

PEKING REVIEW

30
July 23, 1965

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Peking Rally Welcomes D.R.V. National Assembly Delegation

1. Speech by Peng Chen.
2. Speech by Hoang Van Hoan.

Two Diametrically Opposed Lines In World Peace Movement

Speech by Chinese delegation head at World Congress for
Peace, National Independence and General Disarmament.

Pakistan Fights to Uphold Sovereignty

U.S. seeks to change Pakistan's independent foreign policy by
suspending "aid."

China-Uganda Joint Communique

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English Language Edition

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

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NEWS AND VIEWS

July 23, 1965 Vol. VIII No. 30

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THE WEEK

Prime Minister Obote Concludes Visit

Solidarity in the Asian-African peoples' struggle against imperialism and colonialism was stressed by Ugandan Prime Minister Milton Obote and Mayor Peng Chen at a gathering in Peking on July 14, two days before the former concluded his visit to China. That same day the Prime Minister met and had a talk with Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Chairman Liu Shao-chi.

More than 16,000 people from all walks of life in the capital were on hand in the Workers' Gymnasium to welcome the distinguished guest from Uganda. When he appeared on the rostrum with Premier Chou En-lai, there was a tremendous ovation from the gathering.

In his welcome speech, Mayor Peng Chen paid tribute to the Ugandan people who, under the leadership of Prime Minister Obote, "have again and again frustrated armed encroachments by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and have defeated their schemes of subversion and intervention." He praised Uganda for its remarkable successes in national reconstruction since independence and for upholding Afro-Asian solidarity against imperialism and colonialism.

Emphasizing that the Asian-African peoples' cause of solidarity against imperialism was steadily on the rise, Peng Chen said that "all the oppressed nations and peoples of Asia and Africa are bound to rise in revolution and achieve complete liberation, and that the imperialists, colonialists and neo-colonialists, headed by the United States, are doomed to extinction. This is a law of history which no reactionary force can resist or counter."

Warm applause greeted Prime Minister Obote when he addressed the gathering. Speaking of the

struggle against imperialism and colonialism, he emphasized that colonialism had not come to an end, either in Asia or in Africa. Instead, new forms of colonialism had been introduced, and Asian and African peoples must take new measures against imperialism and old and new colonialism. "For this reason," he said, "Uganda supports the holding of the African-Asian Conference this year so that a common platform may be built against all imperialist forces."

Prime Minister Obote condemned the imperialist forces for their hostility against China and their support of the apartheid policy of the South African Government. He denounced the imperialist countries for depriving the Vietnamese people of their right to self-determination. He said that the present situation in South Africa and Viet Nam should be a lesson to the African and Asian peoples. "The lesson is that words are not a guarantee for national independence and sovereignty. The only guarantee lies in Afro-Asian solidarity against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism." He pledged that Uganda would play its part to ensure Afro-Asian solidarity against these evils.

After a five-day tour of the country, Prime Minister Obote, who was seen off by Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi in Canton, left China on July 16.

Chairman Mao Meets Vietnamese Delegation

Parts of a U.S. F-105D shot down in Viet Nam were presented to Chairman Mao Tse-tung in Peking on July 16 when he and Chairman Liu Shao-chi met a visiting delegation of the Vietnamese National Assembly. The plane was downed on April 4 by Vietnamese armymen and civilians in Thieu Chau Village in Thanh Hoa Province.



Vice-Chairman Hoang Van Hoan presents Chairman Mao with parts of the wreckage of a U.S. plane shot down over Viet Nam

On July 15, Peking was the scene of a mass rally to welcome the Vietnamese delegation which was led by Hoang Van Hoan, Vice-Chairman of the National Assembly's Standing Committee. Among the 16,000 in attendance was Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, at whose invitation the Vietnamese delegation had come to China. Both Peng Chen and Hoang Van Hoan addressed the rally. (For full texts of the speeches see pp. 6-11.)

Chinese C.P. Delegation Arrives In Bucharest

The Chinese Communist Party Delegation led by Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Party's Central Committee, arrived in Bucharest on July 17 to attend the Fourth Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party, which on July 19 changed its name to the Rumanian Communist Party.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Nicolae Ceausescu, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party; Chivu Stoica, Ion Gheorghe Maurer and Alexandru Birladeanu, Members of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee; and Leonte Rautu, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee.

When Teng Hsiao-ping and members of the Chinese delegation alighted from the plane, Comrades Ceausescu, Stoica and Maurer came forward and warmly shook hands with them. Young pioneers presented flowers to the Chinese comrades while hundreds of people at the airport greeted them with hearty applause.

The next morning, Teng Hsiao-ping and members of the delegation, accompanied by Chivu Stoica, laid a wreath before the tombs of G. Gheorghiu-Dej and other Rumanian martyrs at the "Monument to the Heroes of the Struggle for the Liberty of the People and the Homeland and for Socialism."

Li Tsung-jen Returns to Peking

Li Tsung-jen, acting president of the former Kuomintang government just before China's liberation, returned to Peking on July 20 with his wife, Kuo Teh-chieh, after living abroad for 16 years. They were warmly welcomed at the airport by Chou En-lai, Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and Premier of the State Council; Peng Chen, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.P.C.C.'s National Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Vice-Premiers Ho

Lung, Chen Yi and Lo Jui-ching and other leaders. Returning with Li Tsung-jen was Cheng Ssu-yuan.

Li Tsung-jen became vice-president of the KMT government in 1948. When Chiang Kai-shek "retired" from his "presidency" on the eve of the KMT regime's collapse in 1949, he became acting president. After the KMT regime fell, he left the country and has since been living abroad.

Premier Chou's Banquet. Premier Chou En-lai gave a banquet on the evening of July 20. Speaking on behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the State Council and the C.P.P.C.C.'s National Committee, Premier Chou extended a warm welcome to Li Tsung-jen and his wife. The Premier expressed conviction that they would make joint efforts with the people of the whole country for the liberation of Taiwan, the reunification and complete independence of the motherland, and the success of China's socialist construction.

Li Tsung-jen's Statement

Upon his arrival in Peking, Li Tsung-jen issued a statement which reads:

Dear Fellow Countrymen:

In the excellent situation prevailing both at home and throughout the world, I have returned from abroad to the embrace of the Chinese people's motherland. I am deeply grateful for the kind regard shown me in connection with my return by the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and the state. I can hardly contain my feelings at being so warmly welcomed upon my arrival at Peking Airport. Permit me to take this opportunity, first of all, to express my heartfelt and earnest thanks to the leaders of the Party and the state, and to tell my fellow countrymen my wishes and my thoughts at this moment.

First, I wish to say that, as an exile of 16 years with a guilty past, I have been moved by the fact that the entire people, guided by the wise leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao and holding high the red banner of the

Chinese C.P. Greets 9th Congress of Rumanian C.P.

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on July 19 sent a message of warm greetings to the 9th Congress of the Rumanian Communist Party. The message reads:

"The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China extends warm greetings to the 9th Congress of the Rumanian Communist Party.

"Holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the Rumanian Communist Party with its glorious revolutionary tradition launched a successful armed uprising, overthrew the rule of reaction and established the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat in Rumania after long and arduous revolutionary struggles.

"The Rumanian Communist Party enjoys great prestige among the people of Rumania. You have persisted in the policy of abolishing capitalist ownership and carrying out socialist industrialization and agricultural collectivization. You have resolutely adhered to the socialist position. You have pursued the line of independence in construction. Rumania has won great victories in its socialist transformation and socialist construction. It has already become an advanced industrial-agricultural socialist country.

"We are convinced that after the present congress the Rumanian Communist Party will undoubtedly further increase its fighting capacity, further strengthen its leadership of

your socialist state and carry Rumania's cause of socialism to new heights.

"The Rumanian Communist Party has defended the unity of the international communist movement and the unity of the socialist camp by upholding the Marxist-Leninist principles and norms governing the relations among fraternal Parties and fraternal countries. It has made important contributions to the cause of opposing the imperialist policies of aggression and war and defending world peace.

"Today, the struggle of the international proletariat and the people of the world against imperialism headed by the United States and its lackeys is advancing victoriously. In Viet Nam, the Dominican Republic, the Congo (Leopoldville) and many other places, U.S. imperialism has further revealed its aggressive and warlike nature. The people all over the world have come to see more clearly than ever that U.S. imperialism is their common enemy. The most urgent task of the international proletariat is to unite with all the forces that can be united, consolidate and expand the united front against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war, smash the criminal plot of U.S. monopoly capital to enslave the world and prevent a new world war.

"In recent years, numerous experiences and lessons in the international communist movement have

fully confirmed the correctness of the conclusion drawn in the Declaration and the Statement that revisionism is the main danger in the international communist movement at present. In order to defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism, to uphold the revolutionary principles of the Declaration and the Statement and to ensure the unity of the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the Communist Party of China, together with the fraternal Parties, will carry the struggle against modern revisionism through to the end.

"The friendship between the Chinese and Rumanian Parties, and between our countries and peoples, is built on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Our militant friendship will be further consolidated and developed in the struggle against our common enemy and for the victory of our common cause.

"The Chinese Communists firmly believe that, in the struggle to oppose imperialism and defend world peace and in the struggle to promote the revolutionary cause of the people of the world and the cause of international communism, all Marxist-Leninists, the people of the socialist camp, and the proletariat and revolutionary people of the world will surmount every difficulty and obstacle, unite more closely and win still greater victories."

general line for building socialism, have exerted determined efforts, with the result that our country has been daily thriving and has of late successfully exploded two atom bombs in succession. These are the fruits of hard work on the part of our entire people by following the policy of relying on our own efforts. They have inspired great pride in all Chinese living abroad except a handful of diehards. I myself have been particularly inspired, and have thus resolved to return from abroad, hoping to join the entire people in socialist construction and contribute my humble share to all efforts for the

patriotic cause of opposing imperialism. I hereby pledge to devote the remaining years of my life to the service of my country, and may heaven and earth be witness to my sincerity.

Secondly, I would like to advise my Kuomintang comrades in Taiwan of the impressions I have formed during my more than a decade's stay in the United States. For years the United States has purported to be opposing communism, but it is actually committing a series of sordid crimes against the people of China and of the world, in an at-

tempt to isolate China and dominate the world. Its wolfish ambition is evident to one and all. Since Lyndon B. Johnson assumed office, in particular, the United States has stepped up its evil-doing and expanded the war of aggression in Viet Nam, even trying thereby to provoke a war against the Chinese people. This course of action has not only aroused the unanimous condemnation of the peace-loving countries and peoples throughout the world, but also has met with continuous opposition and censure from fair-minded

(Continued on p. 16.)

