

PEKING REVIEW

48

November 26, 1965

北

京

周

報

War Plot of U.S.-Japanese Reactionaries Condemned

Peking rally denounces "Japan-South Korea Treaty"

Tanzanian Vice-President Visits China

U.N. Must Get Rid of U.S. Domination

Renmin Ribao on outcome of recent U.N. General Assembly
debate on China's representation

China Supports Cambodia Against Aggression

New Booklet in English

REFUTATION OF THE NEW LEADERS OF THE CPSU ON "UNITED ACTION"

by the Editorial Departments of
"Renmin Ribao" and "Hongqi"

This booklet has seven sections, entitled:

1. The Unity of the International Proletariat Must Be Based on Principle
2. The Khrushchov Revisionists Have Undermined the Common Basis of Unity
3. United Action Is Impossible With Those Who Transpose Enemies and Friends
4. The New Leaders of the CPSU Are Taking United Action With the United States on the Question of Viet Nam
5. "United Action," So Called, Is a Means of Promoting Splittism
6. "United Action," So Called, Is a Slogan to Deceive the Soviet People
7. Persevere in the Struggle Against Khrushchov Revisionism

40 pages

20.5 × 14

paper cover

Published by **FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS**, Peking, China

Distributed by **GUOZI SHUDIAN** (China Publications Centre) Peking, China

Order from your local dealer or write direct to the

Mail Order Dept., GUOZI SHUDIAN, P.O. Box 399, Peking, China

PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

November 26, 1965 Vol. VIII No. 48

CONTENTS

THE WEEK	3
ARTICLES & DOCUMENTS	
Big Peking Rally Against "Japan-South Korea Treaty"	7
The Korean People Will Never Allow U.S.-Japanese Reactionaries' Plot to Succeed — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Editorial	11
Welcome to Vice-President Kawawa	13
Anti-Imperialist Struggle in Asia And Africa Is Heading for New Upsurge — Speech by Premier Chou En-lai	14
The Fundamental Question for the U.N. Is to Smash U.S. Domination — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Editorial	15
People's War in S. Viet Nam Blazes Brilliantly — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Editorial	18
Persecution of Chinese Nationals by Indonesian Right-Wing Forces	20
"Pravda's" Anti-Chinese Article	23
There Is No Silver Buried Here — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Commentator	23
China Protests Against President Bourguiba's Slanders	25
Whom Does Bourguiba Serve? — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Commentator	25
China-Japan Youth Friendship Festival — Our Correspondent	27
ROUND THE WORLD	28
CULTURE	31

Published every Friday by PEKING REVIEW
Pai Wan Chuang, Peking (37), China
Post Office Registration No. 2-922
Cable Address: Peking 2910
Printed in the People's Republic of China

THE WEEK

Cambodian Military Delegation Welcomed

Cambodian Vice-Premier, Minister of National Defence, Commander-in-Chief and Chief of the General Staff of the Royal Armed Forces Lieutenant-General Lon Nol and members of the Cambodian Royal Military Delegation he leads arrived in Peking on November 21. They have come for a friendly visit at the invitation of Lo Jui-ching, Vice-Premier and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

That evening, at a banquet for the delegation, Vice-Premier Lo reiterated: "If U.S. imperialism dares to spread the flames of its war of aggression to peace-loving Cambodia, the 650 million Chinese people will not stand idly by. They will give all-out support to the fraternal Cambodian people."

Lo Jui-ching in his speech strongly condemned the U.S. imperialists for instigating their south Vietnamese and Thai lackeys to constantly carry out armed intrusions and provocations against Cambodia. He pointed out that "the mounting threat to Cambodia and the encroachment on its territory by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are an ominous sign of their aim to commit further aggression against that country and an important step taken by the U.S. imperialists to extend their war of aggression in Viet Nam."

Vice-Premier Lo praised the industrious and courageous Cambodian people who, under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, had successfully stood up to the threats and pressure of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, and were firmly following the road of independent development. He noted that the Cambodian

Government and people had resolutely severed diplomatic relations with the United States, unequivocally supported the Vietnamese people's patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism and demanded the unconditional withdrawal from Viet Nam of the U.S. aggressor troops and the troops of its lackeys. "This just stand of Cambodia," Vice-Premier Lo declared, "deals a blow to the aggressive arrogance of U.S. imperialism, gives encouragement to those peoples who are struggling against U.S. imperialism and makes a valuable contribution to the defence of peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world."

In his speech, Lieutenant-General Lon Nol said that the friendship between Cambodia and China had become closer and their mutual support greater with each year that passed. He noted that internationally this co-operation was expressed in selfless and unconditional support in defence of the common ideals of peace, freedom and justice, and in the firm struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their satellites who had committed numerous crimes in Southeast Asia. Lieutenant-General Lon Nol declared that with even greater determination, the people and Royal Armed Forces of Cambodia would carry on this struggle to the end, no matter what difficulties they might have to overcome.

On November 22, Lieutenant-General Lon Nol and his party met Premier Chou En-lai who afterwards gave a luncheon in their honour.

Chinese Leaders Receive Guests From Congo (B)

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai on November 17 received and had a cordial and

China Backs Cambodia's Struggle Against Aggression

Following is the text of the statement issued by the Chinese Foreign Ministry on November 23, strongly condemning Thailand's recent armed attack on Cambodia and expressing firm support for the Cambodian people in their just struggle against aggression. — Ed.

FROM the late hours of November 16 until dawn on November 17, the armed forces of Thailand made a surprise attack on a Cambodian frontier post in Koh Kong Province and killed three and wounded nine Cambodian soldiers and civilians. On November 19, the Royal Government of Cambodia issued a communique, in which it solemnly protested against this criminal act of aggression on the part of the armed forces of Thailand, urgently called upon all countries which love peace and uphold justice to give attention to the gravity of the situation on the Cambodia-Thailand border and demanded an immediate end to Thailand's criminal aggression against Cambodia. **The Chinese Government and people firmly support the just stand taken by the Royal Government of Cambodia and strongly condemn this act of aggression against Cambodia by the armed forces of Thailand.**

The Thailand troops' unprovoked attack on the Cambodian frontier post is in no way an isolated instance. It is inseparably connected with the U.S. imperialists' scheming activities in expanding the war in Indo-China.

It is common knowledge that U.S. imperialism has always been hostile to the peace-loving Kingdom of Cambodia. The United States and its vassals, Thailand and south Viet Nam, have long been carrying on incessant armed intrusions and subversions against Cambodia, in a futile attempt to force Cambodia to discard her policy of peace and neutrality. Now that the United States is suffering defeats which are more disastrous than before on the south Viet Nam battlefield and trying to extend its war of aggression in Viet Nam to the whole of Indo-China, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, Thailand and south Viet Nam, are stepping up their threats and provocations against Cambodia. Of late, under the direction of the United States, Thailand and south Viet Nam have intensified their intrusions into the territory, air space and waters of Cambodia. Furthermore, the Saigon puppet authorities have fabricated the lie about the so-called entry of the Vietnamese People's Army into south Viet Nam via Cambodia, and the Foreign

Minister of Thailand Thanat Khoman has openly clamoured for the bombing of Cambodia. All these are important moves taken by U.S. imperialism in its attempt to commit further aggression against Cambodia and expand its aggressive war.

Faced with the threats of aggression by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, Thailand and south Viet Nam, the Cambodian people have waged a heroic and staunch struggle under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Their struggle to uphold state sovereignty, peace, neutrality and national dignity is entirely just and has won the praise and admiration of all peace-loving countries and peoples. Cambodia is a country which defies tyranny and dares to fight imperialism. Whatever threats, provocations or schemes U.S. imperialism and its lackeys may direct against Cambodia, they can never shake the fighting will of the Cambodian people, but will only arouse them to more resolute resistance.

China and Cambodia are intimate neighbours. The peoples of the two countries have always sympathized with and supported each other in their common struggle against imperialism. The Chinese people are highly indignant at the criminal

friendly conversation with Georges Mantissa, Minister of National Education, Culture and Arts of the Congo (B), and members of the cultural delegation which he headed. The Congolese (B) guests, who arrived in Peking on November 13, had come for a friendly visit in accordance with the 1965 executive plan of the China-Congo (B) Cultural Co-operation Agreement.

Chairman Liu Receives Central African Journalists

Chairman Liu Shao-chi on November 21 received members of the journalists' delegation from Central Africa led by Jean-Christophe Nzalbat, head of the Political Office at the Presidency of the Central African Republic. Chairman Liu had a

cordial and friendly conversation with his guests.

Japanese Comrades Honoured

Kenji Asakawa and Yukio Hashimoto, who are visiting China in connection with the translation and publication of the Japanese edition of Volumes I-III of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, were honoured at a

activities of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, Thailand and south Viet Nam, in intensifying their aggression against Cambodia. The Chinese Government hereby reaffirms that

the Chinese people will continue to give unswerving support to the Cambodian people in their just struggle against aggression. Should U.S. imperialism dare to extend its war of

aggression against Viet Nam to Cambodia, the 650 million Chinese people will do all they can to support and aid the fraternal Cambodian people.

China Protests U.S. Bombing of Khang Khay And Chinese Mission Compounds

Following is the text of the statement issued by the Chinese Foreign Ministry on November 22. — Ed.

ON November 20 four F-105 planes sent by the United States wantonly bombed Khang Khay, former seat of the Royal Laotian Government. They fired rockets and dropped bombs on the compounds of the Chinese Economic and Cultural Mission in Laos and the Hsinhua News Agency branch in Khang Khay, heavily damaging buildings and equipment in the two compounds. This is a serious move made by U.S. imperialism to further spread the flames of war in Indo-China and one more open provocation against the Chinese people. The Chinese Government and people express their utmost indignation at this action and voice their strong protest against the United States and its followers.

The U.S. planes' bombardment of Khang Khay, including the Chinese Mission there, is by no means accidental. As is well known, U.S. im-

perialism has all along regarded Laos as a supporting battlefield to its aggression in Viet Nam. Its direct armed intervention and aggression in Laos has been intensified with every step in the escalation of its war of aggression in Viet Nam. Throughout the past year, U.S. imperialism has been directing the armed forces of the Laotian Rightists to incessantly nibble up, devastate and attack the areas under the control of the Laotian patriotic forces. Bombing of the liberated areas by U.S. aircraft has become increasingly frequent. Now that U.S. imperialism is in a serious predicament in its war of aggression in Viet Nam, it is redoubling its efforts to prod its vassals to act in co-ordination with it, apart from continuing to send its own large reinforcements to south Viet Nam. Thus recently the armed forces of the Laotian Rightists have launched large-scale attacks against the liberated areas in Central and Lower Laos, which are adjacent to south Viet Nam. And now U.S. aircraft

have conducted wanton bombing on Khang Khay. Both these moves have been taken under the unified planning and command of the U.S. imperialists.

Recently, a series of anti-Chinese provocative activities have taken place in Vientiane. The Laotian Rightist papers have published many lies and slanders against China. Furthermore, the Laotian authorities in Vientiane have followed the United States in plotting the creation of "two Chinas" and condoned blatant activities of elements of the Chiang Kai-shek gang in Laos. The Chinese Economic and Cultural Mission is a lawful body stationed in Laos. Its bombardment by U.S. planes cannot but be considered a grave step taken by the United States in collusion with the Laotian Rightists in carrying out planned provocations against China. The Chinese Government solemnly points out that the Laotian authorities in Vientiane must bear serious responsibility for these actions which are in violation of the Geneva agreements and hostile to China.

banquet given on November 17 by the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee. The two Japanese comrades are on the committee, under the Japanese Communist Party's Central Committee, for the translation of Chairman Mao's *Selected Works*.

Kang Sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau and Member of

the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee, was host on behalf of the Secretariat.

Chairman Chu Teh Meets Japanese Workers' Delegation

Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial and friendly talk on November

18 with the Japanese workers' delegation of activists in study headed by Takeo Konno, standing council member of the Japanese Workers' Education Association.

