-distance running championships ended in mid-January. Over 14,000 took part. In Shanghai, another such race was sponsored by the city's news media. Journalists, office and industrial workers, and other city residents took part. Throngs of spectators lined the streets. Cheer teams and bands stationed themselves at strategic points along the course to urge on the competitors.

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