Peng Chen's Speech at Peking Rally

— Welcoming the D.R.V. National Assembly Delegation —

- **The Chinese people resolutely and unreservedly support and assist the Vietnamese people in their patriotic struggle to resist U.S. aggression.**
- **No matter to what level U.S. imperialism may escalate its war of aggression, and no matter what storm may arise in the world, the Chinese people will remain firm in their proletarian internationalist stand.**

Following is a speech made by Peng Chen, Mayor of Peking and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, at a rally in Peking on July 15 to welcome the Friendship Delegation of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. — Ed.

WE, people of all circles of Peking, are gathered here at this grand rally today to greet the envoys of the heroic Vietnamese people. In the name of the people of Peking and of all China, I extend a warm welcome to all the comrades of the Friendship Delegation of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam headed by Comrade Hoang Van Hoan, express hearty congratulations to the fraternal Vietnamese people on the brilliant victories they have scored in their patriotic struggle to resist U.S. aggression and pay high tribute to the Vietnamese people.

Standing in the forefront of the struggle of the people of the world against U.S. imperialism, the Vietnamese people are waging a just struggle to liberate the south, defend the north and reunify their fatherland. Displaying a firm revolutionary spirit, they have won one victory after another and badly battered the U.S. aggressors. Their heroic spirit of daring to fight and to win has set an illustrious example for the oppressed peoples and nations throughout the world in their fight for liberation.

The present situation of the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle of the 30 million Vietnamese people is excellent. Under the banner of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the people's armed forces are emerging ever stronger from battles. They are brave and skilful in fighting and quick in action. Their combat effectiveness has now been raised to an unprecedentedly high level. They are not only good at guerrilla warfare, but also able to wage mobile warfare. They are already capable of annihilating the enemy in large numbers. Their great victories at Ba Gia, Dong Xoai and other places, and the splendid results of the numerous surprise attacks launched by

the guerrilla fighters on U.S. military bases have thrown the U.S. aggressors into a panic and heartened the people of the world.

In south Viet Nam today, from the 17th Parallel to Cape Ca Mau, large liberated areas are linked with each other, while the U.S.-puppet areas are cut up like small islands surrounded by the ocean of the people's war. Maxwell Taylor, the self-styled expert in "special warfare," who personally went to the south Viet Nam battlefield to experiment with his "theory," has suffered ignominious defeat and could only give up by quitting his post. The U.S. aggressors have been thrown into a more and more passive and vulnerable position. Their dream of subduing the heroic Vietnamese people will never come true.

In the face of the frenzied U.S. imperialist aggression, the north Vietnamese people, rallying closely around the Workers' Party of Viet Nam headed by Ho Chi Minh, are fighting valiantly while stepping up production. The entire Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has become a fighting fortress. In the extensive campaign for shooting down U.S. air pirates, which began only a few months ago, the people and armed forces in north Viet Nam have already downed several hundred enemy planes, dealing head-on blows to the U.S. aggressors who are indulging in wanton bombings.

The great victories won by the Vietnamese people have considerably weakened and pinned down the forces of U.S. imperialism, dealt heavy blows to its policies of aggression and war and upset its counter-revolutionary global strategy. The Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. struggle is a tremendous contribution to the struggle of the people of the whole world against U.S. imperialism and in defence of world peace.

The practice of the south Vietnamese people's armed struggle has further enriched the Marxist-Leninist theory on the people's war, and furnished the oppressed nations of the world with invaluable experience in combating ostensibly strong enemies. The oppressed nations elsewhere can certainly accom-

plish what the people in south Viet Nam have been able to do.

The great victories of the Vietnamese people once more bear out the truth that the outcome of a war is decided by its nature and popular feeling, by the people and not by weapons. U.S. imperialism is waging an unjust war of aggression in Viet Nam. It has no justified grounds in sending its forces there and the morale of its soldiers is low. In spite of its naval and air superiority and its resort to all kinds of modern weapons except nuclear weapons, it cannot save itself from defeat. The Vietnamese people are fighting a just war against aggression — a people's war in which the whole nation takes part. United as one man in a general mobilization and agitated by common hatred against the aggressors, they are heroically hitting at the enemy. A people who have awakened and who persist in struggle are invincible. No matter how numerous the difficulties and twists and turns the Vietnamese people may encounter on the way ahead and how brutal, sinister and cunning the U.S. imperialists may be, the U.S. aggressors will certainly be thoroughly defeated by the Vietnamese people, who are united and persevering in struggle and brave and skilful in fighting; and the Vietnamese people will certainly win final victory in their struggle to liberate the south, defend the north and reunify their fatherland.

The aggressive and bellicose nature of U.S. imperialism will never change. It will not admit defeat unless it is overpowered. A wolf is carnivorous and will never voluntarily disgorge a piece of meat already in its mouth. The only way is to beat it hard, to kill it or drive it away. In dealing with the imperialist aggressors, the people can only use the method a hunter uses against a wolf.

Now, the U.S. aggressors are continuing to expand their war of aggression, climbing step by step in their "escalation." They are, ceaselessly sending reinforcements to south Viet Nam, taking a direct part in combat operations there and at the same time steadily extending the scope of their bombings of north Viet Nam. They have extended their bombing raids from the 17th Parallel to the Sino-Vietnamese border, and flagrantly intruded into China's air space. However, each step U.S. imperialism takes in its escalation of the war means it sinks one step deeper in the quagmire. The more reinforcements it sends in, the more will be annihilated. In the final analysis, the U.S. imperialist strategy of so-called "escalation" can only mean a strategy of moving step by step to complete defeat.

While madly expanding its war of aggression, U.S. imperialism is energetically peddling its "peace talks" scheme. For several months, the United States and its satellites and other followers have been contriving all sorts of "peace talks" schemes. Although the labels may vary, the substance remains exactly the same, that is, "talks" by which U.S. imperialism seeks to retain

what it is going to lose completely on the battlefield, to win a breathing spell, to secure the right of continued occupation of south Viet Nam and to put up a smokescreen to cover up its expansion of the war.

The Vietnamese people have exposed the schemes of U.S. imperialism and its followers. President Ho Chi Minh solemnly stated: "To settle the south Viet Nam question, the United States must, first of all, withdraw from south Viet Nam, let the south Vietnamese people decide their own affairs for themselves, and stop its provocative attacks against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam." The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has put forward its four-point proposition for the settlement of the Viet Nam question. The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation solemnly declared in its statement of March 22: "All negotiations with the U.S. imperialists at this moment are utterly useless if they still refuse to withdraw from south Viet Nam all their troops and all kinds of war materials and means and those of their satellite countries, if they still refuse to dismantle all their military bases in south Viet Nam, if the traitors still surrender the south Vietnamese people's sacred rights to independence and democracy to the U.S. imperialists and if the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation—the only genuine representative of the 14 million south Vietnamese people—does not have its decisive voice."

The root cause of the grave situation in Viet Nam is the war of aggression unleashed there by U.S. imperialism in thorough violation of the Geneva agreements. The peace, national liberation and reunification of Viet Nam can be realized only when the U.S. aggressors get out of Viet Nam completely, thoroughly, and wholly. This is the iron will of the 30 million Vietnamese people, as well as the common desire of all those who cherish peace and uphold justice. There is no reason whatsoever for the U.S. aggressors to hang on in Viet Nam. The Chinese people resolutely support the just stand of the Vietnamese people and firmly oppose any dirty tricks in collusion with U.S. imperialism and detrimental to the interests of the Vietnamese people.

Comrade Hoang Van Hoan said the day before yesterday: "The course chosen by the Vietnamese people is 'determination to fight and to win.' If one year is not enough, we will fight on for ten; if this generation cannot finish the fight, the next will carry on. Our people have the courage to fight to the finish in spite of all sacrifices." His words fully demonstrate the dauntless revolutionary spirit of the Vietnamese people.

All those who love peace and uphold justice stand on the side of the Vietnamese people and support them in carrying their patriotic and just anti-U.S. struggle through to the end, and they oppose the various schemes of U.S. imperialism and its followers. At this crucial juncture, whether or not one resolutely supports the Vietnamese people in completely defeating the U.S. aggressors has become the touchstone for testing

whether one is a genuine or sham revolutionary and whether one is genuinely or falsely anti-imperialist.

In the last few days, Comrade Hoang Van Hoan has spoken many enthusiastic words of thanks to the Chinese people. As a matter of fact, our two peoples have always supported and helped each other in our common struggle against imperialism. The Chinese people have done their best to give Viet Nam some aid according to her needs. This is what we should do and is our proletarian internationalist duty. I would like to stress that today it is the Vietnamese people, first of all, who have given the Chinese people tremendous aid by their heroic fighting. Speaking of thanks, it is the Chinese people, first of all, who should thank their brothers the Vietnamese people.

The Chinese and Vietnamese peoples are kith and kin; they are comrades-in-arms going through thick and thin together. The unbreakable militant friendship between our two peoples is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and can stand any test. We Chinese people have always regarded the Vietnamese people's struggle as our own struggle and their victory as our own victory. The Chinese people resolutely and unreservedly support and assist the Vietnamese people in their patriotic and just struggle to resist U.S. aggression. We will do our best to give the Vietnamese people whatever support and aid they need. The Chinese people have made every preparation against any adventurous plan of U.S. imperialism. No matter to what level U.S. imperialism may escalate its war of aggression and no matter what storm may arise in the world, the Chinese people will remain firm in their proletarian internationalist stand.