China Protests Indian Air Intrusions

On November 18, 1965, an Indian military aircraft crossed the Sino-

Indian boundary, intruded into China's air space over Tibet and circled above the civilian checkpost at Kongka Pass and its vicinity for reconnaissance. Next day, another Indian military aircraft flew across the Sino-Indian boundary, intruded into China's air space over Sinkiang and carried out reconnaissance over the Galwan River valley and Panlung and its vicinity.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry in a note on November 20 to the Indian Embassy in Peking strongly protested to the Indian Government against these intrusions. It pointed out that they "constitute another proof that recently the Indian Government has deliberately been creating new tensions along the Sino-Indian border and the Sino-Sikkim border." "The Chinese Government," the note said, "once again warns the Indian Government that it must immediately stop all its ground and air intrusions into and provocations against China. Otherwise, the Indian Government will have to bear full responsibility for all the serious consequences arising therefrom."

Indian Denial of Border Provocations Refuted

In a note on November 18 to the Indian Embassy in Peking, the Chinese Foreign Ministry refuted the Indian External Affairs Ministry's November 14 note which denied the November 13 incident in which Indian troops crossed the China-Sikkim boundary and carried out provocations.

The Chinese note categorically rejected the so-called protest of the Indian Government and expressed great indignation at the slanderous Indian counter-charge.

The note gave a detailed account of the incident in which more than 100 Indian soldiers opened heavy fire on Chinese frontier guards on duty on November 13. At the same time, more than 10 Indian soldiers crossed

the boundary and outflanked and attacked the Chinese frontier guards. The note pointed out that the Indian troops had obviously attempted to wipe out the small number of Chinese frontier guards by a surprise attack. But the outcome was such that when the Chinese frontier guards were compelled to return limited fire, the Indian soldiers panicked and fell back in confusion (see *Peking Review*, No. 47, p. 12).

Referring to the three Indian soldiers who intruded into Chinese territory at Tungchu La on September 26 and who were captured on the spot (see *Peking Review*, No. 43, p. 22.), the note said: "The Chinese Government had already instructed the authorities concerned to make arrangements for their deportation under armed escort, considering the fact that they had admitted their mistake. However, owing to the occurrence of this extremely grave incident in which Indian troops outflanked and attacked the Chinese frontier guards at Tungchu La, the Chinese Government now has to defer consideration of the disposal of the three intruding Indian soldiers."

"Recently," the note continued, "the Indian side has stepped up its intrusions into and provocations against China. The Chinese Government has lodged repeated protests with the Indian Government. In the period since August alone, the Chinese Government has nine times solemnly warned the Indian Government that it must bear full responsibility for all the serious consequences arising from its intrusions and provocations."

The note stated that the Chinese frontier guards were duty-bound to defend China's territory. It declared: "If the Indian troops dare to continue their brazen encroachments upon Chinese territory or again open fire on the Chinese frontier guards, the Chinese frontier defence troops will have to punish them as they deserve."

French Industrial Exhibition Opens

The French Industrial Exhibition opened on November 22 at the Pe-

king Exhibition Centre. Mayor Peng Chen cut the ribbon.

More than 900 people attended the opening ceremony. Among them were Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Chairman Liu Ning-I of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and, on the French side, Lucien Paye, French government representative responsible for the exhibition and French Ambassador to China, Jean Chauvel, representative of the French Foreign Minister, and Andre Grandpierre, President of the French National Centre for Foreign Trade.

Ambassador Lucien Paye said in his speech that one of the aims of the exhibition was to promote mutual understanding. He noted that trade between China and France was increasing considerably.

Speaking at the ceremony, Nan Han-chen, Chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, wished the exhibition success. Recalling that trade exchanges between the two countries had increased rapidly since diplomatic relations were established, he pointed out that "provided both sides make joint efforts and act in line with the principle of equality and mutual benefit, trade prospects between the two countries are bright." "We are fully convinced," he continued, "that continuous development of economic and cultural relations and friendship between China and France on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence is not only in the interests of the Chinese and French peoples but will be an important contribution to the defence of world peace."

"U.S. imperialism," Nan Han-chen said, "unwilling to see China develop such friendly relations with other countries, is trying hard to enforce a blockade and embargo against China. But its reactionary measures have not done us the slightest harm. On the contrary, the scope of China's international trade is steadily expanding."

Big Peking Rally Against "Japan-South Korea Treaty"

MORE than 10,000 men and women gathered at the Great Hall of the People in Peking on the afternoon of November 19 in a big militant demonstration of strong opposition to the "Japan-South Korea Treaty." At this huge rally the people of the capital and over 1,400 friends from more than 40 lands including Japan, Korea, Viet Nam, and other parts of Asia, the United States and countries in Africa and Latin America sternly condemned the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries for their criminal plot to expand the war of aggression and voiced all-out support for the struggle of the people of Japan and Korea against the "Japan-South Korea Treaty."

The rally was jointly sponsored by 14 national organizations of China — the China Peace Committee, the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the National Women's Federation of China, the All-China Youth Federation, the All-China Students' Federation, the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the China-Japan Friendship Association, the China-Korea Friendship Association, the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, the Political Science and Law Association of China, the People's Relief Administration of China, the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and the Scientific and Technical Association of China.

Present at the rally were **Chou En-lai**, Premier of the State Council; **Peng Chen**, **Kuo Mo-jo** and **Liu Ning-I**, Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; **Hsu Ping**, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; **Tsai Ting-kai**, Vice-Chairman of the National Defence Council; **Liao Cheng-chih**, President of the China-Japan Friendship Association and Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity; **Li Tien-yu**, Deputy Chief

of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; **Wang Ping-nan**, Vice-Foreign Minister; and leading members of the sponsoring organizations.

That afternoon a militant air prevailed at the Great Hall of the People. Huge streamers read: "Smash the 'Japan-South Korea Treaty' whose purpose is to expand the war of aggression against the people of Korea, China and Viet Nam!" and "People of China, Japan, Korea, Viet Nam, Indo-China and the whole world, unite and resolutely oppose the 'Japan-South Korea Treaty' created by U.S. imperialism in collusion with Japanese militarism!" Together with workers, peasants, students and government functionaries, large contingents of officers and men of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and militia men and women repeatedly shouted spirited slogans. The cries: "Oppose the 'Japan-South Korea Treaty!'" "Oppose the revival of Japanese militarism!" "Oppose U.S. imperialism's expansion of war of aggression!" and "People of the world, unite! Defeat U.S. imperialism!" . . . thundered in the big hall.

The rally heard speeches by **Kuo Mo-jo**, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Chairman of the China Peace Committee; **Ichiryo Sunama**, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party; **Jung Bong Koo**, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy in China; **Tran Tu Binh**, Vietnamese Ambassador to China; **Tran Van Thanh**, head of the Permanent Delegation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation to China; **Frank Coe**, an American friend; **Uichi Shimizu**, leader of the Japanese youth delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions at the current China-Japan Youth Friendship Festival; and **Kei Karasawa**, leader of the delegation of the Democratic Youth League of Japan at the festival.

Excerpts of Speeches

Speech by Kuo Mo-jo

THE "Japan-South Korea Treaty" is an aggressive military treaty engineered by U.S. imperialism on its own. Its spearhead of aggression is directed not only against Korea and China but also against other Asian countries. Throughout the negotiations for the "Japan-South Korea Treaty," U.S. imperialism has tried hard

to bring together the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppet clique, and has been actively plotting a new war scheme in collusion with the Japanese reactionaries. According to the "Operation Three Arrows" and the "Operation Flying Dragon" plans which have been exposed, once U.S. imperialism launches a large-scale war of aggression in Asia, Japan will send its troops to fight in co-ordination. These facts clearly show that the conclusion of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" serves U.S. imperialism in the expansion of its war of aggression in Asia and paves

the way for the accelerated revival of Japanese militarism. This is a fresh signal of aggression and war by U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries, which cannot but arouse the sharp vigilance of the people of Japan, Korea and other Asian countries.

The forcible passing of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" by the Sato government marks another big step by the Japanese reactionaries along the road of reviving militarism. Since World War II, the Japanese reactionaries have all along pursued a policy of tailing after U.S. imperialism and of hostility towards the socialist and other peace-loving countries in Asia. They are hankering after their old imperialist project of seizing Korea and invading China and other Asian countries. Since the Sato government came into power, they have revealed their true features ever more clearly. They have speeded up their revival of Japanese militarism, conspired assiduously with the south Korean puppet clique to conclude the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" and enthusiastically served U.S. imperialism in the expansion of its war of aggression in Asia. To put it plainly, it is an attempt by the Japanese reactionaries such as Sato to make a comeback by relying on the support of their master U.S. imperialism in order to take up their old dream of invading Korea, China and the rest of Asia.

THE Chinese people sternly warns the U.S. imperialists and the Sato government that they will never succeed in their vain attempt to expand the war of aggression in Asia and to enslave the Asian peoples. Instead they will only be lifting a rock to crush their own toes. The Asia of today is no longer the Asia of the 1930s. The days have gone for ever when U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism could act the bully and do whatever they like. If U.S. imperialism thinks that, having got hold of such hatchetmen as the Japanese reactionaries, it can recklessly expand its war of aggression in Asia, it will certainly suffer more disastrous defeats than before. If Sato and his ilk refuse to come to their senses and continue obstinately to follow the U.S. imperialists, they will meet with a more dismal fate than Hideki Tojo and sacrifice themselves for U.S. imperialism.

Wherever there is oppression there will be resistance; wherever there is aggression there will be struggle against it. The U.S. imperialists' activities to expand their war of aggression and the iniquitous actions of the Japanese reactionaries will only meet with ever stronger opposition from the people of Japan, Korea and the whole of Asia.

In Japan, millions of workers and people of other strata are waging a gigantic struggle against the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" and against U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries. The Japanese people are demonstrating by their own actions that their level of political consciousness is vastly different from that in the 1930s. They suffered long years of misery in the abyss of war into which they were plunged by the Japanese militarists. Today, they are

more awakened than ever before; they absolutely will not allow U.S. imperialism to turn Japan into a military base for expanding its war of aggression, nor will they ever consent to become cannon-fodder for the U.S. aggressors, and nor will they ever allow the Japanese reactionaries to plunge them once again into the misery of another war of aggression. In recent years, the Japanese people have won great victories in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries, and they will win even greater victories in the future. It is the Japanese people, and not the handful of Japanese reactionaries, who will decide the destiny of Japan.

IN Korea, a vigorous new wave of opposition to U.S. imperialism is surging forward. From Pyongyang to Seoul, the Korean people are actively rising up in a struggle against the "South Korea-Japan Treaty," against U.S. imperialism, the Japanese reactionaries and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has repeatedly stated that the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" concluded between the Sato government and the south Korean puppet clique at the instigation of U.S. imperialism is illegal and null and void. The Korean people are a heroic people. They drove out Japanese imperialism after bitter and protracted struggles. After the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, they smashed U.S. imperialist aggression by their patriotic war which lasted more than three years. In recent years, they have never ceased their struggle against U.S. imperialism and the south Korean puppet clique, and for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland. Should U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries launch a new aggression on Korea, the 30 million Korean people will punish them severely.

At the very time when the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries were ramming the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" through, it was heartening to hear one piece of good news after another — from south Viet Nam about the annihilation of large numbers of U.S. aggressor troops and from north Viet Nam on the shooting down of intruding U.S. aircraft. The great victories won by the Vietnamese people in resisting the U.S. gangsters constitute the best answer to U.S. imperialism's expansion of its aggressive war in Viet Nam and the most powerful answer to the "Japan-South Korea Treaty." We are confident that the Vietnamese people, with their determined will to fight and their glorious revolutionary tradition, will eventually drive every single U.S. aggressor out of their land.