Comrades and Friends! At present, a fierce world-wide struggle is being waged between the people of the world on the one hand and U.S. imperialism and its lackeys on the other. The people of the socialist countries and the oppressed peoples and nations are fighting on the same front. The anti-U.S. struggles of the people in Asia, Africa and Latin America are continuing to advance victoriously, overcoming one difficulty after another. The broad masses of the people in Western Europe, North America and Oceania have also launched campaigns against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war. U.S. imperialism is running amuck and meeting with resistance everywhere. It is already heavily besieged by the people of the whole world. The present international situation is favourable to the people of the world and unfavourable to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Today, U.S. imperialism is pursuing the so-called "Johnson Doctrine." It brazenly assumes the role of international gendarme. It has openly declared its intention to interfere in the affairs of every part of the world and to overthrow all governments which are not to its liking. It is fanatically using force, sending troops everywhere and waging wars of aggression in Asia, Africa and Latin America at one and the same time. Like a desperate gambler, it is steadily increasing its

stakes and extending its war adventure step by step. The "Johnson Doctrine" is the fascism of our times, and Johnson is the Hitler of today. The "Johnson Doctrine" is a product of U.S. imperialism in its last-ditch struggle as well as evidence that U.S. imperialism is growing more war-like and more adventurous than ever. What the Johnson Administration is doing further exposes the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. monopoly capitalist class hopes to save itself by resorting to the "Johnson Doctrine," but the result is quite to the contrary. The "Johnson Doctrine" has further aggravated the contradictions confronted by U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism is so truculent and unreasonable, so ferocious and brutal, that it cannot but arouse the people of the world to still stronger resistance. U.S. imperialism has stretched its hands so far and sent its troops to so many places that its forces have become dispersed and it is not able to cope with every situation but is reduced to a passive position where it is receiving blows from all sides. The contradictions between U.S. imperialism and its allies are daily sharpening, and the military blocs which the United States has painstakingly rigged up are disintegrating one by one. In the United States itself, the American people's movement against wars of aggression is surging forward on an unprecedented scale, and a new economic crisis is knocking at the door. Superficially, U.S. imperialism is baring its fangs and showing its claws, but in essence it is weak. It is nothing but a paper tiger, which is outwardly strong but inwardly weak. It is entirely possible to defeat it.

The great victories of the Vietnamese people's patriotic anti-U.S. struggle and the victories of many other peoples in their anti-U.S. struggles have poked holes in the U.S. paper tiger and greatly inspired the peoples with confidence to triumph over U.S. imperialism. Provided the people of the countries in the socialist camp, the people of the countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the people of all continents of the world, all peace-loving countries and all countries subjected to U.S. aggression, control, interference and bullying become united and form the broadest possible united front to wage an unremitting and tit-for-tat struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, they will certainly be able to defeat U.S. imperialism and drive the U.S. aggressors out of Viet Nam, out of Asia, Africa, Latin America and all the places they occupy!

The great Vietnamese people are sure to triumph!
Diabolical U.S. imperialism is sure to be defeated!

Long live the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam!

Long live the great Vietnamese people!

Long live the great Viet Nam Workers' Party!

Long live the respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh!

Long live the great friendship and militant unity between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples!

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism!

Hoang Van Hoan's Speech at Peking Rally

The Vietnamese people will never disappoint the hopes of their comrades-in-arms on all continents. They are determined to carry the fight through to the end so as to defend their sacred national rights to independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity; they are determined to fulfil their glorious international duty and defeat U.S. imperialism on Vietnamese soil.

Following is a speech delivered on July 15, 1965, in Peking by Hoang Van Hoan, leader of the Friendship Delegation of the D.R.V. National Assembly and Vice-Chairman of the Assembly's Standing Committee. — Ed.

TODAY, we, the Friendship Delegation of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, feel extremely honoured and pleased to meet the people of all circles in Peking, your capital, at this solemn rally. On behalf of the people of Hanoi, our capital, and the entire Vietnamese people, we would like to extend a salute of militant solidarity to you comrades and, through you, to the people of Peking and all China.

Ever since we set foot on China, you have treated our delegation as warriors returning triumphant from the front and have accorded us a warm welcome and most solicitous care.

The speech that Comrade Peng Chen has just delivered is sincere. It expresses the profound sentiments cherished by the Chinese people for the entire Vietnamese people; it further inspires us and makes us more determined to carry through the struggle against U.S. imperialism to the finish.

Comrades!

Like the Vietnamese people, the Chinese people have suffered heavy imperialist and feudal oppression over several generations. It was only with victory in their national democratic revolution and the founding of the People's Republic of China that the Chinese people truly liberated themselves and took their own destiny and that of their motherland into their own hands.

In China today, the evils of famine, unemployment, warlords and local bullies and despots have gone for ever and exploitation of man by man has been eliminated for good. A life of happiness, freedom,

equality and brotherhood is propelling the 650 million people to make full use of their talents and wisdom to build socialism and transform China from a semi-feudal and semi-colonial country into a completely independent state. Its economy, culture, science, technology and national defence have registered an all-round development and are reaching new heights.

The emergence of New China is like a great beacon light on the Pacific coast. In their struggle for national independence, freedom and social progress, the oppressed nations, and particularly the Asian, African and Latin American nations, find in New China an enormous encouragement, a reliable guarantee and a brilliant example. But the imperialists headed by the United States become dumb-founded and panic-stricken.

The oppressed nations take great pride in China's successful testing of two atom bombs, which is a factor further adding to the might of the socialist camp and the forces defending world peace. No matter how the imperialists may deliberately distort it, they cannot reduce the significance of this important event, still less discredit the foreign policy of peace firmly pursued by China. As early as the testing of its first atom bomb, the Chinese Government put forward the proposal of convening a conference of the heads of all countries to discuss the question of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. The Vietnamese people heartily congratulate China on its successful testing of atom bombs and warmly support this sincere proposal of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

While carrying on national construction, China is actively rendering aid to new emerging countries. The eight principles guiding China in providing Afro-Asian countries with economic and technical aid and their implementation give expression to the noble internationalist spirit of the People's Republic of China in

helping them build their independent and sovereign economy.

China's international prestige and standing are rising daily, and she is exerting ever more far-reaching influence. China is making more and more friends on all five continents.

The tremendous successes scored by the Chinese people at home and abroad are victories for their superior socialist system, for Marxism-Leninism, and for the correct and outstanding leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung. The Vietnamese people regard these successes as their own, and sincerely wish the Chinese people still greater successes.

Comrades! We Vietnamese people are going through a historical period of unparalleled heroism. The 30 million people, both in the north and the south, are fighting shoulder to shoulder in a bitter struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation; they have won victories and will surely win final victory.

In the past decade and more since U.S. imperialism edged the French colonialists out of south Viet Nam, it has fostered there an extremely despotic puppet regime in an attempt to strangle the just aspirations of the people. Millions of people have been thrown into the "strategic hamlets." Hundreds of thousands of people have been imprisoned and brutally tortured. It employs mercenaries, equipped with modern U.S. weapons, to launch one "mopping-up" campaign after another to slaughter the people, ruin crops and burn down villages.

But the heroic south Vietnamese people, fearing no barbarous suppression, are advancing wave upon wave and persevering in their struggle.

In late 1959, when the puppet regime in south Viet Nam, upon instructions from the United States, carried out mass slaughter of the people by guillotines, the 14 million south Vietnamese people rose and took up arms in valiant resistance to the aggressors and traitors. The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation was established and it organized and led the struggle. At the beginning, there were only some crude weapons, but now a mighty armed force has been built up, which is capable of storming fortified enemy posts, conducting consecutive battles for several days on end, and annihilating large numbers of effective enemy forces.

Four-fifths of the "strategic hamlets" have been destroyed and some of them converted into fighting villages of the people. Two-thirds of the people have been liberated. The puppet troops are disintegrating. Cities which used to be places of pleasure-seeking by the enemy today witness surging struggles of the

people, with hundreds of thousands of people staging gigantic demonstrations. Saigon — the den of the U.S. chieftains — is no longer a safe place.

The strategic hamlets, the mercenaries and the cities — these main props of the U.S. special warfare in south Viet Nam are all collapsing. In these circumstances, U.S. imperialism has had to change horses constantly. From the time Ngo Dinh Diem was killed until now, there has been a change of puppet regime every six weeks on the average. A few days ago, even Maxwell Taylor, the U.S. colonialist chieftain in south Viet Nam, had to retire, followed immediately by the resignation or removal of a number of other high-ranking U.S. officers.

In the meantime, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation — the only genuine representative of the people in the south — has won extremely high prestige internationally. The statement issued by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation on March 22, 1965, was a solemn voice of truth and justice, the voice of the 14 million people who are determined to fight and to win.

In order to save itself from defeat, U.S. imperialism is engaged in an extremely dangerous military adventure. It is sending more and more troops to south Viet Nam to take a direct part in combat operations and has extended the war to the northern part of our country, inflicting ever greater damage on an ever widening area.

But the south Vietnamese people have replied with their powerful attacks at Binh Gia, Pleiku, Song Be, Ba Gia, Dong Xoai and other places, and particularly at such places as Saigon, Bien Hoa, Da Nang and Quy Nhon which are heavily garrisoned by the United States. The north Vietnamese people are replying in the following way: "carry on production and fighting at the same time; hit at the enemy whenever he comes, and win victory in every battle." More than 380 U.S. marauding planes have been downed over the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

U.S. imperialism has suffered disastrous defeats in Viet Nam and met with strong condemnation by public opinion at home and throughout the world. Recently it has had to speak of "unconditional discussions," but this is only a swindle. It is only a wild dream for U.S. imperialism to think that the Vietnamese people would accept peace in servitude. The fact is that while it is shouting about peace, it has been steadily intensifying its war against Viet Nam, north and south. It even intends to fight a war of the Korean type in this area and to attack China.

The Vietnamese people know that U.S. imperialism is not peaceable but aggressive and bellicose in nature.

Only when it has been smashed to smithereens will it stop its aggression; only then will genuine peace be secured. U.S. imperialism has fought the 14 million south Vietnamese people for several years without being able to win. If it should expand the war, it will only accelerate its complete defeat.

The National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has declared its four-point proposition and the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation has expressed its five-point stand. They demand that U.S. imperialism thoroughly implement the Geneva agreements, withdraw from south Viet Nam, stop attacking the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and let the Vietnamese people themselves settle the internal affairs of Viet Nam. This is the only correct way to a settlement of the Viet Nam question and the restoration of peace in Viet Nam.

Through the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, one can see clearly that U.S. imperialism is outwardly **strong but inwardly weak** and is **nothing to be afraid of**. It has been defeated in China, Korea and Cuba; and today it has again been defeated in south Viet Nam. This shows that, once united and determined to rise and fight for existence, any nation, whether **big or small**, can defeat its enemy, no matter how ferocious he is.

Comrades! Close relations, and above all revolutionary relations, have long existed between the peoples of Viet Nam and China. It was in China that the first group of cadres of the Vietnamese proletariat were trained by Comrade Ho Chi Minh in 1925-26. The very rich experience of the Chinese revolution summarized by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, e.g., about the establishment of revolutionary bases, liberated areas and armed forces, the using of the villages to surround the cities, etc., made significant contributions to the success of the August Revolution of the Vietnamese people and the victory crowning their protracted war of resistance against France. Since the founding of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Chinese Government and people have always helped us in our struggle to safeguard independence, build our country and to achieve the reunification of our fatherland.

Recently, in face of U.S. imperialist extension of its war in Viet Nam, the Chinese people have launched a gigantic campaign to aid Viet Nam in resisting U.S. aggression. Large numbers of men of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and Chinese youth have volunteered to go to Viet Nam and take part in the fighting there. The entire Chinese people have resolutely acted on, and are resolutely acting on, Chairman Mao Tse-tung's statement that "the Chinese people firmly support the just struggle of the people of south Viet Nam."

From the Chinese people the Vietnamese people have received the firmest, the most powerful and the most effective aid in their heroic struggle which is sure to win. China forms the vast and staunchest rear of Viet Nam.

We would like to take this opportunity to express our deepest gratitude to the Chinese people, the Chinese Communist Party, the National People's Congress and Government of China and to dear and esteemed Chairman Mao and Chairman Liu on behalf of the Vietnamese people and the National Assembly and Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

In response to the noble friendship of yours and of all the Chinese people, the entire Vietnamese people are determined to carry the fight through to the end so as to defend their sacred national rights to independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity; they are determined to fulfil their glorious international duty and defeat U.S. imperialism on Vietnamese soil.

Dear Comrades!

The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have vigorously risen up against U.S. imperialism and have scored a great many victories. In particular, Southeast Asian countries such as Laos, Cambodia, Indonesia, Burma, Malaya and even Thailand and the Philippines are places swept by revolutionary storms. U.S. imperialism is besieged by the people of the world. Its death-knell is being sounded and the time is not far off when it will enter the grave.

From their fighting post, the Vietnamese people are pledged resolutely to fight shoulder to shoulder with the people of China and other socialist countries, the oppressed peoples and all peoples who cherish peace and justice so as to bury U.S. imperialism as swiftly as possible!

The Vietnamese people will never disappoint your hopes and the hopes of our comrades-in-arms on all five continents. They are determined to remain worthy of the name of fighters in the forefront of the socialist camp, fighters in the forefront of the struggle of the world's people against U.S. imperialism and in defence of peace.

Long live the solidarity and militant friendship between the peoples of Viet Nam and China!

Long live the solidarity and militant friendship within the socialist camp and the international communist movement!

Long live the People's Republic of China!

Long live the great Chinese people!

Long live the glorious Communist Party of China!

Long live esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao Tse-tung!

Two Diametrically Opposed Lines in World Peace Movement

— Summary of Chao Yi-min's Speech at Helsinki Congress —

CHAO YI-MIN, head of the Chinese delegation to the "World Congress for Peace, National Independence and General Disarmament," in a statement at the plenary session on the evening of July 12, strongly condemned U.S. imperialism for intensively pushing ahead its policies of aggression and war and the "Johnson Doctrine" all over the world.

He reiterated the steady and unreserved support of the Chinese people for the fraternal Vietnamese people in their just struggle to liberate the south, defend the north and to unify their fatherland as well as the resolute opposition of the Chinese people to the "peaceful discussions" fraud plotted by U.S. imperialism and its followers.

Chao Yi-min said, "While we are gathered here, the struggle of the people of the world against the policies of aggression and war pursued by imperialism headed by the United States and for the achievement and consolidation of national independence and for the defence of world peace is surging forward with great momentum. The people in the socialist countries are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the oppressed peoples and nations. The national-democratic movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America is dealing heavier and heavier blows at imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. The people's fighters on the soil of south Viet Nam, the guerrillas in the jungles of the Congo (Leopoldville), the patriots in the barricaded streets of Santo Domingo and all the people who are fighting valiantly for freedom and liberation are engaged in victorious struggles. A new upsurge has appeared in the movement of the broad masses of the people of Western Europe, North America and Oceania against the imperialist policies of aggression and war. In the streets of Washington, D.C., tens of thousands of American people, too, are shouting resounding slogans for the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressors from Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic."

He continued, "In discussing the questions of the defence of world peace and of national independence here, we must in the first place point out who is the main force endangering world peace, who is the main force encroaching on the national independence of various countries.

"Postwar developments and current events clearly show that U.S. imperialism is the arch criminal disrupting world peace, the chief bulwark of colonialism in

our time and the common enemy of the people of the world. In order to defend world peace, and to win and consolidate national independence, it is imperative to combat the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war.

"U.S. ruling circles are now pursuing the so-called Johnson Doctrine, thus further exposing the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism."

Referring to the crimes committed by the United States under the "Johnson Doctrine," Chao Yi-min said that "according to Johnson, whatever government Washington dislikes has no right to exist in the world." The Johnson Administration "ravidly uses its armed forces to carry out the U.S. strategy for world domination." It "is not only actively preparing to wage various types of wars, but is actually carrying out the strategy of 'escalation' in Viet Nam."

Chao Yi-min said that the "Johnson Doctrine" "means sending troops everywhere to commit aggression, suppress revolutions and launch wars. The 'Johnson Doctrine' is neo-Hitlerism. . . .

"Johnson's deeds show that he is by no means 'sensible' and 'moderate' but that he is a frantic executor of the orders of U.S. monopoly capital. . . .

"U.S. imperialism has overreached itself. By its deeds, it has proved that it is utterly immoral and that its wars of aggression are unjust. The hearts of the people are against U.S. imperialism, therefore it is doomed to failure. U.S. imperialism is trying to ride roughshod over the people everywhere and everywhere it arouses their resistance. It is now being besieged ring upon ring by the people of the world. The great victories of the south Vietnamese people have proved that the forces of the people are invincible and that a people's war is sure to be victorious. . . . Facts have proved that the emergence of the 'Johnson Doctrine' is a manifestation not of the strength of U.S. imperialism but of its weakness. U.S. imperialism, which is outwardly strong but inwardly weak, can definitely be defeated. There is absolutely no ground for taking a pessimistic view of the world situation out of fear of the sabre-rattling 'Johnson Doctrine.'

"The just and patriotic anti-U.S. struggle of the Vietnamese people has become the focal point of the present struggles waged by the people of the world against U.S. imperialism."

Referring to Johnson's "unconditional discussions" fraud which has met with strong opposition from the Vietnamese people and the people of the world, Chao Yi-min said that "Johnson's 'unconditional discussions' are not, in fact, unconditional; an absolute precondition has been laid down, namely, the refusal of the U.S. aggressors to withdraw from south Viet Nam. Johnson has said that the United States 'will never withdraw, either openly or under the cloak of a meaningless agreement.' Suffering one increasingly disastrous defeat after another in south Viet Nam, U.S. imperialism is trying to get at the conference table what it has failed to get on the battlefield, or at least to gain a breathing spell under the cover of 'peace negotiations' to save itself from final defeat. **All those who genuinely support the just struggle of the Vietnamese people should thoroughly expose and resolutely combat the 'peace negotiation' swindle of U.S. imperialism and should under no circumstances help it to be successful in this plot.**

"The Johnson Administration keeps on sending troops to south Viet Nam and expanding the scope of bombing of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in an effort to bring the victorious Vietnamese people to their knees. The United States and its lackeys said that the United States would stop bombing the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam once the Vietnamese people agreed to negotiations. This is brazen war blackmail. If the United States were allowed to succeed in this policy, it would amount to recognizing that the United States has the right to carry out war blackmail any time and anywhere it likes so as to achieve its aggressive aim. In that case, what justice or peace would there be in the world?"

Chao Yi-min said, "The affairs of Viet Nam can be settled only by the Vietnamese people themselves. **All those who genuinely support the just struggle of the Vietnamese people should fully respect the just stand taken by the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and must not advance any proposals which go against the will and interests of the Vietnamese people.**

"The grave situation in Viet Nam has been created entirely by U.S. imperialism. The United States has torn the 1954 Geneva agreements on Viet Nam to shreds, and it has sent its armed forces to south Viet Nam, launching and expanding its war of aggression. As long as the U.S. aggressors continue to hang on in south Viet Nam, the root of the trouble in the Viet Nam question will never be removed. **In the final analysis, the only way to settle the Viet Nam question is to drive the U.S. aggressors off the territory of Viet Nam to the last man.**

"Some people are worried that the continuation of the war will bring on greater sacrifices for the Vietnamese people. U.S. aggression is the root cause of the sufferings of the Vietnamese people today. The south Vietnamese people have taken up arms in resistance precisely because they can no longer tolerate being ruthlessly enslaved and cruelly slaughtered by U.S.

imperialism. During the period between the signing of the Geneva agreements on Viet Nam and the unfolding of armed struggle by the south Vietnamese people, their losses and sacrifices were far greater than those in the war during the last few years. If Johnson's fraud of 'unconditional discussions' were accepted, it would amount to allowing the United States to perpetuate its occupation of south Viet Nam and prolonging the suffering of the south Vietnamese people, so that they would have to pay far more than by persisting in their war of resistance. . . .

"Some people hold that the expansion of the war can be avoided and world peace preserved by making concessions to U.S. imperialism. This is sheer illusion. History tells us that imperialism has always been insatiable. To adopt a policy of appeasement towards the imperialist aggressors can only extend their aggressive ambitions and increase the danger of a world war. . . .

"In the present circumstances the world peace movement should continuously educate the people and expose the war schemes and acts of aggression of imperialism headed by the United States, firmly support all oppressed nations in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence and to oppose colonialism and neo-colonialism, **unite the revolutionary people and all the peace-loving forces of the world to form the broadest united front and concentrate our efforts to combat the arch enemy of world peace, U.S. imperialism, and its lackeys. This is the urgent task of the world peace movement today. This is the correct line for the defence of world peace.**"

Chao Yi-min said, "**Certain people are pushing an erroneous line in the world peace movement. They do not genuinely oppose U.S. imperialism or support the oppressed nations in their struggle for emancipation, but are actively preaching settlement of the problems of the world through Soviet-U.S. co-operation, 'general and complete disarmament' and an unprincipled 'peaceful coexistence' in an effort to lead the peace movement astray.**

"As a consequence, a series of major differences of principle appeared in the course of the preparation of this congress and in its proceedings as well as in the world peace movement itself.

"To defend world peace, it is imperative to oppose the disrupters of world peace and its main enemy. **While talking glibly about the defence of peace, certain people dare not so much as mention U.S. imperialism by name as the main enemy of world peace.** In the 'appeal' proposed on May 23 by the preparatory committee of this congress, no mention at all is made of the crimes of aggression and war committed by U.S. imperialism and, what is more, the words 'U.S. imperialism' simply do not appear. . . .