The Chinese people long ago saw through U.S. imperialism's design of launching aggression against China and have vigilantly watched the revival of Japanese militarism all along. Now, U.S. imperialism has even gone so far as to clamour frantically for another trial of strength with China and for a major war on the Asian continent. Well, if you really want to come, then do as you please. The Chinese people have made all preparations. Both the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists have been beaten by the Chinese people. The Chinese people had a trial of strength with

the Japanese militarists in the War of Resistance Against Japan and another with the U.S. imperialists on the Korean battlefield, trials which proved that both of them are mere paper tigers and can certainly be beaten. Whether U.S. imperialism comes alone or together with the Japanese militarists, it will not succeed in intimidating the Chinese people. Should U.S. imperialism and its followers insist on imposing a war on us, we Chinese people will resolutely fight them to the finish and, together with the people of the other Asian countries and the whole world, destroy them thoroughly, wholly and completely.

It merits attention that at a time when the people of Japan, Korea and the whole of Asia are unfolding a powerful movement to smash the "Japan-South Korea Treaty," the Khrushchov revisionists, far from supporting this just struggle, have tried in a thousand and one ways to shield U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries and acted in co-ordination with their criminal acts in various fields. Towards the "Japan-South Korea Treaty," the Khrushchov revisionists have all along taken the attitude of "minor attacks in words but major help in deeds." On October 13 this year, TASS issued an authorized statement in which it hypocritically expressed feeble opposition to the "Japan-South Korea Treaty," but immediately went on to piteously implore the Japanese reactionaries by saying that "leading Soviet circles hope that the Government of Japan will treat with due understanding the position of the Soviet Union on the agreements between Japan and south Korea." Of late, in order to realize Soviet-U.S. collaboration for world domination, the Khrushchov revisionists have taken an active part in the neo-colonialist schemes of the Johnson Administration. In October this year, they brazenly sent representatives to Bangkok to sit at meetings together with those of the United States, Japan, the Chiang Kai-shek gang and the puppet cliques from south Korea and "Malaysia" to discuss preparations for the establishment of the "Asian Development Bank," thus helping U.S. imperialism in its criminal aggressive designs against Asia. Recently, they have further openly collaborated with the United States and the Chiang Kai-shek gang to set up the so-called "co-ordinating group for warning against tidal waves" and agreed to exchange information with the Chiang Kai-shek gang on tidal waves. These facts show all too clearly that the Khrushchov revisionists have completely degenerated.

The railroading through of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, far from indicating their strength, reveals their weakness. The present international situation is favourable to the people of all countries. The revolutionary struggle of the people of the world is developing in depth and forging ahead. Of course, there will be no small difficulties in the advance of the revolutionary cause of the people of the world. But the tide of history is irresistible. The East wind already prevails over the West wind. The cause of world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism will cer-

tainly advance from victory to victory. U.S. imperialism is already at the end of its rope. It is heavily besieged not only by the people of Asia and the whole world, but also by the American people at home. It is being attacked from all directions and is beset with difficulties both at home and abroad. In the United States, more and more people have begun to see that the policies of war and aggression pursued by the Johnson Administration have brought ever more serious disasters upon the American people. Closely integrated with the American Negroes' struggle for liberation, an all-round powerful mass movement against the aggressive war in Viet Nam and against an expanded war of aggression in Asia is sweeping the United States. With its tremendous scale and profound influence, the movement has thrown the Johnson Administration into panic. The situation is most favourable to the people of the world. The people of Japan, Korea, Viet Nam, Indo-China and China must unite even more closely and, together with the people of the other Asian countries, of the countries in the socialist camp, the United States of America and the whole world, dare to struggle and to win, and fight for the downfall of U.S. imperialism.

Speech by Jung Bong Koo

IT is common knowledge that U.S. imperialism is the wire-puller behind the "South Korea-Japan Treaty," a product of U.S. imperialist policies of all-out aggression and war in Asia. By means of this "treaty" U.S. imperialism is attempting to get the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of south Korea to gang up politically and militarily so as to strengthen its own colonial rule in south Korea and establish a "North-east Asia military alliance" of its various puppets in Asia with Japanese militarism as the core. This will give U.S. imperialism a spring-board to oppose the socialist countries and the national independent states of Asia and to suppress the struggle of the people of various countries for national liberation and freedom.

The way in which U.S. imperialism recently has frantically instigated the Sato government and the Pak Jung Hi clique to conclude the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" cannot be separated from the defeat of its aggressive policies in Viet Nam and other parts of Asia. By means of this "treaty," U.S. imperialism plans to get the Japanese militarist forces and the south Korean puppet clique to collude with each other in order to speed up the "internationalization" of its aggressive war in south Viet Nam, further expand its aggression against Laos and intensify its hostile activities against the people of other Asian countries. This is clearly shown by the fact that Japanese "Defence Agency" officers in mufti are taking part in the aggressive war against Viet Nam and large numbers of south Korean puppet troops, at the instigation of U.S. imperialism, have been thrown into that war.

The criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty" is an important shield of U.S. imperialism in pushing ahead its aggressive policies in Asia; the signing of this "treaty" is also a critical step in the implementation of aggressive U.S. policies in south Korea. U.S. imperialism plans to drag the Japanese aggressive forces into south Korea and gang them up with the Pak Jung Hi clique in an attempt to save its colonial rule there from an ever deepening crisis. The "South Korea-Japan Treaty" is simply a scheme of U.S. imperialism for maintaining its colonial rule and perpetuating the partition of Korea by making use of the reactionary forces of Japan.

Facts show that the Pak Jung Hi clique is a gang of out-and-out traitors who are selling south Korea to both the U.S. and Japanese aggressors — the most ferocious enemies of our nation. They are shameless pro-American and pro-Japanese lackeys who have put themselves wholly at the service of the wild schemes of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists for aggression against Korea and all the rest of Asia.

The Korean people will never allow the Japanese militarists to stretch their aggressive tentacles to the southern part of our fatherland through the instrumentality of this "treaty."

Numerous facts have once again shown clearly that U.S. imperialism is the sworn enemy of the Korean people, and the common enemy of the people of Asia and the whole world. But U.S. imperialism and its lackeys can never realize their wild dreams of aggression. The Asia of today is certainly not the Asia of yesterday. It is no longer the deeply slumbering continent of the past which others trampled underfoot. Today, standing firmly in Asia are such socialist countries as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam whose political and economic power is becoming ever stronger.

All the people of Asia are encouraged by this. United as one, they are struggling resolutely against imperialist aggression led by U.S. imperialism, and for national freedom, independence and social progress. Today, through their own personal experience, the people of Asia have become alert to the aggressive nature of imperialism. They have been tempered and tested in struggle. This is a fact that the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists must face up to.

The people of Korea fully support and express their militant sympathy for the Japanese people's just struggle to smash the "South Korea-Japan Treaty." In face of the common struggle of the people of Korea and Japan and progressive people the world over, the schemes of U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries will certainly meet with ignominious defeat.

All the people elsewhere in Asia, together with the people of Korea and Japan, the Chinese people and the Vietnamese people, certainly will not stand idly by while the Japanese militarist clique, directed by U.S. imperial-

ism, uses the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" as a tool of aggression against south Korea and the rest of Asia.

The Korean people, by united, nationwide struggle, will certainly smash the criminal plots of the U.S.-Japanese aggressors, drive the U.S. imperialists out of south Korea, and achieve the reunification of their fatherland.

Speech by Ichiryō Sunama

THE "Japan-South Korea Treaty" is a concrete expression of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty." The conclusion of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" is aimed at further speeding up the revival of Japanese militarism by U.S. imperialism and Japanese monopoly capital which is subordinated to it.

First, the aim of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" is to set up a Northeast Asia military alliance directed against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and China, to permit the Japanese Self-Defence Forces to send troops to Korea in the name of "co-operation with the United Nations," to pave the way for joint war operations by the United States, Japan, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Chiang Kai-shek gang, and thus to complete the preparations for new aggressive wars. These aggressive intentions have been completely laid bare with the recent exposure of the "Operation Three Arrows" and "Operation Flying Dragon" plans. All these stem entirely from U.S. imperialism's vicious scheme of making Asians fight Asians. We Japanese people will never allow such a scheme to succeed. Likewise, the people of Asia will never allow such a scheme to succeed. The people of Japan today are no longer the people of yesterday's Japan. The people and youth of Japan, who have been tempered in the struggle for independence, peace and democracy in the twenty years since the war, pledge that they will never again aim their guns at their brothers in China, Korea, Viet Nam and other Asian countries.

Second, the purpose of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" is for Japanese monopoly capital to carry out economic invasion of south Korea in the name of "economic co-operation," and to intensify the plunder and oppression of the south Korean people. At the same time, it is aimed at reducing the Japanese working class to appalling working conditions and low wages, obstructing the independent and peaceful development of Japan's medium-size and small enterprises, and making the livelihood of the people more difficult. The Japanese people, who realize through their own experience that a nation that oppresses other nations cannot itself be free, know full well that the butcher's knife of aggression brandished against the south Korean people is the butcher's knife pointed at the Japanese people. We Japanese people will never allow Japanese monopoly capital, which is dependent on U.S. imperialism, to launch aggression against Korea again.

Third, the purpose of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" is to recognize the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime as the "sole legitimate government" of Korea so as to obstruct the independent, democratic and peaceful reunification of north and south Korea, and help the United States and the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime carry out their scheme of "armed attack on north Korea." This means hostility against the Korean people and crude interference in the internal affairs of Korea. This may be clearly seen from the fact that Minister of Foreign Affairs Shiina recently said that the "jurisdiction" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime can be extended, and that as to the question of the legal status of the Korean residents in Japan, only "ROK citizenship" can be accepted by Japan. We Japanese people regard the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the sole legal government representing the Korean people. The people of Japan resolutely support the struggle of the Korean people to drive out U.S. imperialism and to reunify their fatherland.

The situation is increasingly favourable to us.

Under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, China, which has become the bulwark of peace in Asia and the world, has overcome all obstacles set up by the U.S. imperialists, the reactionaries of various countries and the modern revisionists, and has achieved tremendous successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction. Holding aloft the banner of opposing U.S. im-

perialism, the Chinese people are resolutely supporting the Vietnamese people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation, and are giving powerful support to the people of Japan and Korea, the people in other parts of Asia, and in Africa and Latin America in their struggles against imperialism. We, the Japanese people, pay profound respect to the great Chinese people for their spirit of proletarian internationalism, and are deeply inspired by the great successes of their socialist construction and their firm determination to liberate Taiwan.

We are united as one in our common struggle against U.S. imperialism. The people's struggle against U.S. imperialism in various countries has given boundless inspiration to the Japanese people. We regard the struggle of the Japanese people to smash the plot of the U.S. and Japanese reactionary forces to set up a Northeast Asia military alliance as an international duty to world peace and the people of Asia, a duty which the Japanese people should assume. We, the Japanese people, are determined to fight to the end hand in hand with the Chinese people, the Vietnamese people, the Korean people and the people in other parts of Asia against U.S. imperialist aggression in Asia, against the revival of Japanese militarism; to smash the ambitious schemes of aggression and war of the U.S. and Japanese reactionary forces; and to build an independent, democratic, peaceful and prosperous Japan. Comrades! Let us closely unite and march forward!

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

The Korean People Will Never Allow U.S.-Japanese Reactionaries' Plot to Succeed

THE Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in a statement issued on November 16, strongly condemned the Sato government of Japan for using force and fraud to unilaterally declare the adoption of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" by the Diet. The statement reaffirmed that the treaty was null and void and that the Korean people would never recognize this illegal treaty. The statement further warned that if the Sato government committed acts of aggression on the strength of the treaty, the Korean and Japanese peoples would pass a stern historical judgment upon it. The Chinese people fully support this just stand of the Korean Government.

A Treaty for War

U.S. imperialism has done its utmost to prod the Japanese reactionaries to conclude the treaty with the

south Korean puppet clique. Its aim is to introduce Japanese militarist forces into south Korea to expand its war of aggression in Asia still further. The haste with which the Sato government signed the treaty shows that the Japanese militarists are trying hard, with the help of U.S. imperialism, to embark once again on the old road of aggression against Korea and China and to regain hegemony in Asia. The "South Korea-Japan Treaty" is a war treaty against the people of Asia, with its spearhead of aggression directed first of all against the Korean people.

The treaty brazenly declared that "it is confirmed that the Government of the Republic of Korea is the only lawful government in Korea as specified in Resolution 195(III) of the United Nations General Assembly." This is an insult to the Korean people. Everybody knows that the south Korean puppet clique which hangs

out the signboard of "The Republic of Korea" is nothing but a group of stooges reared by U.S. imperialism. As for the United Nations resolutions on the Korea question, whether Number 195(III) or any other number, they are all records of the crimes of shameless intervention in Korea's internal affairs and of encroachment upon the sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Now, on the strength of these illegal documents of the United Nations, the treaty declared that "the Government of the Republic of Korea is the only lawful government in Korea." This has not only further revealed the aggressive designs of U.S. imperialism but also proved that the treaty is a war treaty pure and simple. What is meant by "confirming" that the puppet clique in Seoul is the only "lawful government" in Korea? First, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will thus become "unlawful"; and second, the logical conclusion to be drawn is that the south Korean puppet regime will rule the whole of Korea as a matter of course. It can be imagined that some day, under the machinations of U.S. imperialism, the Japanese militarists will, on the pretext of "at the request of the lawful government," trail behind the U.S. aggressor troops and provoke a war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In fact, such rabid ambitions of U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries have already found full expression in "Operation Three Arrows" and "Operation Flying Dragon."

Opening Door to Japanese Capital

The treaty also stipulated that the contracting parties shall enter into negotiations for the conclusion of "treaties or agreements" to develop "trade, maritime and other commercial relations" between Japan and south Korea. This means that all economic departments of south Korea are required to open their doors to Japanese capital. After the treaty was initialled, Japanese monopoly capitalist groups immediately proposed a so-called "perpendicular division of labour," that is, south Korea is to "rebuild" its economy through light industry, agricultural produce and the processing of marine products, while Japan is to expand its export of capital and commodities to south Korea. The Japanese monopoly capitalist groups also openly clamoured for controlling the economic leadership of south Korea and its centres of resources. It can be foreseen that with the so-called normalization of relations between Japan and south Korea, the whole economic lifeline of south Korea will fall into the hands of Japanese monopoly capital, and south Korea will become a colony of both U.S. imperialism and Japanese monopoly capital.

Obviously, the signing of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" will place more serious obstacles in the way of the peaceful reunification of Korea and greatly increase the possibility of another war on the Korean

Peninsula. The treaty is a frantic provocation against the 30 million Korean people and a grave menace to peace in the Far East and Asia.

It is a fact known to all that the Japanese militarists want to trail behind U.S. imperialism and reoccupy Korea. Let's listen to the confessions of the Japanese reactionaries! Shigeru Yoshida said that Japan must "be deeply rooted in Korea by taking Hirobumi Ito's road." Nobusuke Kishi said: "Japan's defence perimeter must be extended to south Korea and Taiwan." The ambition of the Japanese militarists far exceeds this. When and if they regain control over Korea, they will go further and cast their covetous eyes on China and other parts of Asia in an attempt to rebuild their hegemony. History has marched on several decades but the Japanese militarists have not yet awakened from their dream of a "greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere!"

Warning to Japanese Militarists

Speaking frankly, the Japanese militarists will break their necks if they take the old road of expansion and aggression "northward." The Korea of today is no longer the Korea of yesterday. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea stands firm on the Korean Peninsula and is the representative of the 30 million Korean people and the loyal defender of the national interests of Korea. The U.S. imperialists had collected troops from more than a dozen countries and yet got a bloody nose on the Korean Peninsula. How much strength do the Japanese militarists really have in wanting to try their own hand? "Northward advance" is impossible, and so is "southward advance." U.S. imperialism is hopelessly bogged down in the Indo-China quagmire. If the Japanese militarists want to stick their finger in this area by following in the wake of U.S. imperialism, they, too, will inevitably be submerged. As to the design of the Japanese reactionaries to attack China by gang-ing up with U.S. imperialism, we can tell them frankly that they can never go back alive!

By its criminal actions of bringing the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppet clique together to conclude the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" for plotting war, U.S. imperialism has aroused the strong opposition of the Korean and Japanese peoples and the peoples of China, Viet Nam and other Asian countries. The Korean people will never allow the schemes of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to succeed; neither will the peoples of the Far East and Asia. If the relative strength between the forces of war and the forces of peace on a world scale is unfavourable to U.S. imperialism, then the relative strength in the Far East and Asia is all the more unfavourable to the aggressors. Whatever the war provocation from U.S. imperialism in this area, it will meet with a firm and powerful rebuff!

(*"Renmin Ribao's"* editorial, November 18, 1965.)

Welcome to Vice-President Kawawa

THOUSANDS of Peking citizens gave the Second Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Rashidi Mfaume Kawawa, a rousing welcome on his arrival in the capital on November 22. Vice-President Kawawa has come on a friendship visit at the invitation of Premier Chou En-lai.

Peking airport was a scene of a warm welcome to the Vice-President. Greeting him were Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Ho Lung, Yang Ming-hsuan and Lin Feng, Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and other Chinese leaders. Vice-President Kawawa reviewed a guard of honour in the company of Premier Chou En-lai. Young Pioneers presented bouquets to the Vice-President and his party which includes Paul Bomani, Minister for Economic Affairs and Development Planning, and Said A. Mtaki, Junior Minister for Commerce and Co-operatives. The distinguished guests waved to the cheering throngs who shouted: "Long live China-Tanzania friendship!" "Long live Afro-Asian solidarity!" Slogans of welcome, the national flags of the two countries and colourful streamers hung across the city's main thoroughfare along which Vice-President Kawawa and his party drove to the State Guest House.

Premier Chou's Banquet

That evening, Premier Chou En-lai gave a banquet in honour of Vice-President Kawawa at the Great Hall

of the People. Speaking at the banquet, Premier Chou En-lai said that the Chinese people resolutely supported the people of Zimbabwe and other African countries engaging in struggle, and firmly believed that they would be able to defeat the frantic attacks launched by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and thoroughly destroy colonial and racist domination in Africa (for the abridged text see p. 14).

Vice-President Kawawa in his speech stressed that the south Viet Nam question must be solved by the south Vietnamese people themselves and that the United States should withdraw its troops from south Viet Nam. He called on all countries to adopt necessary measures to help the people of Zimbabwe get rid of the cruel oppression imposed on them. Speaking of the close friendship between Tanzania and China, Vice-President Kawawa said that the Instruments of Ratification of the Sino-Tanzanian Treaty of Friendship exchanged a few weeks ago in Dar-es-Salaam had further consolidated this friendship. He expressed thanks for the aid which China had given Tanzania. "All this symbolizes our ever-lasting friendship based on equality and co-operation. In order to defeat imperialism in all its forms in the world, we must aim at unity of all the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. At the same time, we hope that by these efforts of our two countries, the world will be completely rid of imperialism and its remnants," Vice-President Kawawa said.

Earlier, in the afternoon, Premier Chou En-lai held talks with Vice-President Kawawa in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The talks were continued on November 23.

On this latter day, too, Vice-Chairman Soong Ching Ling met Vice-President Kawawa and members of his party. In the evening, Premier Chou En-lai gave a farewell banquet in honour of Vice-President Kawawa.

The Basis of Friendship and Co-operation

This is Vice-President Kawawa's second friendship visit to China. Following his first visit in June last year, and the state visit of President Nyerere in February this year, during which the friendship treaty was signed, the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two



Vice-President Kawawa, accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai, waves to welcomers at Peking airport

countries have entered a new stage. "These relations of friendship," *Renmin Ribao's* November 22 editorial said, "can stand all tests because they are based on the joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism and on the principle of mutual respect and mutual support and non-intervention in each other's internal affairs." The paper went on to say: "The imperialists are exerting their utmost to impair and disrupt the friendship between the Chinese and the African peoples. But the actual events run counter to their wishes. The development of China's

friendly relations with Tanzania and other African countries proves that the imperialists cannot get anywhere with their rabid anti-China activities. The solidarity between the Chinese and the African peoples and among the Asian and African peoples will be consolidated and developed further in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism."

Vice-President Kawawa left Peking for home on the evening of November 23.

— OUR CORRESPONDENT

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

Anti-Imperialist Struggle in Asia and Africa Is Heading for New Upsurge

WE had the honour of receiving His Excellency Second Vice-President Kawawa more than a year ago, and that meeting has left on us a deep and pleasant impression. Now we are very happy to have the opportunity to meet His Excellency Second Vice-President Kawawa once again. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I extend warm welcome to His Excellency Second Vice-President Kawawa and all the other distinguished guests from Tanzania.

In the short time of less than two years, the leaders of our two countries have exchanged many visits. This vividly illustrates the great progress in the relations of friendship and co-operation between our two countries. Both in the construction of our respective countries and in the struggle to promote the unity of the Afro-Asian countries against imperialism and defend world peace, our two countries have supported and aided each other even more energetically and co-operated with each other even more closely than before.

In this respect, I wish to mention one thing in particular. At the current session of the U.N. General Assembly, Tanzania, together with a number of other just-minded countries, speaking out for the truth and distinguishing between right and wrong, refuted the shameless slanders made by the United States against the People's Republic of China and exposed its plot to prevent the restoration of China's representation, thus giving a powerful rebuff to the anti-Chinese clamour of the U.S. imperialists. I would like to take this opportunity to express the sincere thanks of the Chinese Government and people to the United Republic of Tanzania and all the other countries which uphold justice, stand for the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations and oppose the scheme of creating "two Chinas."

Here, I would like to mention another thing. Not long ago, in striving for the postponement of the Second African-Asian Conference, our two countries have carried on fruitful co-operation. Proceeding from the sincere desire to safeguard Afro-Asian unity, our two countries and many other Afro-Asian countries took a clear-cut stand for postponing the conference. After a serious struggle, this stand, which accords with the common desire of the hundreds of millions of Afro-Asian people, was finally confirmed. This was a great victory of all the countries and peoples who uphold the cause of Afro-Asian unity against imperialism. The imperialists and their followers met with ignominious defeats in their vain attempt to split the Afro-Asian countries. The outcome of this struggle demonstrates that, contrary to the wishes of the imperialists and their followers, the Bandung spirit of unity against imperialism, far from dead, is thriving with great vitality.

In the face of the ever-mounting anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the two great continents of Asia and Africa, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the United States are fighting back frantically.

In Asia, U.S. imperialism is accelerating the expansion of its war of aggression against Viet Nam. The number of U.S. aggressor troops in south Viet Nam has exceeded 160,000 and is continuing to increase. However, the more reinforcements, the more disastrous are the defeats of the United States on the south Viet Nam battlefield. In the past month and more, news of the victories of the South Viet Nam Liberation Army has been pouring in. The so-called crack troops of U.S. imperialism are being wiped out in whole companies and battalions. The efforts of the United States to

step up its war of aggression not only have failed to turn the tide of its defeat in Viet Nam but have made it sink deeper and deeper in the swamp with no hope of extricating itself. They have enabled the American people to become daily more awakened. A vigorous movement against war of aggression is unfolding in the United States on a scale unprecedented in American history.

The more desperate U.S. imperialism becomes, the more it attempts to resort to the expansion of its war of aggression in order to escape from the predicament. Recently, U.S. imperialism has instigated its south Viet Nam and Thailand lackeys to make ceaseless armed intrusions and provocations against Cambodia. The south Viet Nam and Thailand authorities have made open outcries for armed aggression against Cambodia. Directed by the United States, the Right-wing forces in Laos also worked in active co-ordination by stepping up their attacks on the Laotian liberated areas, and particularly on those in Central and Lower Laos. Furthermore, U.S. imperialism has directed the Sato government to force the "Japan-ROK Treaty" through the Japanese House of Representatives and accelerated the revival of Japanese militarism. These are all danger signals showing that U.S. imperialism is preparing to expand its war of aggression in Asia. The Chinese people firmly support the peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia, Laos, Korea, Japan and all of Asia in their just struggles against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war. We are deeply convinced that the increasing madness with which U.S. imperialism expands its aggression in Asia will only arouse the Asian peoples subjected to aggression to unite still more closely and fight still more resolutely against it.