"Peace cannot be won by begging. War and imperialism are twins. The U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war serve the interests of U.S. monopoly capital which by its very nature is predatory. It is

self-deception and deceiving others to fancy that U.S. imperialism will be so kind-hearted as to bring us peace on a platter because we make compromises and concessions and beg for peace. . . .

"Completely denying the role of the struggle of the people of various countries, certain persons are eager for Soviet-U.S. co-operation for world domination and even turn the organizations and meetings of the World Council of Peace into a stock exchange for their dealings with U.S. imperialism. Obviously, they are bent on turning the world peace movement into an instrument for the furtherance of their policy of appeasement and on making it serve their political deals with U.S. imperialism."

Chao Yi-min also pointed out, **"Support of the national-liberation movement is an essential criterion for distinguishing people who genuinely oppose imperialism and defend world peace from those who do not. Support of the Vietnamese people in their fight to drive out the U.S. aggressors completely and to reunify their fatherland is another essential criterion for distinguishing people who genuinely support the national-liberation movement from those who do not.** The 'appeal' proposed by the preparatory committee of the present congress goes so far as to avoid any mention of the Vietnamese people's patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism and their great contribution to world peace. Is it not obvious enough whether or not these people are sincere in their support for the national-liberation movement?"

"All this shows that there are two diametrically opposite lines in the world peace movement.

"One is a line of maximum curbing and isolation of U.S. imperialism, the main enemy of world peace, a line of dealing continued blows at and weakening the imperialist forces of aggression, and a line of effective defence of world peace. This line conforms to the interests and aspirations of the people of the world. Such is the line we advocate.

"The other is a line of blurring the distinction between friend and enemy, of compromise with and capitulation to U.S. imperialism, a line of encouraging the imperialist forces of aggression, increasing the danger of war and sabotaging world peace. This line runs counter to the interests and aspirations of the people of the world. The 'appeal' proposed by the preparatory committee is precisely the product of such a line.

"Those who have been pushing this erroneous line were openly and stubbornly opposed to adding the term 'national independence' to the name of the Moscow Peace Congress three years ago, and only allowed the discussion of so-called general and complete disarmament. But their erroneous line was discredited. This time they have done some patching-up and uttered a few fine words to cover up their old trash. But there is not the slightest change in the essence of their erroneous line. If they go on like this, they are bound to be discredited in the same way.

"Those who pursue the erroneous line in the peace movement are now raising a hue and cry about 'unity' and 'concerted action' and asserting that 'we must concentrate our main attention not on what disunites us but on what unites us.' But it is they themselves who have destroyed the basis of unity and who are creating and enlarging the split.

"The struggle against the policies of aggression and war pursued by imperialism with the United States at its head constitutes the basis of unity for the world peace movement. Without this basis, what can there be which 'unites us'? We must distinguish between enemies and friends, unite real friends to oppose real enemies and in no case should we take enemies for friends. . . .

"In clamouring for 'concerted action,' those who have been actively engaged in divisive activities have the real aim of forcing other people to follow them, give up the struggle against U.S. imperialism and submit to it. This, of course, is impossible and can never succeed.

"Those who wave their baton to implement their erroneous line do not practise democracy at all, they allow no consultation and discussion on an equal footing and have all along imposed their will on others. They have carried on all kinds of disruptive activities within the World Council of Peace, such as suppressing democracy, manipulating meetings and splitting organizations. These people have laid down quite a number of restrictive rules and regulations for this congress so that they can manipulate it at will, while depriving others of the right to take part in normal and democratic discussions. They hope that in this way they can succeed in preventing others from addressing the plenary sessions. The Chinese delegation firmly opposes these practices, and as has been proved by what actually happened, such undemocratic practices are most unpopular and cannot succeed.

"In the struggle against imperialist aggression and for defending world peace, the Chinese people and the people of other countries are closely united and they give support to each other. We firmly support the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their just struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism, support the peoples of Western Europe, North America and Oceania in their just struggle against the imperialist policies of aggression and war, and support the struggle against U.S. imperialism by all the people and countries subject to U.S. aggression, control, intervention and bullying."

Concluding his speech, Chao Yi-min said, **"The people are advancing, the people are fighting, the people are making history. No reactionary force can wreck the great unity of the people of the world against imperialism. U.S. imperialism has fallen into the vast ocean of the struggle of the people of the world against it and things have become increasingly difficult for it. The world belongs to the people of all countries who are engaged in struggle. The people are bound to triumph and win peace."**

U.S. Troops Must Get Out of South Viet Nam

IT is 11 years since the Geneva agreements on Indo-China were signed.

The basic spirit of these agreements is to recognize the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, and ensure that there shall be no intervention in their internal affairs. The signing of the agreements was a result of the protracted struggle waged by the peoples of Indo-China; it was a major victory in their fight for national liberation.

Following the signing of the agreements, the Governments of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Laotian patriotic forces strictly implemented their provisions, and France withdrew its expeditionary forces from Indo-China. This provided conditions for a peaceful settlement of the Indo-China question. However, in the past 11 years, the Geneva agreements have been barefacedly trampled underfoot and the sovereignty, independence and national dignity of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos have been barbarously violated as a result of intervention and aggression by U.S. imperialism. The flames of the U.S. war of aggression against Viet Nam are rising and spreading. U.S. imperialism has also repeatedly engaged in intervention, provocations and subversive activities against Cambodia, directly threatening its security and violating its sovereignty and dignity. As to Laos, the United States not only wrecked the 1954 Geneva agreements but also undermined the Laotian National Union Government and again provoked civil war in that country in violation of the 1962 Geneva agreements. The United States has supported the Laotian reactionaries in attacking the liberated areas and has openly sent large numbers of American planes to make indiscriminate air raids on the liberated areas. Peace in Indo-China has been unscrupulously undermined and extremely serious developments have taken place in the situation there.

Johnson recently talked about Washington's determination to extend the air raids on north Viet Nam, and about "an increased American response on the ground in south Viet Nam." Everything seems to indicate that he really wants to turn the war of aggression against Viet Nam into a Korean-type local war.

The flames of war kindled by U.S. imperialism have reduced the Geneva agreements to a cinder. All the

roads to a peaceful solution of the Viet Nam question have been blocked by Washington's war chariot.

Under present circumstances, what is the correct way to uphold and restore the Geneva agreements and resolve the Viet Nam question? It is the way pointed out by the March 22 statement of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the April 8 speech made by the D.R.V. Premier Pham Van Dong. This means that the basic national rights of the Vietnamese people — peace, independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity — must be recognized; that the United States must withdraw all its armed forces from south Viet Nam and cease its war activities against north Viet Nam; that the affairs of south Viet Nam must be settled by the south Vietnamese people themselves and that the reunification of Viet Nam must be settled by the Vietnamese people themselves.

The withdrawal of aggressive U.S. forces from south Viet Nam is the basic key and most important prerequisite for the solution of the Viet Nam question. The present grave situation in Viet Nam has been created by the United States which has sent its armed forces to occupy south Viet Nam and carried out aggression against north Viet Nam. It is impossible to speak of respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Viet Nam, or restoration of peace, or the settlement of their own affairs by the Vietnamese people themselves without outside interference, unless the U.S. armed forces get out of south Viet Nam.

This is a major issue of right and wrong in connection with the Viet Nam question. Only in the light of this can one find the correct way to solve the Viet Nam question. If one ignores this big issue to the extent of transposing right and wrong, no matter what tricks are played and no matter what proposals are made for the solution of the Viet Nam question, they, in effect, merely cover up and assist U.S. imperialist aggression in Viet Nam.

When it comes to the 1954 Geneva agreements it must be pointed out in all seriousness that the British Labour government, as one of the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference, has failed to uphold those agreements and has not condemned U.S. imperialist aggression in Viet Nam or demanded the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Viet Nam. On the contrary, it has openly defended Johnson's extension of the war of aggression against Viet Nam and has willingly busied it-

self helping the Johnson Administration push its "peace talk" fraud. **Such actions on the part of the Wilson government run counter to the international obligations it has undertaken and is absolutely incompatible with its position as one of the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference.**

Since the United States has wrecked the Geneva agreements and launched a war of aggression in Viet Nam, the people in south Viet Nam have the right to take up arms against U.S. aggression, the people in north Viet Nam are entitled to support the struggle of their compatriots in south Viet Nam, and other countries are within their rights to give the Vietnamese people all necessary assistance.

Reports of the victories scored by the people in both south and north Viet Nam are coming in one after an-

other. The defeat of U.S. imperialism in Viet Nam is a foregone conclusion. The heroic Vietnamese people have proclaimed to the world that they will not lay down their arms and stop their struggle so long as the U.S. aggressors refuse to get out of south Viet Nam. If one year is not enough, they will fight on for ten years. If the fight cannot be finished in one generation, then it will be carried on from generation to generation until the aggressive U.S. troops are driven out of south Viet Nam to the last man. We are confident that the great cause of the Vietnamese people to liberate the south, defend the north and reunify their fatherland will be victorious and that their lofty national aspirations will be fulfilled.

(Abridged translation of "Renmin Ribao's" July 20 editorial)

THE WEEK

(Continued from p. 5.)

prominent figures in all walks of life at home. This is something never known before since the founding of the United States.

I wish particularly to point out to my Kuomintang comrades in Taiwan that for many years the United States has been bent on seizing Taiwan for itself and has stopped at no tricks and plots to attain this end. Taiwan Province is an inalienable part of China's sacred territory; its seizure by the United States will never be tolerated. The reunion of Taiwan with the mainland is purely China's internal affair; no interference by the United States will be permitted. Acting on Dr. Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary behest to love our country and oppose imperialism, we Kuomintang comrades had the glorious record of twice co-operating with the Chinese Communist Party. At a time when U.S. imperialism is intensifying its machinations against our country, how can anyone with a clear conscience usher in an enemy for selfish ends, abet his aggression, and willingly become a traitor to the nation and a termite against the country? It is my earnest hope that my Kuomintang comrades in Taiwan, both in military and political circles, will, in deference to the overriding interest of the nation, act in the same way as myself, boldly return to the embrace of the motherland, become united against our foreign enemy—

the United States, and render useful contribution to the final reunification of the country.