In Africa, the Anglo-American imperialists have connived at and supported the unilateral declaration of "independence" by the white colonialist authorities in Southern Rhodesia. Their purpose is not only to further suppress the Zimbabwe people in their struggle

for national independence, but also to turn Southern Rhodesia, like South Africa, into a bridgehead for colonialist and neo-colonialist aggression and expansion into other parts of Africa. This sinister scheme has aroused the indignation of the people of Zimbabwe and other African countries. The Zimbabwe people have started an unremitting struggle by various means. In the campaign to support the Zimbabwe people, the African peoples have displayed unprecedented unity and a high fighting spirit. The Chinese people firmly support the Zimbabwe and other African peoples now engaged in the struggle, and are confident that they will surely be able to beat back the wanton attacks of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and thoroughly destroy colonial and racist rule in Africa.

We have all read with great appreciation Second Vice-President Kawawa's speech of the 18th of this month in Korea. He condemned U.S. imperialism for committing aggression everywhere in the world, pointed out that the imperialists headed by the United States were doomed, and that man's justice was bound to triumph. He encouraged us never to be shaken by the imperialists' false might, as the spirit of man is greater than any destructive war device. This is the voice of justice raised on behalf of progressive mankind. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I would like to express our warm response and support.

Comrades and friends!

The anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the Asian and African peoples is heading for a new upsurge. We are very glad that His Excellency Second Vice-President Kawawa is paying a visit to China at this juncture. We are convinced that his current visit not only will help further develop the relations of friendship and co-operation between China and Tanzania, but will also help our two countries jointly to make greater contributions to the cause of Afro-Asian unity against imperialism.

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

The Fundamental Question for the U.N. Is to Smash U.S. Domination

CAN the United Nations correct its mistakes, return to the path of its Charter and become worthy of its name if it does not rid itself of U.S. domination and put an end to U.S. overlordship? Our answer to this question has always been no. The outcome of the debate at the current U.N. General Assembly on the res-

toration to China of its legitimate rights again proves this.

A Set-Back for the U.S.

At this session, 12 nations: Albania, Algeria, Cambodia, the Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Ghana, Gui-

nea, Mali, Pakistan, Rumania, Somalia and Syria jointly sponsored a resolution calling for the restoration to the People's Republic of China of its legitimate seat in the United Nations and the immediate eviction from the United Nations of the elements of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. Before the resolution was submitted to the General Assembly, the United States had strained every nerve and worked overtime to get the resolution voted down by a simple majority. Nevertheless, it suffered a humiliating set-back. The result of the voting was 47 votes for and 47 against. This was the first time that the United States failed to rig up a "majority" vote to obstruct the restoration of China's legitimate rights. Under the manipulation of the United States, however, the United Nations unjustifiably designated the question of the restoration of China's right of representation as an "important question" requiring a two-thirds majority for approval. Thus the joint resolution was eventually voted down. From this it can be seen that the United Nations is truly an instrument in the hands of U.S. imperialism. It can do nothing good so long as it is manipulated by the United States.

To begin with, China's legitimate rights in the United Nations ought to be unquestionable. China is one of the founders of the United Nations and a permanent member of the Security Council. With the founding of the People's Republic of China by the Chinese people after the overthrow of the Chiang Kai-shek group's reactionary rule in 1949, the Government of the People's Republic of China naturally is entitled to all the legitimate rights of China in the United Nations. But U.S. imperialism which is doggedly hostile to the Chinese people has arbitrarily thrust the Chiang Kai-shek group, a political mummy representing nobody, into China's U.N. seat, and thus brusquely deprived the People's Republic of China of its legitimate rights there. At first, the United States used the tactics of "temporary suspension of discussion" to prevent the restoration of China's seat and the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek group. Later, it arbitrarily made the restoration of China's legitimate rights an "important question" requiring a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly for approval, so that it could continue to exclude China from the United Nations by a vote of just over one-third in case it could not knock together a "majority" vote. In this way, year after year, U.S. imperialism has unscrupulously imposed its policy of rabid hostility to the Chinese people on the United Nations.

As in the past, U.S. imperialism cannot produce any reason whatsoever to justify its action of depriving China of its right of representation at the United Nations. All that it can do is tell lies, spread calumnies and slanders, fling abusive charges, and try to sow dissension. This time, working either inside or outside the United Nations, Dean Rusk, G.W. Ball, W.A. Harri-man, A. Goldberg and their like came out with one attack after another on China in their attempt to whip up an anti-Chinese campaign. They railed at China and accused it of being "bellicose" and "outrageous," com-

mitting "aggression" and all other "evils," and wanting to "destroy" the United Nations. In short, U.S. imperialism is trying to paint others exactly in its own image by shifting the blame for all its own evil doing on to others.

Weighty Answer to Anti-China Outcries

But the anti-China farce produced by U.S. imperialism had a very poor effect. At the General Assembly session, only the representatives of a very few countries such as Japan and Thailand came out openly to echo the U.S. abuse. By contrast, the delegates of a large number of countries spoke out to uphold justice and make a clear distinction between right and wrong. They repudiated the U.S. calumnies against the People's Republic of China and exposed the U.S. manoeuvres to prevent the restoration of China's right of representation. The Albanian representative strongly condemned the United States for playing the role of international gendarme and for its war of aggression in Viet Nam. He pointed out that China had consistently supported those oppressed people who strived to gain liberation from the colonial yoke and imperialist domination. The Cambodian representative justly declared that the People's Republic of China "is a thoroughly democratic and peaceful state" and charged the United States with "shameless subversion everywhere in the world," with "ringing China with military bases" and "having its armies located all round the world." The Pakistan representative pointed out that "Taiwan is an integral part of China," and that there was no parallel case of thrusting an "emigre regime" — the Chiang Kai-shek gang — into the United Nations to represent a big power. Citing the fact that his country had settled its boundary question with China amicably, the Nepalese representative praised China's foreign policy of peace. The delegate of the Congo (Brazzaville) condemned the United States for ganging up with the Chiang Kai-shek clique, occupying China's territory of Taiwan, and pursuing its plans of aggression against China. The ringing voices of justice from the representatives of a large number of countries in the General Assembly are a weighty answer to the anti-China outcries of U.S. imperialism. The Chinese people wish to express their heartfelt thanks to all the countries which uphold justice on the question of restoring to China its legitimate rights in the United Nations.

The U.S. Is Getting More Isolated

As the outcome of the vote at the current General Assembly showed, the resolution tabled by Albania, Cambodia and ten other countries was unjustifiably defeated by a vote of 47 to 47, but, compared with the result of the last vote at the Assembly session in 1963 (42 to 57), the number of countries which still support the United States in obstructing the restoration to China of its legitimate rights becomes ever smaller, while the number of those which favour restoration is growing. This proves that U.S. imperialism's policy of

hostility to China and obstructing the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations is very unpopular. It is the United States and not China that is being more and more isolated.

But, however unjustifiable and unpopular is Washington's obstruction, it will go on doing so as long as it remains in control of the United Nations. Whether it is a matter of the aims of the U.N. Charter, its principles or procedure, the United States has distorted and violated them at will. It excludes China, a country of 650 million people, from the United Nations and says this is in accord with the U.N. Charter. It places members of the Chiang Kai-shek gang, which represents nobody, in China's U.N. seat, and says this is also in accord with the U.N. Charter. It did not allow others to discuss the question of restoring China's right of representation, and said it was acting in accordance with the Charter. It turns this question into a so-called "important question" requiring a two-thirds vote for adoption, and says this too is acting in accordance with the Charter. It can be anticipated that some day when it is not even able to rake up one-third of the votes, it

will resort to other devices to continue its obstruction of the restoration of China's legitimate rights, and again it will say it abides by the Charter.

A Whole Series of U.N.'s Mistakes

The entire history of the United Nations shows that its fundamental problem is U.S. control. Under this control, the United Nations has committed a whole series of mistakes. The barring of China which has a quarter of the world's population from this organization is merely one of its serious errors. It has committed far more. It has unreasonably deprived the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the German Democratic Republic, countries disliked by the United States, of the right to join the United Nations while admitting the quislings fostered by U.S. imperialism or created by it in conjunction with other imperialist countries. Still more important is the fact that according to its Charter, the United Nations should be an organization for checking aggression and maintaining international peace and security, but its flag was used by the U.S. imperialists for aggression and interference in Korea, the Congo (Leopoldville), the Dominican Republic, Cyprus and many other countries. U.S. imperialism, the biggest aggressor of this era, runs amuck all over the world and unscrupulously subjects other countries to aggression, intervention, control and bullying. But out of the nearly 2,000 resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and the more than 200 resolutions of the Security Council adopted in the last 20 years, none has ever condemned any crime of aggression by the United States. On the contrary, the United Nations, in many instances, has turned things upside down by vilifying the victims of U.S. aggression as the "aggressors." How can such a United Nations talk of upholding justice and safeguarding peace?

VOTING ON "CHINA'S REPRESENTATION" AT THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY SINCE 1952

	Votes support- ing China	Votes follow- ing the U.S. line*	Abstain- ing
7th General Assembly (1952)	7	42	11
8th General Assembly (1953)	10	44	2
9th General Assembly (1954)	11	43	6
10th General Assembly (1955)	12	42	6
11th General Assembly (1956)	24	47	8
12th General Assembly (1957)	27	48	6
13th General Assembly (1958)	28	44	9
14th General Assembly (1959)	29	44	9
15th General Assembly (1960)	34	42	22
16th General Assembly (1961)	37	48	19
17th General Assembly (1962)	42	56	12
18th General Assembly (1963)	42	57	12
19th General Assembly (1964)	**		
20th General Assembly (1965)	47	47	20

* Votes following the U.S. line include those by the Chiang Kai-shek clique, which has usurped China's seat in the U.N.

** No voting because of the Washington-created U.N. "financial crisis."

The U.N. Must Undergo a Thorough Reorganization

To return to the path of its purposes and principles, the United Nations must break the U.S. control, correct all its mistakes and undergo a thorough reorganization and reform. Expelling the members of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the United Nations and restoring to China its legitimate rights is an indispensable step for the United Nations to correct its mistakes and undergo a thorough reorganization. But it is far from enough to do this only. The United Nations must also resolutely condemn U.S. imperialism, the biggest aggressor of our time, and cancel its slanderous resolution condemning China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as aggressors, and all its other erroneous resolutions. The U.N. Charter must be reviewed and revised by all countries of the world. Its membership must include all independent countries to the exclusion of all the puppets of imperialism.

The United Nations has always been a U.S. tool for aggression. Today it has become a place where two

big powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, conduct political transactions. This situation has not changed despite considerable efforts by the scores of Asian, African, and other peace-loving countries in the United Nations. China need not take part in such a United Nations. By excluding China from that organization, the U.S. imperialists evidently think they can thus isolate China and impair its prestige. As a matter of fact, even if the United States keeps China out of the United Nations for one thousand or even ten thousand years, this cannot harm China one iota. China is doing very well. It has grown stronger and stronger, and its international prestige has risen. On the contrary, U.S. imperialism is having an increasingly difficult time. Every year when the U.N. General Assembly is in session, the United States invariably expects to be

cursed at, becomes nervous and restless, spares no effort to whip up a "majority" which, however, is always diminishing, and racks its brains for tricks of one kind or another. The U.S. imperialist policy of hostility to the Chinese people has long been discredited, and it will only meet with greater bankruptcy in the future. China, which is resolutely opposed to imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and which staunchly opposes U.S. imperialism, steadfastly supports the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and peoples, firmly defends world peace and safeguards the progressive cause of mankind, will advance in big strides towards the goals already set. No force in the world can stop this.

("Renmin Ribao's" editorial of November 19, 1965.)

People's War in S. Viet Nam Blazes Brilliantly

A REMARKABLE feature of recent developments on the battlefields of south Viet Nam is that the South Viet Nam Liberation Army has struck hard at the U.S. aggressors and wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives. At Plei Me, Chu Lai, Da Nang, Bau Bang and Ya Drang valley it has won one resounding victory after another. At Bau Bang, two U.S. battalions and an artillery battery were put out of action. This is the best result to date for a single battle. This excellent situation on the south Viet Nam battlefields rejoices and inspires the people of the whole world. The Chinese people warmly congratulate the armed forces and people of south Viet Nam on these brilliant exploits, and give a fighting salute to the South Viet Nam Liberation Army which has scored this series of major victories.

U.S. Aggressors Cut to Pieces

The U.S. aggressors swaggered like conquering heroes when they moved large numbers of combat forces into south Viet Nam. They claimed that they and their puppet clique had suffered repeated defeats in the past because the puppet army was the main opponent of the Liberation Army. If U.S. troops did the fighting, they argued, they would "cut them [the Liberation Army] to pieces" and reverse the military situation. How arrogantly they boasted!

People have now seen that in the battles of Bau Bang and Ya Drang valley, whole battalions and batteries were put out of action in both the U.S. First Infantry Division which is described as "a crack outfit" and "skilful fighters," and the U.S. First Cavalry Division which is considered an "ace" fighting unit. The U.S. propaganda machine has had to admit gloomily that "U.S. casualties are the highest of the war." Thus

events have been developing contrary to the desires of the U.S. aggressors. It was not the south Vietnamese people's forces that were "cut to pieces" but the arrogant U.S. aggressors.

These developments on the south Viet Nam battlefields provide abundant and vivid evidence that a people's war can defeat U.S. imperialism.

U.S. troops strength in south Viet Nam is not small. It already exceeds 160,000 men. All services — the navy, army, air force and marines — have been thrown into action. And they have tried out almost every type of modern weapon available, with the sole exception of atomic bombs. Nevertheless, the situation on the battlefields has still not developed in favour of the U.S. aggressors; it is actually becoming more favourable to the south Vietnamese people. These days, the U.S. generals no longer dare brag about "victory" and "optimism" but are racking their brains why their forces have been chewed up. Some of them say this is because the Liberation Army has got more men while others blame poor intelligence on the part of the U.S. forces. The trouble with the U.S. aggressors is that they have time and again tasted the bitter fruit of defeat but can never understand why a people's war is invincible.

Men, Not Weapons, the Decisive Factor

How should one view the relationship between men and weapons in war? In the eyes of those who believe in metaphysics and the theory that weapons decide everything, the outcome of a war is decided not by men but by weapons. In south Viet Nam, the Americans have at their disposal B-52 strategic bombers, amphibious armoured cars and large calibre field pieces which the south Vietnamese people do not have. But what

has happened on the south Viet Nam battlefields? The U.S. aggressor troops who possess what they call the best weapons suffered big defeats at Plei Me, Bau Bang and Ya Drang valley. In the Ya Drang valley battle, the U.S. side had B-52 support and no lack of artillery, but it was badly trounced all the same. Why was this? A brigade commander of the U.S. aggressor forces was compelled to admit: "The idea of going into a jungle and fighting man for man . . . loses us all the advantages of mobility, firepower and air support." A U.S. bourgeois commentator, C.L. Sulzberger, also lamented that "equipped as we were for holocaust, we" could not "fight revolutionary warfare." U.S. imperialism relies on weapons for its existence. What it fears most now is not weapons but the revolutionary people who have been mobilized. This bears out the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist view that the question of who will win victory in any war is decided by the masses who shed their blood on the battlefield and not by weapons, because weapons must be handled by men.

What is the main factor in the fighting strength of a military unit? In the eyes of the exponents of metaphysics and the theory that weapons decide everything, the main factor in fighting strength is the firepower of weapons. The U.S. aggressors in south Viet Nam have made a tremendous effort in this direction. Sometimes they engage in high-altitude bombing by strategic bombers; at other times they provide air support and long-range artillery support. However, they fear close-range combat. This is because at close range this type of support does not work, and in close-range combat their soldiers lose the will to fight. The South Viet Nam Liberation Army seeks to fight exclusively in close-range combat, at night and with bayonets. In the battle of Bau Bang the Liberation Army broke into the enemy positions and engaged them in close-quarter fighting; the U.S. soldiers proved to be no good at this. **U.S. imperialism puts its stakes on the firepower of its weapons. What it fears most now is not artillery fire but the revolutionary heroism of those who dare to fight with bayonets.** This is further proof of the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint that courage and fearlessness in the face of death is the main factor in the fighting strength of troops.

Moral Atom Bomb Belongs Solely to People's War

Though poorly equipped, people's armed forces who are fighting with high morale for their own existence and liberation are bound to win. Though well equipped, the counter-revolutionaries who are low in morale and hired to risk their necks for money are bound to be defeated. By relying on the masses and employing the strategy and tactics of a people's war, the people's army acquires matchless strength. Counter-revolutionary armed forces cannot mobilize the people. This alone seals their fate. This has been proved by the victory of the Chinese people in their War of Resistance Against Japan and the Third Revolutionary Civil War, by the victory of the Vietnamese and other Indo-

Chinese peoples in their war of resistance against France and by the victory of the Korean people in their war to defend the fatherland. The victories of the south Vietnamese people over U.S. imperialism are fresh proof of this.

The present era is one in which the people's war shines forth in all its brilliance. U.S. imperialism has been trying to create a myth about the atom bomb in a vain attempt to scare the revolutionary people. But the final outcome of a war depends not on a few inter-continental guided missiles launched thousands of miles away, but on combat within a range of 200 metres, on rifles, hand-grenades and bayonet charges. In the final analysis, it depends on the courage, political consciousness and the spirit of sacrifice of men. This is the moral atom bomb. It is far more important and powerful than the material atom bomb. The moral atom bomb is the exclusive possession of people's war. No imperialists or reactionaries can possess it.

Vietnamese People's Unshakable Stand

The U.S. aggressors are bogged down deep in south Viet Nam but they are not finished yet. U.S. imperialism will never stop its aggression until it meets its end. At the present time, it is still increasing its stake and escalating its war of aggression against Viet Nam. On November 11, Lyndon Johnson decided to send more reinforcements to south Viet Nam. It is reported that this will raise the number of U.S. aggressor troops to about 220,000 by the end of this year or the beginning of 1966. The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on November 16 issued a statement strongly protesting against the military adventures of U.S. imperialism and reaffirming that the Vietnamese people, fearing no sacrifice, would adopt all proper measures of self-defence to drive out the U.S. aggressor-bandits and secure independence and genuine peace for their fatherland. The South Viet Nam Liberation Press Agency has also issued a commentary calling on the army and people of the south to redouble their efforts to overcome all difficulties, to strike hard and repeated blows at the U.S. bandits and to score still greater victories. Both the statement and the commentary fully expressed the just stand and firm determination of the 30 million Vietnamese people to resist U.S. aggression and save their country.

The south Vietnamese people's armed struggle against U.S. aggression is a true people's war. Fully mobilized and armed, the people of south Viet Nam are fighting for their freedom and liberation. The laws of a people's war cannot be changed according to the wishes of the U.S. aggressor. U.S. defeat in south Viet Nam is a foregone conclusion and no reinforcements will help. Like a wild bull dashing blindly about in a conflagration, the U.S. aggressor in south Viet Nam will finally be consumed in the flames of the people's war which it has itself kindled.

("Renmin Ribao's" editorial of November 19, 1965.)

Persecution of Chinese Nationals by Indonesian Right-Wing Forces

In two notes to the Indonesian Foreign Ministry, the Chinese Embassy in Djakarta demands that the Indonesian Government take effective measures to severely punish those who persecuted Chinese nationals and those who instigated the persecutions, release all Chinese nationals who have been unwarrantedly arrested, compensate the losses of property suffered by the Chinese nationals, truly protect their proper rights and interests and personal safety, and apologize for the incidents in which portraits of China's leaders and Chinese national flags were torn up and burnt.

SERIOUS incidents in which Chinese nationals were persecuted have occurred one after another in various parts of Indonesia since the beginning of October. Large numbers of residences, schools, organizations and shops of Chinese nationals have been burnt down, ransacked and damaged by rioters organized by the Indonesian Right-wing forces, and many Chinese nationals have been unwarrantedly subpoenaed, beaten up and arrested. The rioters have even burnt and torn up portraits of the leader of the Chinese people and China's state leaders as well as its national flag. The Chinese Embassy in Indonesia, in a note to the Indonesian Foreign Ministry on November 4, protested against these outrages. The note solemnly demanded that the Indonesian Government take effective measures to severely punish those who persecuted the Chinese nationals and those who instigated the persecutions, release all the Chinese nationals who have been unwarrantedly arrested, compensate all the losses of property suffered by the Chinese nationals, truly protect their proper rights and interests and personal safety, check all the outrageous persecutions of Chinese nationals and apologize for the incident in which portraits of the leader of the Chinese people and China's state leaders and national flags of the People's Republic of China were burnt or torn up. But to date the Indonesian Government has neither given any satisfactory answer to these just demands raised by the Chinese side, nor has it taken any effective measures to put a stop to continued persecutions of Chinese nationals. Despite President Sukarno's repeated appeals to refrain from disruptive racist acts and to safeguard the friendly relations between China and Indonesia, the Indonesian Right-wing forces, ignoring the appeals altogether, continued to victimize Chinese nationals and expand and spread this outrageous activity. Extremely serious incidents in which Chinese nationals were persecuted on a large scale again took place on November 10 and 11 in Makasar of Indonesia. Several thousand rioters, organized by the Indonesian Right-wing forces, and a number of the Indonesian army personnel unscrupu-

lously raided and smashed, in an organized and systematic way, residences, schools, premises of organizations and shops of Chinese nationals in the city of Makasar and its suburbs. The rioters most outrageously tore up portraits of Chinese state leaders in some buildings of overseas Chinese organizations and residences of Chinese nationals. In view of this, the Chinese Embassy in Indonesia, in its note to the Indonesian Foreign Ministry on November 19, lodged the strongest protest. The note demanded that the Indonesian Government severely punish the culprits in the above-mentioned incident and those who instigated them, truly ensure the safety of the Chinese Consulate, apologize for the tearing up of portraits of Chinese state leaders, compensate the Chinese nationals concerned for all their losses of property, provide emergency relief for those Chinese nationals who are short of food and clothing and have lost their means of livelihood, help those Chinese businessmen who are rendered unable to continue their business by the damage to resume their business, and take effective measures to prevent the recurrence of any criminal persecution of Chinese nationals and truly safeguard the proper rights and interests and the personal safety of the Chinese nationals.

The two notes of the Chinese Embassy read in full as follows:

Note of November 4, 1965

THE Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Indonesia presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia and has the honour to state the following:

Since the beginning of October 1965, outrageous persecutions of Chinese nationals organized by the Indonesian Right-wing forces have incessantly occurred in various parts of Indonesia. According to preliminary information, the principal facts are as follows:

1. Overseas Chinese organizations and schools raided, smashed and forcibly occupied:

The buildings of the Chung Hua Chung Hui in Tjimahi and the overseas Chinese association Sin Yi Sun in Garut, West Java, were burnt down by rioters organized by the Indonesian Right-wing forces. The Chung Hua Chung Hui in Tjiamis and Indramaju and the Chung Hua Chung Hui and the Alumni Club of Overseas Chinese Schools in Purwakarta were damaged and smashed. The Giok Yong Kong Hwee and the Hua Ing Middle School in Semarang, and the Ma Hua School in Magelang, Central Java, were damaged and smashed. The Chung Hua Chung Hui and a dozen or more other overseas Chinese organizations and schools in Medan were damaged and smashed by rioters organized by the Indonesian Right-wing forces, and some of them were even ransacked and forcibly occupied.