Finally, I eagerly hope that all overseas Chinese and persons in various fields will resolutely follow the path of loving our country and opposing imperialism. To this day I feel mortified at my failure to accept the agreement on internal peace in 1949. My subsequent part in promoting the "third force" movement for a time during my exile added another mistake to my previous ones. Benefiting from these lessons, I thought to myself that there were only two alternatives now open to me as a Chinese, either to come over to the side of the broad masses of the Chinese people by taking part in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, or to wallow in the mire with the reactionaries and be discarded along with them by the times. There can be no other way out. The motherland has long ago announced the policy that "all patriots, both early and late-comers, belong to the same family" and that freedom of movement is guaranteed both to and from the mainland. The fact that I, a guilty person, have now been granted clemency is concrete testimony to this policy. I ardently hope that all my friends presently overseas will lose no time to take resolute actions to pledge allegiance to the motherland, for it is not yet too late to come back.

I am old and not mindful of my future political position. My only

wish is to discharge my duty as an ordinary citizen and so contribute my bit to China's revolution and construction and to spend the rest of my life peacefully in the motherland. This, and nothing else, is my wish. I have set forth my innermost thoughts. May they be taken into consideration.

Tanzanian Women's Delegation From Zanzibar

Shortly after the visit of the Tanzanian women's delegation led by Madame Sophia Kawawa, wife of the Second Vice-President R.M. Kawawa, Chinese women had another chance to greet their sisters from that country. This time it was the women's delegation from the island of Zanzibar led by Madame Fatuma Karume, wife of First Vice-President Karume of Tanzania. Arriving in Peking on July 14, the delegation was welcomed at the airport by Chinese women leaders Teng Ying-chao and others.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and his wife met Madame Fatuma Karume and members of the delegation on July 20. The Tanzanian guests were also entertained at a luncheon by Premier Chou En-lai the same day.

The National Women's Federation gave a banquet in honour of the Tanzanian guests on July 15.

Two days later, women representatives of all circles in the capital held a rally to welcome them.

Pakistan Fights to Preserve Sovereignty

U.S. PRESIDENT Lyndon B. Johnson recently notified the Pakistan Government of the American decision to postpone the July conference of the member countries of the "aid" Pakistan consortium. The U.S. Government, he said, was, however, ready to discuss certain other matters with the Pakistan Government. In this way the Johnson Administration tries to force Pakistan into abandoning its independent foreign policy, openly using American "aid" as a means to bring pressure to bear upon that country. This is shameless blackmail. Once again U.S. imperialism has shown its ugly features.

When Pakistan Foreign Minister Bhutto informed the National Assembly of this on July 13, he let it be known that his country would not allow its foreign policy to succumb to foreign pressure. Subsequent statements were made by President Ayub Khan on July 15 and 16 reiterating that nothing can make Pakistan barter away its sovereignty and independence. Pakistan's freedom, he added, was not negotiable. The Pakistan people had made sacrifices for freedom in the past and would not hesitate to do so in the future. He declared that his country was resolved to meet all eventualities.

The Pakistan Government's stand of resisting American pressure and preserving national dignity and state sovereignty has won the unanimous support of the National Assembly and the people alike. **The Chinese Government and people greatly admire this just stand taken by the Pakistan Government and people who refuse to be pushed around by others. They firmly support Pakistan in its just struggle against U.S. imperialist intervention in its internal affairs.**

In recent years, the Pakistan Government, under President Ayub Khan's leadership, has been steadfastly pursuing an independent foreign policy. It opposes U.S.-British imperialists' massive military aid to the Indian expansionists, which threatens Asian and world peace. It insists on the development of friendly relations with China and other Asian-African countries, despite outside obstacles. It devotes itself to Asian-African unity by energetically taking part in such activities and working hard for the convocation of the Second African-Asian Conference. It refuses to follow the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war on the Viet Nam question. The independent foreign policy of the Pakistan Government, which accords with Pakistan's national interests and benefits Asian and world peace, has won the firm support of the masses at home and widespread admiration of the Asian-African countries. Each passing day finds Pakistan's international position rising.

U.S. imperialism has never tried to conceal its dissatisfaction with Pakistan's independent foreign policy.

It has on more than one occasion put pressure on Pakistan and now openly tries to compel that nation to change its policy. To achieve its criminal ends, the ruling clique in the United States has granted India huge quantities of military aid, conniving at and backing the Indian reactionaries' anti-Pakistan activities. This time, by suspending "American aid," the Johnson Administration hopes to create difficulties for the Pakistan economy. This highhanded and hostile measure against the Pakistan people is a most arrogant and shameless move.

Washington has always used "aid" as a tool to interfere in other countries' internal affairs and exercise control over the recipient countries. Dean Rusk, at a Senate hearing on foreign "aid" on March 9 this year, bluntly stated that foreign "aid" is one of the most important tools used in pushing American foreign policy ahead. **The U.S. ruling group has made it a rule that anyone who receives American "aid" must take orders from Washington.** Whenever the internal affairs and foreign policy of a recipient country run counter to its wishes, Washington invariably threatens to stop or reduce American "aid." This has now become a commonplace manoeuvre by U.S. imperialism.

But today, as the Asian-African people continue to awake, U.S. imperialism is finding it increasingly impossible to lead them around with a few filthy greenbacks. The more the United States brandishes its weapon of "aid" to put pressure on others, the more clearly the Asian-African people see through the essence of American "aid" and cast it aside. U.S. imperialism once tried with its "aid" to bring Cambodia to its knees. Prince Sihanouk's answer was his solemn declaration: "We do not want American 'aid.'! How can a country accept such insulting alms without losing honour and dignity?" U.S. imperialism also tried to subdue Indonesia. The answer from President Sukarno was the solemn declaration: "We shall not beg or sell our lives to get dollars. We must depend on ourselves." Now the Pakistan Government and people, confronting the pressure of U.S. "aid," have also demonstrated their determination to preserve national dignity and sovereignty. President Ayub Khan put it very well when he said: "We are prepared to undergo trials and tribulations, but we will not allow our sovereignty to be eroded." He also instructed Pakistan government officials to work out concrete steps to meet the needs of the national economy mainly on the basis of the country's own strength.

U.S. imperialism always presumes that the newly independent Asian-African countries cannot carry on without its "aid." Asian-African countries, subjected to prolonged aggression and exploitation by Western

colonialists, are in general still relatively poor and backward. But once they free themselves from colonialist and neo-colonialist control and develop their national economies by relying on their own efforts, they will be able step by step to do away with their economic backwardness. **With rich natural resources and people who are industrious and ingenious, the Asian-African countries, by relying mainly on their own efforts, surely can develop independent national economies and make themselves prosperous and strong. A number of new emerging countries have already provided us with living examples in this respect.** Mr. Bhutto in his foreign policy statement said that Pakistan is following a policy which relies less and less on foreign aid. During the Third Five-Year Plan, 66 per cent of Pakistan's total expenditures will be met by funds raised at home. It is gratifying to note that, in recent years, Pakistan has made satisfactory gains in developing its national economy. It goes without saying that **self-reliance does not preclude international assistance and co-operation based on equality and mutual benefit. Such mutual assistance and co-**

operation is exactly what has to be developed among the Asian-African countries. The scale of this kind of mutual assistance may not be large at present but it is most reliable, realistic and helpful for their independent development. It has nothing in common with the so-called American "aid" which is plunder in the name of "aid."

The Pakistan Government and people have refused to succumb to American pressure, both political and economic; they are resolved to preserve national sovereignty and dignity. This is another proof that we Asian-African people have our proper pride. Using "aid," U.S. imperialism tries to threaten one country today and another tomorrow, expecting them to accept humiliating conditions. This can only provoke the Asian-African masses to greater hatred for it. **The new emerging countries in Asia and Africa certainly will not barter away their independence, freedom and honour for some American dollars. American "aid," go to hell!**

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, July 19, 1965)

Document

China-Uganda Joint Communiqué

— Signed by Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Apollo Milton Obote
in Canton on July 16 —

AT the invitation of Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, His Excellency Apollo Milton Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, paid a goodwill visit to the People's Republic of China from July 11 to 16, 1965.

During their stay in China, the Prime Minister and the other distinguished guests from Uganda visited Peking, Shanghai and Canton where they had extensive, friendly contacts with Chinese people of all circles. They were accorded warm welcome and cordial hospitality everywhere by the Chinese Government and people.

Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, met Prime Minister Obote and the other distinguished guests from Uganda and had cordial and friendly conversations with them.

Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Obote had an extensive exchange of views on major current international issues of common interest and on the question of further developing friendly relations and co-operation between China and Uganda.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were: Chen Yi, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister

of Foreign Affairs; Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Peng Shao-hui, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Yang Lin, Vice-Chairman of the Commission for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries; Lu Hsu-chang, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade; Chen Chih-fang, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Uganda; Lai Ya-li, Director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry; and Kung Ta-fei, Deputy Director of the Department of African Affairs of the Foreign Ministry.

Taking part in the talks on the Uganda side were: The Hon. Sam Odaka, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs; The Hon. Lameck Lubowa, Minister of Commerce and Industry; The Hon. J. S. Ochola, Deputy Minister for Tourism; Mr. Z.H.K. Bigirwenkya, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Mr. L. Katagyira, Acting Secretary for Planning.

The talks proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. **The two parties reached agreement on the questions covered.**

Both parties reaffirmed their condemnation of and opposition to colonialism, imperialism and neo-colonialism and welcomed the great victories achieved by the

peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggles against these international evils and to win and safeguard their national independence. Their national-liberation movements are, at present, the most important force dealing direct blows at imperialism and have made a tremendous contribution to the cause of defending world peace and promoting human progress.

Both parties considered that, in spite of the great victories, the peoples of Asia and Africa must be vigilant and must unite and strengthen their national-liberation struggles.

Both parties expressed condemnation for the armed aggression in Viet Nam. The two Governments considered that the solution can be found only when the people of Viet Nam were free to self-determination in conformity with the legitimate aspirations of the people of Viet Nam for freedom and the basic national rights of the Vietnamese people to independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity which must be respected.

In this connection the two Governments held that the Viet Nam question should be settled by the Vietnamese people themselves, free from any foreign intervention and aggression, and that the 1954 Geneva agreements must be fully implemented and must not be violated.

Both parties expressed deep sympathy and firm support for the people of the Congo (Leopoldville) in their patriotic and just struggle and strongly condemned armed aggression in the Congo (Leopoldville). They expressed their confidence in the ability of the Organization of African Unity to help the Congolese people solve the Congo problem according to their own will.

Both parties pledged their firm support for the national-independence struggles of the peoples of Mozambique, Angola, the so-called Portuguese Guinea, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, Southwest Africa, French Somaliland, Equatorial Guinea and the other African countries still under colonial rule.

Both parties denounced the policy of racial discrimination and segregation pursued by the colonial authorities in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia and practised elsewhere in the world. They expressed firm support for the peoples of Zimbabwe and South Africa in their just struggle against racial discrimination and for independence and freedom.

The two parties reviewed reasons leading to the postponement of the African-Asian Conference. They reaffirmed the view of the leaders of the United Arab Republic, Indonesia, Pakistan and the People's Republic of China expressed on June 30, 1965 that the postponement of the conference was not a setback to Afro-Asian solidarity and confirmed the hope that the African-Asian Conference be convened in November to elaborate and revitalize the principles laid down at the Bandung Conference, to meet the new challenges and new situations that had arisen since 1955 and to intensify the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. The Prime Minister of Uganda

noted the desire of the four leaders that the conference should be held in Algiers.

Both parties held that the new emerging countries in Asia and Africa all faced the task of liquidating the remnant forces of colonialism, developing national economy and undertaking national construction. **They pointed out that the sure way for a country to develop its national economy and achieve complete independence was to rely on its own efforts, practise industry and thrift, rely on the masses of the people and make full use of its own natural resources.** The Afro-Asian countries should, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, help one another and maintain close co-operation in order to bring about a common economic upsurge. Economic assistance from any country to Afro-Asian countries must be given in conformity with the principles of equality and mutual benefit without attaching any political condition or demanding any privilege; interference in another country's internal affairs under the cover of aid must be resolutely opposed.

Both parties noted with satisfaction that, since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the friendly co-operation between China and Uganda had made further progress on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference. **They expressed their determination to make concerted efforts to further strengthen the relations of friendship between their two peoples.**

The Chinese side reaffirmed its respect for Uganda's policy of non-alignment in international affairs and supported Uganda's membership of the O.A.U. and the U.N. and also supported the Government and people of Uganda in their valiant struggle to safeguard national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. It hailed the remarkable successes achieved by the Government and people of Uganda in developing their national economy and culture and building up their country. It expressed its appreciation of the just stand of the Government of Uganda in supporting national-liberation movements in Africa and upholding Afro-Asian solidarity.

Uganda reaffirmed its support for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations, its opposition to the imperialist scheme to create "two Chinas" and its support for the Chinese Government and people in their just struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and territorial integrity. It expressed appreciation of the five principles guiding the Chinese Government in its relations with the African countries and the eight principles guiding its economic and technical aid to foreign countries.

Prime Minister Obote's current visit to China was an important contribution to the enhancement of mutual understanding and friendship between China and Uganda and the strengthening of Afro-Asian solidarity.

Premier Chou En-lai of the People's Republic of China accepted with thanks the invitation to visit Uganda extended to him by Prime Minister of Uganda Dr. M. Obote. The date of the visit will be fixed in the near future. *(Boldface emphases are ours. — Ed.)*

ROUND THE WORLD

South Viet Nam Victory Scoreboard

20 Enemy Battalions Wiped Out

Resounding victories have been won by the South Viet Nam Liberation Army and the guerrilla fighters in the first six months of the year. A communique released by the South Viet Nam Liberation Press Agency stated that during this period more than 90,000 enemy troops were put out of action, including 60,000 killed, wounded or captured. Of these, U.S. aggressors accounted for nearly 3,000 and their satellite troops, consisting of Australians and south Koreans, more than 300.

In terms of battle array, 180 platoons, 120 companies and 20 battalions of the enemy's main forces were annihilated. In the battle of Ba Gia at the end of May, to cite one instance, four enemy battalions, namely, Battalion 1 and Battalion 2 of Regiment 51, Ranger Battalion 39 and Marine Battalion 3 were completely wiped out. It was one of the most crushing defeats inflicted on the Saigon forces and their American masters. On an average, about 200 enemy troops were wiped out in each of the 36 major battles fought during this period.

The South Viet Nam Liberation Army and the guerrillas who have depended on the Americans to provide them with weapons were heavily rewarded during this half year. Among captured enemy equipment were 20,000 guns of various types, including six 105 mm. cannons, eight 57 mm. recoilless guns, 90 mortars, 560 machine-guns as well as large quantities of ammunition and other military equipment. The people's forces shot down 296 aircraft and damaged many others, sank 35 motorboats and destroyed 396 military vehicles, including 89 armoured amphibious vehicles.

Enemy communications were wrecked. Rail transport between

cities was cut and ten military trains were blown up. The strategic highways were under repeated attack, and with 100 bridges and more than 400 kilometres of road destroyed traffic on many highways became impossible. The disruption of communications at vital points added enormous difficulties to the intractable problems facing the enemy, not only militarily but economically and politically as well. Shortage of rice and other foodstuffs is only one of them.

The liberation forces and the people destroyed nearly 2,000 "strategic hamlets" and captured large areas, transforming 11 military sub-sectors and the Gia Ray provincial military sector and putting them under the control of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. By knocking out these 2,000 concentration camps nearly 1 million more people have been freed from the nightmare of fascist rule.

As the second half of 1965 got under way the liberation forces, who are masters of lightning raids on air bases, continued to strike hard at the American invaders. According to the latest available information, the pre-dawn July 1 attack on Da Nang, which the Americans had boasted was an "impregnable" fortress, dealt the aggressors severer losses than had been previously reported. A South Viet Nam Liberation Press Agency dispatch of July 16 reported that 47 U.S. jet planes and three missile launching pads had been destroyed, 120 Americans, including 4 majors, killed and 45 wounded, and barracks and military stores blasted to ruins.

Record for Laos Liberated Areas

Patriots Down 100th U.S. Plane

On July 15 the armed forces in liberated Sam Neua Province brought down a U.S. F-105D fighter-

bomber. By this victory the Laotian patriots raised the number of U.S. aircraft destroyed so far this year to 100. U.S. aircraft have been intruding over the liberated areas with increasing frequency in the last few months but this has only resulted in mounting losses for the Americans.

A record of the victories by the Laotian patriots over the Vientiane forces and their American masters shows that in the first half of the year 1,471 enemy troops were killed, 555 wounded and 987 taken prisoner. Weapons captured totalled 1,049 pieces of various calibre, including one 120 mm. gun, fifteen 82 mm. mortars, nine 98 mm. bazookas and 76 heavy and light machine-guns, in addition to hundreds of tons of ammunition. Not only have the patriotic forces consolidated their positions against fierce enemy attacks, they have also regained control of several districts.

While the men under the Neo Lao Haksat and the command of the genuine neutral forces rang up new gains, the reactionary Right-wing groups entrenched in Vientiane were warring against each other with greater ferocity. The power struggle in the enemy camp, sometimes open but usually clandestine, has rent the Vientiane regime and weakened its hold on state power.

To prolong its precarious existence, the Vientiane regime decided to hold "elections" for the National Assembly on July 18. The worth of these "elections" can be seen in the number of people given the "right" to take part. Laos has a population of nearly 3 million, but out of this less than 1 per cent, that is, some 20,000 were permitted to vote. According to the Pathet Lao Radio, these voters were all handpicked by the Vientiane regime from its own trusted followers. Vientiane also decreed that "polling centres" for Phong Saly Province (liberated) be set up in Luang Prabang Province (under the control of U.S. stooges) and those for Sam Neua and Xieng Khouang Provinces (both liberated) in Vientiane Province. Referring to this strange electoral procedure, the

Pathet Lao Radio asked: "Will not the Right-wing clique and Phouma and Co. be closer to their masters if they hold an 'election' in Washington to set up a 'national assembly' and 'government'?"

Helsinki Peace Congress

Capitulationist Line Defeated

The World Congress for Peace, National Independence and General Disarmament, sponsored by the World Peace Council, was held on July 10-15 in Helsinki.

The congress was attended by 1,470 delegates from 98 countries and 18 international organizations.

It called for launching a strong movement for supporting Viet Nam and fighting U.S. aggression. Those who worked with might and main to manipulate the congress were defeated in their scheme to curry favour with Washington — force a capitulationist line on the world peace movement and, in particular, push the Viet Nam "peace talks" hoax.

At the closing session, more than 1,400 delegates passed a resolution on Viet Nam and a general statement of the congress. The resolution declares that the only sound basis for a correct solution of the Viet Nam question is respect for the fundamental and sacred rights of the Viet-

namese people to independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. It demands an immediate end to U.S. aggression in Viet Nam, and the immediate withdrawal of American and satellite troops. It declares that the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation is the only true and legal representative of the south Vietnamese people.

The resolution notes that the congress acclaimed the mass movements which are continually gaining broad support and developing in intensity among the people of many lands, including the U.S.A. itself, who are expressing their solidarity with the people of Viet Nam against the U.S. aggressors. These movements range

Bertrand Russell: The Threat to World Peace Is American Imperialism

A STATEMENT by British philosopher Bertrand Russell was read at a mass rally on July 13 in Helsinki by Ralph Schoenman, representative of the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation. Copies were distributed among the delegations attending the World Congress for Peace, National Independence and General Disarmament. The statement reads:

The problem which confronts all those interested in peace today is the present policy of the United States. Those who are in power in the United States of America have committed that country to a systematic programme of exploitation and foreign domination. The essence of the problem may be summed up in the following way: the United States maintains over 3,600 military bases in the world. This vast international system of military control exists because American capitalism controls 60 per cent of the world's resources, although the United States contains only 6 per cent of the world's population. The peoples of the world are in revolt against these conditions, which mean for them poverty, disease and unrelieved misery. It is obvious that no nation can retain by force of arms the control and benefit of nearly two-thirds of the world's resources without meeting resistance from the people who suffer as a result. It follows that the majority of the peoples of the world must ac-

cept their circumstances or come into open revolt against American domination and exploitation. These are the essential facts which lie behind the appallingly brutal war of aggression which the United States is now waging in Viet Nam. Let no one be in doubt: the conditions which have caused this conflict in Viet Nam exist throughout Latin America and the greater part of Africa and Asia.

What is one to think of a war in which the most powerful industrial nation on earth uses all the ingenuity and resources at its disposal to annihilate the people of an agricultural country thousands of miles away? Eight million Vietnamese have been placed in virtual concentration camps. In one year alone, 50,000 air attacks with napalm were conducted by the United States and its puppet government. Weapons of mass slaughter are being used experimentally on civilian populations in south Viet Nam. The United States, furthermore, seeks to overcome the determined resistance to its policy of domination by pursuing a course of armed conflict with China. It is greatly to be feared that the men who have power in the Pentagon, in the Central Intelligence Agency are, at this moment, preparing to destroy by bombing all of the industrial cities of China. This criminal act, which will bring the world to the verge of all-out nuclear war, must be warned

against and opposed with all the vigour and resolution we can muster. It has been said in the past that all parties to the cold war are to blame for the arms race and for the threat of nuclear war. It can no longer be said with any justification. Events of recent years and present policies of the United States make clear beyond doubt that the threat to world peace is American imperialism. Any honest observer of the world scene, conversant with the facts, must come to that conclusion.