2. Shops and residences of Chinese nationals smashed and ransacked:

Many shops, residences and installations of Chinese nationals in various parts of Java and Sumatra were wildly smashed by rioters organized by the Indonesian Right-wing forces; moreover, some shops were robbed of all their goods, clothing and food-stuffs, with the result that many Chinese nationals have been driven to the verge of bankruptcy and dire straits.

3. Chinese nationals illegally subpoenaed, arrested, manhandled and beaten up:

Tjang Tjan-tjen, President of the Chung Hua Chung Hui in Langsa, Atjeh region, was illegally arrested and interrogated by the local army authorities, and nothing has yet been heard about his release. Tan Tjin-juo, President of the Overseas Chinese Association in Menado, was unwarrantedly interrogated and brutally beaten up by the local army authorities. Hung Tjai-tek, President of the Chung Hua Chung Hui in Bandung, was unwarrantedly subpoenaed by the military court in Bandung and prohibited from going out; he has thus been virtually placed under house arrest. Eight faculty and staff members of the Overseas Chinese Workers and Peasants School in Medan were forcibly taken to the custody house of the regimental headquarters in Medan after being beaten up. Again, three Chinese nationals of the Tjung Yi She were forcibly taken to a custody house of the Medan military police and detained there.

4. Portraits of the Chinese leaders and Chinese national flags burnt and torn up:

In persecuting Chinese nationals, rioters organized by the Indonesian Right-wing forces not only smashed their houses, looted their property and belongings and insulted their persons, but also burnt and tore up portraits of the Chinese people's leader and China's state leaders as well as national flags of the People's Republic of China while they were smashing up shops of Chinese nationals in the Port of Tandjung Priok, Djakarta and overseas Chinese organizations in Medan and West Java. Obviously, these were most serious provocations to the Chinese people.

5. It must be pointed out in particular that in some places where Chinese nationals were persecuted, the rioters even threatened the civil and military police by announcing that their actions had the support of the army and that their demonstrations must be protected and not stopped. When outrages against Chinese nationals occurred in Semarang, the army personnel on the scene, far from checking the outrages, used their guns to drive passers-by to join in damaging and smashing the property of Chinese nationals. In various parts of West Java, many rioters who persecuted Chinese nationals rode in military trucks.

The above-described outrages committed by the Indonesian Right-wing forces constitute a brutal encroachment upon the proper rights and interests of the Chinese nationals and their personal safety, and a gross violation of the accepted principles of international law and international practice. The Chinese Embassy hereby lodges a strong protest with the Indonesian Government against these outrages.

The Chinese nationals residing in Indonesia have all along abided by the laws and regulations of the resident country, never interfered in its internal affairs and actively supported the Indonesian people in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and in their cause of developing national economy and culture. Having lived in Indonesia for a long period, the Chinese nationals have formed very close friendship with the local people of all strata. The recent change in the political situation of Indonesia is entirely the internal affair of Indonesia. However, the Indonesian Right-wing forces have seized upon this occasion to spread a multitude of slanders against the Chinese nationals and subject them to persecutions. What is particularly serious, despite His Excellency President Sukarno's repeated appeals to refrain from disruptive racialist acts and to safeguard the friendly relations between China and Indonesia, all indications now point to the daily expansion, rather than stoppage, of the outrageous persecutions of Chinese nationals. Evidently, the U.S. and British imperialists and the Indonesian Right-wing forces are deliberately trying to undermine the friendship between China and Indonesia. If this state of affairs is allowed to develop instead of being checked immediately and effectively, it is bound to lead to most serious consequences.

The Chinese Embassy solemnly demands that the Indonesian Government take effective measures to severely punish those who persecuted the Chinese nationals and those who instigated the persecutions, release all the Chinese nationals who have been unwarrantedly arrested, compensate all the losses of property suffered by the Chinese nationals, truly protect their proper rights and interests and personal safety, check all the outrageous persecutions of Chinese nationals and apologize for the incident in which portraits of the Chinese people's leader and China's state leaders and national flags of the People's Republic of China were burnt or torn up. The Chinese Embassy reserves the right to raise further demands after

receiving detailed reports on the persecution of Chinese nationals.

The Embassy avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the assurances of its highest consideration.

Note of November 19, 1965

THE Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Indonesia presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia and has the honour to state the following:

1. On November 10, 1965, at 09:00 hours, a large number of rioters organized by the Indonesian Right-wing forces demonstrated in groups before the Chinese Consulate in Makasar. They carried banners in the name of the Union of Islamic Students (HMI), the ANSOR Youth, etc., shouted such anti-Chinese slogans as "Down with China!" "Pull down the Chinese national flag, hoist the Indonesian national flag!" and many times attempted to break into the Chinese Consulate, thus gravely endangering the safety of the Chinese Consulate in Makasar.

2. At the above-mentioned date and hour and afterwards, several thousand rioters and a number of the Indonesian army personnel, who were commanded by Major Sjamsuddin D.L., Chairman of the Committee in commemoration of PAHLAWAN Day, Chairman of SOKSI in South and Southeast Sulawesi and Chairman of the Federation of Veterans, riding in an armoured car, and who were backed by army troops and used automobiles and motor-cycles for liaison purposes, frenziedly raided and smashed shops and residences of Chinese nationals and buildings of overseas Chinese organizations and schools in the city of Makasar and its immediate suburbs:

1) They shouted such slogans as "Down with Chinamen!" "Drive away Chinamen!" "The Chinese are our enemies!"

2) They smashed shops and houses of Chinese nationals one by one: They broke doors and windows and wrecked or carried away commodities, shop equipment, clothes and household utensils. They even completely smashed articles in the bedrooms and kitchens of Chinese nationals and poured kerosene into some food-grains and wells. They damaged all kinds of vehicles. They killed domestic animals. They even beat up Chinese nationals and assaulted women. A girl of thirteen died of shock from the rioters' acts of terrorism.

3) They seriously wrecked the buildings of the Union of Overseas Chinese Organizations and its affiliated bodies and five overseas Chinese schools in Makasar, smashing doors, windows, desks and chairs and damaging a large amount of teaching apparatus and hundreds of bicycles belonging to students and teachers. In some cases they even took down the name-plates of overseas Chinese schools and put up those of Indonesian schools and declared that the schools had been taken over and that overseas Chinese students and teachers were prohibited from having access to them.

4) The rioters most outrageously tore up portraits of Chinese state leaders in some buildings of overseas Chinese organizations and residences of Chinese nationals.

3. On November 10 organized rioters committed similar disruptive activities against shops and residences of Chinese nationals in Sungguminasa.

4. On November 11 the rioters continued their disruptive activities in some areas of Makasar. They smashed the office of the Chinese Labour Association and put up the name-plate of the organization of Indonesian ex-servicemen as a sign that it had already been taken over.

It must be pointed out that the above-mentioned rioters had evidently obtained the permission of the local military and government authorities of South and Southeast Sulawesi before staging the so-called demonstrations. When the frantic destruction of the shops, houses, organizations and schools of the overseas Chinese was going on, armed troops of the army took part in, provided cover for or connived at it. Therefore, the rioters were emboldened by such support and did whatever they liked in carrying out the wrecking; thus on November 10 their disruptive activities lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning till around 7 o'clock in the evening, became more and more violent and were never once checked. Furthermore, the rioters declared: "We are authorized by the government to do so and no one can stop us." As a result, in Makasar, the shops and houses of more than 2,000 overseas Chinese households were damaged in varying degrees; nearly 1,000 of the households have been totally ruined and become bankrupt. They have been reduced to dire straits, with no food or clothing, no means of livelihood and no ability to restore business.

As soon as the above-mentioned incident occurred, the Chinese Consul in Makasar asked the local military and government authorities to adopt effective measures to put an immediate stop to the disruptive activities. But these authorities in fact ignored his urgent demand and took an acquiescent attitude towards the frenzied disruptive acts in Makasar. After the incident, the Chinese Consul tried many times to make an appointment with the Governor, but not until the 13th was he received by a representative of the local military and government authorities. However, no effective measures were taken in response to the Consul's verbal protest and his urgent request to protect the life and property of the Chinese nationals. As a result, outrageous persecutions of Chinese nationals are still threatening to spread to adjacent areas, and the Chinese nationals in the area are now living in constant fear.

To sum up, the Chinese Embassy considers that the large-scale outrageous persecutions of Chinese nationals which occurred in Makasar on November 10 and 11 constitute yet another extremely grave incident in the anti-Chinese movement engineered by the Right-wing forces of the Indonesian army. Previously on November 4, the Chinese Embassy had in its note concerning the incident of the Chinese Consulate in Medan asked

the Indonesian Government to guarantee the safety of the Chinese Consulates in Makasar and Bandjarmasin, and addressed a note and put forward proper and reasonable demands to the Indonesian Government concerning the outrageous persecution of Chinese nationals in various parts of Indonesia. But no reply has so far been received to either note. While the old incidents have not yet been settled, a new incident has again occurred. In this connection, the Chinese Embassy hereby lodges the strongest protest with the Indonesian Government and demands that the Indonesian Government severely punish the culprits in the above-mentioned incident and those who instigated them, truly ensure the safety of the Chinese Consulate, apologize

for the tearing up of portraits of Chinese state leaders, compensate the Chinese nationals concerned for all their losses of property, provide emergency relief for those Chinese nationals who are short of food and clothing and have lost means of livelihood, help those Chinese businessmen who are rendered unable to continue their business by the damage to resume their business, and take effective measures to prevent the recurrence of any criminal persecution of Chinese nationals and to truly safeguard the proper rights and interests and the personal safety of the Chinese nationals.

The Embassy avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the assurances of its highest consideration.

"Renmin Ribao" Editor's Note On

"Pravda's" Anti-Chinese Article

"Renmin Ribao" on November 20 published the full text of a report by "Pravda's" resident correspondent in Peking which appeared in "Pravda" on November 16. Following is the "Renmin Ribao" editor's note which prefaced the report. — Ed.

AFTER the publication of the article "Refutation of the New Leaders of the C.P.S.U. on 'United Action'" by the Editorial Departments of *Renmin Ribao* and *Hongqi*, an anti-Chinese article in the form of a news report appeared in the Soviet paper *Pravda*, on November 16. We specially set aside space today to publish the full text of this article.

People can see that the new leaders of the C.P.S.U. have no courage whatsoever to publish the text of our article in full and let the Soviet people know the many facts we have given showing how the new leaders of the C.P.S.U. are continuing with Khrushchov revisionism, taking enemies for friends and friends for enemies, taking united action with U.S. imperialism on the question of Viet Nam, promoting splittism, restoring capitalism at home, and misleading the Soviet people and other peoples of the world. Nor do they dare to let the Soviet people know that in the final analysis the possibility of united action depends on whether the new leaders of the C.P.S.U. ally themselves with U.S. im-

perialism or set themselves in opposition to it, and that so long as they follow their anti-revolutionary line of Soviet-U.S. collaboration for world domination, it is absolutely impossible for us and all other Marxist-Leninists in the world to take any united action with them. Still less do they dare to let the Soviet people know the reasons why Khrushchov revisionism must be liquidated if the struggle against U.S. imperialism is to be carried forward successfully. They simply resort to vicious invective, attacking our article with the allegation that "the entire article, from beginning to end, is saturated with impermissible, utterly groundless, slanderous, provocative fabrications."

As *Pravda* sees it, our article is so bad that it cannot be worse. Such being the case, dear comrades, why are you afraid to publish it in full and let the great Soviet people judge for themselves what is right or wrong? Why are you afraid to come right out and carry on public polemics with us by presenting facts and reasoning things out?

It seems that like Khrushchov, the new leaders of the C.P.S.U. are afraid of: 1, U.S. imperialism; 2, Marxism-Leninism; and 3, the Soviet people and the revolutionary people of the whole world. This, basically, is the reason why they dare not publish our article.