It is the reckless behaviour of the U.S. Government which brings the world to the brink of nuclear war. The probable results are so awful that people will not face them. U.S. policy means that if major war should be averted for the moment, there will be a new crisis soon. American power challenges the aspirations of mankind. Until the U.S. Government — its military and the C.I.A. — abandon the doctrine of counter-revolution and cease opposing the struggle for political and economic independence, the world will stagger from one crisis to another. Until people are prepared to oppose and overthrow governments which support chemical and napalm warfare, the U.S. will continue its policies of experimental slaughter.

I call upon people throughout the world to act to end the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam.

from collecting funds, medical aid, clothing, and so forth to meetings, demonstrations and boycotts against the loading and transport of American arms and war material. In addition, the resolution says, there have been offers to fight as volunteers alongside the Vietnamese people.

The general statement calls on all peoples to demand that their governments take action to isolate American imperialism and stop its aggression; and support the struggle on every continent against old and new colonialism and for genuine independence, freedom, economic and social development.

But the achievements of the congress were not made without frustrating many underhand manoeuvres. Actually, the delegates' right to speak at plenary sessions had to be won through struggle. Master-minded by the Soviet delegation, the preparatory committee at its meeting last May formulated a set of "standing orders" under which no delegates except the appointed speakers were to speak at the plenary sessions of the congress. This was firmly opposed by the Chinese and other delegations. The schemers' design was finally smashed at the congress. As a result, delegates from China, Indonesia and other countries won the right to speak at a plenary session.

Backed by the Soviet delegation, Goodlett, head of the American delegation, tried to peddle the U.S. "peace talks" hoax on the Viet Nam question. He suggested that a delegation be elected and sent by the congress to Hanoi, Peking, Washington, Moscow and the United Nations for this purpose. But the plot was bared by many other delegates when they spoke at the plenary sessions and the commission meetings. Their voices supporting Viet Nam and the fight against U.S. imperialism overwhelmed the cries of compromise and capitulation. To achieve its purpose, the Soviet delegation tried everything it could — taking the lead in applauding Goodlett's proposal, giving evasive answers, maintaining complete silence when questioned, or even walking out of the meeting room. But all were to no avail. The

"peace talks" fraud was finally rejected by the congress.

Repression Against the People

Bonn Adopts "Emergency Laws"

Bonn has taken a new step along the road to war. This came in the adoption of a series of laws by the West German Bundestag vesting the Bonn government with special powers in the event a "state of emergency" is proclaimed. These so-called emergency laws empower the Bonn government to order the federal police and armed forces into action at will, make arrests, proscribe meetings and processions and muzzle the people as it pleases. In short, they give the Erhard regime a free hand to take repressive measures against the people of West Germany. It is preparation for war and a danger signal.

These "emergency laws" have been in the making for many years, albeit secretly. A draft was passed by the federal government as early as January 1960, giving the chancellor the power to proclaim a "state of emergency" when he sees fit. But it had never been publicly brought before the Bundestag for fear of popular opposition. As a result, the ruling Christian-Democratic Party resorted to some sleight of hand. Rather than risk all its eggs in one basket — one overall law — the draft was broken up into several parts and a number of "emergency laws" were finally enacted by the current session of the Bundestag.

The West German revanchists, egged on by U.S. imperialism, have been impatient in getting the emergency laws passed because they want to lay the groundwork for setting up a reign of terror to condition West Germany for their planned total war. They are doing exactly what Hitler did in the past. These "emergency laws" form part of the plan under which former Nazi generals and politicians hope by brute force and with U.S. blessing to annex the German Democratic Republic and redraw the map of Europe. They believe that with the semblance of legality provided by the Bundestag they can proceed to prepare for war without being questioned.

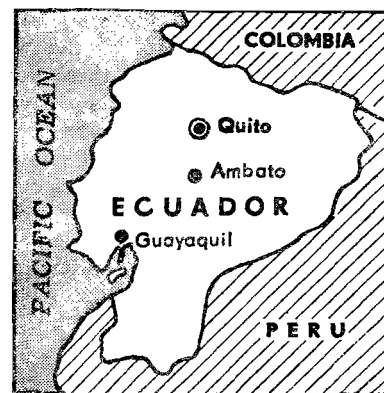
These laws, apart from constituting a flagrant attack on the vital interests and fundamental rights of the people of West Germany, aggravate the situation in Germany and Europe and threaten peace in the world. Moreover, they run counter to the Potsdam Agreement on the German question and other related international agreements. In the eyes of all who fought in the war against fascism, Bonn's "emergency laws" are an intolerable act of war provocation.

Pro-U.S. Dictatorship Under Fire

New Demonstrations in Ecuador

Starting on July 9, anti-government demonstrations of almost a week's duration hit Quito, capital of Ecuador, and the nation's largest city, Guayaquil. Fighting the police, troops and tanks that were called out to disperse them, the demonstrators, mostly students, paraded through the streets of both cities. They demanded an end to the dictatorial regime of the pro-American military junta which had seized power following a coup d'etat in July 1963.

In the two cities police and troops opened fire on the marchers and attacked them with tear gas. The students fought back with stones and sticks. In a fracas following a July 13 demonstration in Guayaquil the students stormed the headquarters of the Second Division of the Ecuadorian Army and set a military vehicle ablaze. They also stoned the building housing the Paraguayan consulate because the Paraguayan Government had agreed to the junta's request for 16 Ecuadorian opposition leaders to be exiled to Paraguay. The struggle lasted more than two hours. Two



students were killed, seven were wounded and the number arrested ran into the hundreds.

In recent weeks Ecuadorian workers have also stepped up their struggle for defending their basic rights. Demonstrations were staged in the

capital, in Guayaquil, Atuntaqui and Ambato. In Atuntaqui, workers at one time occupied their factory to protest against the management's failure to carry out the labour contract. In view of growing unrest in the country and the scale of the

demonstrations, the military junta decided on new repressive measures against the mounting popular movement. Martial law was proclaimed, a curfew imposed and schools and colleges were ordered to suspend classes indefinitely.

Pen Probes

A Diddled Digger's Diary

AUSTRALIAN troops are now fighting for U.S. interests in south Viet Nam. But it's tough sailing for these mercenaries. In the first place, they are facing a dauntless people fighting for national liberation. In the second place, their American boss treats them like inferior beings and cut-rate soldiers. Reports in the Western press about the Aussies in south Viet Nam can well make up a page from a diddled digger's diary.

June 16 We've been in Viet Nam for nearly a fortnight and had a gripe session with the 4-star Yank general Westmoreland today. We didn't mince any words. Commander Brumfield told "Westy" that there had been a holdup in regular mail deliveries. We haven't heard from the folks back home for quite a while now.

Private Hall told the general straight to his face about the food we get. "General," Hall said, "I guess we can always pull back on to dog biscuits." Corporal Woodward, our cook, informed "Westy" that he didn't like the American cuts of meat. "There's too much bone in the pork." One fellow shouted: "Hear, hear!"

June 28 We started the first "search and destroy" joint combat offensive at noon today with the Americans. We had to spend the night in swamp water two or three feet deep. We couldn't find a thing, but we were fired at and shelled by the guerrillas. Five of us, not counting Americans, were killed or wounded.

June 30 As if we don't have enough trouble. Now the allied forces are shooting each other up. Early in the afternoon, eight Yank paratroopers were wounded by a short burst of artillery fire from their own guns several miles away. At first it was thought to be a communist mortar attack. . . . One of our boys and an American shot themselves in the foot.

July 1 Cripes, the American soldiers were unable to start the raid but they knew how to run away. Before their withdrawal, they asked us to protect them for fear of being hit by the Viet Cong. So our battalion marched around in a hellish heat to clear the roads in advance of an

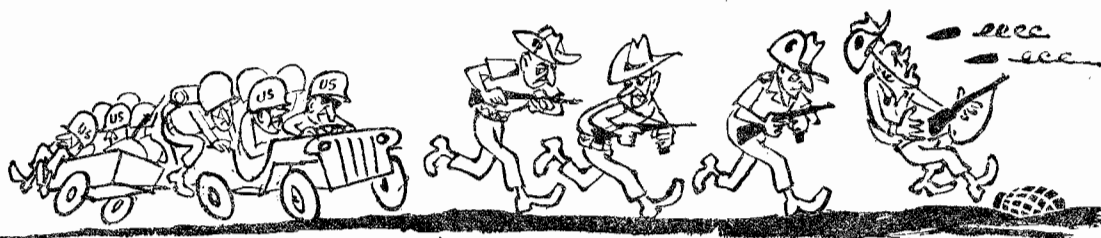
American convoy—those blokes are on wheels! We were sniped at along the route. The heat took its toll of our fagged-out infantrymen and several diggers collapsed on the long march.

July 4 The three-day invasion of Zone D is a flop. The only tangible accomplishment was to destroy some stores of rice, a few other supplies and several deserted camp sites.

Nearly all of us left Zone D with a bunch of hair-raising stories about guerrilla tactics. A young Aussie sentry had his leg grabbed by a hand reaching out from a hidden tunnel in a rice paddy. After all this I'm beginning to doubt if our government or the Americans are the ones who are pulling our legs, so to speak. The whole thing is getting on our nerves.

July 9 Something new has been added. Several units of our battalion were subjected to friendly artillery fire which was too close for comfort. Battalion headquarters designated a potential target area close to its defence perimeter which was to be fired on only in case of emergency and on request. But one U.S. 105 mm. artillery battery suddenly let loose a round into the area without request, sending us racing to our foxholes. Our commanding officer pointed this out to the Yanks. Some of their officers have shown a tendency to dismiss such incidents (I can cite many more) as the result of "language difficulties." Aren't the Americans supposed to speak English?

July xx (date blurred by sweat or swamp water) Of the many complaints we're making now a big one is that we are paid much less than the Yanks. The American Government has made a rule that those who have been under "enemy gunfire" over six days in a month are entitled to 55 dollars "combat allowance"; and those who stay in hospitals can continue to draw such allowances for three months. There's nothing like this for us Australians, even though we're risking our necks every day. No wonder everyone's moaning and groaning. Maybe we ought to go on strike and let the Yanks do all the dying! Fair go, unjust treatment in an unjust war—that's what it is!



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