There Is No Silver Buried Here

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

ONCE upon a time, so an old Chinese story goes, there was a man who buried 300 ounces of silver in a certain place. Fearing that it might be discovered, he set up a signboard over his hoard with the notice: "There is no silver buried here."

The man's next-door neighbour, Wang Erh, dug up the silver and carried it off. Fearing that his theft might be discovered, he added to the notice: "Your next-door neighbour Wang Erh did not steal it."

This is only a humorous anecdote; but in real life such things do often happen.

A recent case in point is the corrections issued by the Soviet TASS news agency in connection with the report delivered by D.S. Polyansky, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, at the meeting in celebration of the 48th anniversary of the October Revolution.

In one of its corrections, TASS deleted the following passage in Polyansky's report: "Communist world outlook is optimistic by nature. We are willing to believe in the possibility of a durable peace on earth and are working toward this goal. It is not through a world war, by rocket nuclear weapons, but in peaceful economic competition that the question of which system is better, capitalist or socialist, should be decided."

Another correction cut out the eye-catching phrase "Soviet-American cooperation" from the following passage: "The Soviet Union has declared time and again that there are also possibilities for the improvement of our relations with the U.S.A. However, the aggressive war of the U.S.A. against the D.R.V. hinders the development of Soviet-American cooperation. A big hindrance for this cooperation is also Washington's policy aimed at giving the Bundeswehr access to nuclear weapons."

Both "corrections" are remarkable and thought-provoking.

People may ask: Did or did not Polyansky read the two passages in question when delivering his report, or could it be that he said something different and TASS made a mistake in reporting it? No. Polyansky did say these things, and exactly as first reported.

Then, could it be that the leaders of the C.P.S.U. considered the views stated in the two passages to be erroneous and therefore found it necessary to retract them and insert corrections? No, definitely not.

Why do we say this?

In the first of the two passages quoted above, they were repudiating a lie of their own invention; namely, "the question as to which of the two systems is better should be decided by means of a world war." Their motive is to advertise the idea of "peaceful economic competition." The second passage is intended to preach "Soviet-American co-operation." Both "peaceful economic competition" and "Soviet-American co-operation" are exactly the ideas which the leaders of the C.P.S.U. have always upheld and they represent the line which they have consistently followed. This is true of Khrushchov as well as of his successors.

Have not Khrushchov's successors vowed time and again after their accession to power that they would persevere in carrying out the line of the 20th and 22nd Congresses of the C.P.S.U.? One of the main features of this line is "peaceful economic competition," and its very essence is "Soviet-American co-operation."

LIKE Khrushchov, his successors reduce the struggle between socialism and imperialism to a mere matter of "peaceful economic competition." Thus they want to abolish international class struggle and proletarian internationalism and at the same time make the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations of the world give up their revolutionary struggles and idly wait for the outcome of this "peaceful economic competition." Actually this amounts to eliminating world revolution and this is in fact what they have been trying to do since they came into office more than a year ago.

Like Khrushchov, his successors transpose friend and foe and obsessively pursue their fond dream of "Soviet-American co-operation" for world domination. Even expansion by the United States of its war of aggression against Viet Nam has not prevented them from carrying on their collaboration with U.S. imperialism in shameless political deals. They are so zealous about "Soviet-American co-operation" that they did not hesitate to sit side by side with the likes of the Chiang Kai-shek and Pak Jung Hi gangs at the same conference table in preparing to set up an "Asian Development Bank," sponsored by the American boss. Can it be said that since the new leaders of the C.P.S.U. came to power more than a year ago their acts of such "Soviet-American co-operation" have just been a few?

Thus the question arises: Since the leaders of the C.P.S.U. do not in the least think that the "peaceful economic competition" and "Soviet-American co-operation" they referred to in the report are wrong and since they have been practising this all along, why then did they make the corrections? Isn't it they themselves who have boasted about this kind of stuff in superlative terms, and described it as "a creative development of Marxism-Leninism"? Why should they now have withheld this from publication as if it were taboo? Why should they have retracted their statements?

The fact is that the successors to Khrushchov have learnt to be a bit wiser than Khrushchov himself. Khrushchov is a blunt sort of man, who often blurted out what he meant quite plainly; his manoeuvres were indeed so undisguised that he became positively notorious and finally became bankrupt. His successors, while clinging to an out-and-out Khrushchov revisionist line, have tried their best to disguise themselves and pretend that they are somewhat different from Khrushchov. They talk little but do a lot; they speak in evasive terms, uttering falsehoods and withholding the truth as best as they can. However, Polyansky blundered in his report and let the cat out of the bag.

Khrushchov once said, "The dispute as to which system — socialism or capitalism — is better should be settled not by a military clash but by competition in peaceful endeavour." In his report, Polyansky virtually repeated this "celebrated saying" of Khrushchov word for word. Does this not mean that he himself has proven that there is not a bit of difference between themselves and Khrushchov?

Khrushchov once said, "Everyone realizes the immense importance which the state of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America, the two largest nations of the world, has for the cause of peace and international co-operation." Although Polyansky in his report had to mention "the U.S. war of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam," the ultimate objective of the report remains "Soviet-American co-operation." Didn't he again show that there is not a bit of difference between themselves and Khrushchov?

That is why, soon after Polyansky finished reading his lengthy report, the new leaders of the C.P.S.U., who felt that it had been too outspoken, hurriedly got TASS to make the corrections. Thus the new leaders of the C.P.S.U. have done exactly what the two characters did

in the anecdote about the buried silver. The more they try to cover up, the more they reveal themselves.

Khrushchov's successors, it seems, are having a really difficult time. They threw Khrushchov out of office, yet they continue to follow his line. They persist in carrying out Khrushchov revisionism, yet they want to mask their true features. They want to follow in Khrushchov's footsteps, yet they want to avoid using the revisionist phraseology which he developed. They want to realize "Soviet-American co-operation" more quickly, yet they want to avoid being exposed and condemned by the Marxist-Leninists and the revolutionary people. Their two-faced tactics inevitably land them in a mess of contradictions, from which they can never extricate themselves.

(*Renmin Ribao*, November 18, 1965.)

China Protests Against President Bourguiba's Slanders

ON November 18. Chinese Ambassador to Tunisia Yao Nien handed a note to Ahmed Mestiri, Secretary-General of the Tunisian Foreign Ministry, strongly protesting against the repeated anti-China statements by Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, which viciously slandered China and attacked Chinese state leaders. The Chinese Ambassador also lodged a verbal protest against the speech by the Tunisian representative at the U.N. General Assembly now in session in which he openly advocated "two Chinas" — this constituted crude intervention in China's internal affairs.

The note pointed out: "President Bourguiba's words and deeds against China have seriously impaired relations between China and Tunisia. The Chinese Government would like to repeat its advice to the Tunisian Government and President Bourguiba: It is hoped that you will set store by the interests of Sino-Tunisian friendship and Afro-Asian solidarity and put an end to all your words and deeds detrimental to friendly

relations between the two countries. Otherwise, you will reap what you sow."

Commenting on Bourguiba's anti-China statements, *Renmin Ribao* published an article by its Commentator "Whom Does Bourguiba Serve?" on November 20 (see below). *Renmin Ribao* also published on the same day part of Bourguiba's lengthy interview with the correspondent of the French monthly *Realites* on September 11. In that interview Bourguiba used the abusive language of the imperialists in wantonly attacking China. The same Chinese paper also carried a Hsinhua News Agency report on the Tunisian President's recent anti-China statements under the heading "Bourguiba Repeatedly Made Anti-China Statements Helping U.S. Imperialism — He Openly and Viciously Attacked China and Slandered Chinese Leaders." The report noted that he was extremely hostile to the cause of Afro-Asian solidarity against imperialism and made every effort to whitewash U.S. imperialist aggression against Viet Nam.

Whom Does Bourguiba Serve?

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

Of late, the imperialist bloc headed by the United States has gone out of its way to whip up an anti-China campaign: It violently attacks and slanders China's

foreign policy and stops at nothing to poison China's relations with other Asian and African countries. It is at this particular time that Tunisian President Habib

Bourguiba pours out groundless abuses and with great zest joins in the anti-China chorus.

Since the beginning of this year, Bourguiba has let loose a flow of anti-China statements. In his interview with a correspondent of the French monthly, *Realites*, not long ago, he vilified China more rabidly than ever. He scurrilously described China as a "madman" who unleashed wars and is filled with "inordinate strategic ambitions" and who wants to "plunge our continent into anarchy and subversion," and "create racism" and so on and so forth. He even abused the Chinese leaders in a most unwarranted manner. Thus, the Tunisian President did not miss a single weapon in the imperialists' anti-China arsenal. And from this it is not difficult to see in whose service Bourguiba has placed himself.

It is common knowledge that imperialism, and above all U.S. imperialism, is the root cause of tension in the world today. The United States has sent its armed forces to every part of the world and built thousands of military bases on the five continents. It is engaged in aggression and intervention everywhere to realize its ambitions of world domination. Right now it is fighting a dirty colonial war in Viet Nam and is ready to spread the conflagration to the whole of Indo-China. But Habib Bourguiba closes his eyes to these facts which are known to everyone. He has even said that "the inordinate strategic ambitions of the biggest Asian power" was the true cause of the Viet Nam trouble and that "wars are brought about by such a 'madman.'"

In Africa, imperialism and colonialism are intensifying their efforts to suppress the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations. They have never ceased their subversive and sabotage activities in those countries which have attained independence. U.S. imperialism, the last bastion of colonialism, is not only backing up the old colonial powers in their criminal manoeuvres in Africa, but is itself jumping in to slaughter the African people and subvert their legal governments. Deliberately ignoring these well-known facts, Bourguiba alleges that "imperialism" and "colonialism" no longer exist," but that China "infiltrates everywhere, creates difficulties, aggravates existing contradictions" and wants to "plunge our continent into anarchy and subversion."

The Chinese people have persistently worked to strengthen the great unity of the Asian-African peoples and of the people of the whole world. Our stand is that all people of Asia and Africa, to the exclusion of the lackeys and puppets of imperialism, should unite on a still broader basis under the banner of anti-imperialism. It is also our stand that all the oppressed people and oppressed nations of the world should unite, all the peace-loving countries should unite, and all the countries and peoples subjected to the aggression, domi-

nation, intervention and bullying of U.S. imperialism should unite, and form a broad united front against U.S. imperialism. But Bourguiba calls this correct Chinese stand "racism," and even asserts: "even though they were to unite all their forces, all the coloured peoples cannot do much harm to the whites . . . the whites are infinitely stronger and more advanced."

Bourguiba goes to great pains to gloss over the crimes committed by U.S. imperialism and glorify it for its might. The language used by him in attacking China as well as lauding the United States is the language of Washington. Thus his crude attacks have boomeranged: he begins by trying to besmirch the Chinese people, but ends up besmirching himself.

It is by no means fortuitous that Bourguiba has danced more and more closely to Washington's tune. In the last year, U.S. "aid" to Tunisia has increased sharply. Tunisia is one of the African countries that have received the most "U.S. aid" per capita. Last February, the head of the U.S. Mission for Economic and Technical Co-operation in Tunis said: "Although this year's total amount of aid to various countries has been cut, the amount of aid to Tunisia remains unchanged." It is precisely with the inundation of a flood of dollars that a so-called "Bourguiba doctrine" has sprouted. In Bourguiba's own words, the essence of this doctrine, commonly known as Bourguibaism, is to "keep sacrifice, suffering, tears and rancour to the minimum" and "the tactical means to achieve this aim is through moderation and temporary compromise." In fact, Bourguiba sheds no tears at all; nor has he any hatred for U.S. imperialism. He is grateful and renders willing service to U.S. imperialism. Last spring he openly beat the drum for "coexistence" between the Arab countries and Israel, a U.S. tool of aggression. This was an evidence of his efforts to help U.S. imperialism out of its predicament in the Arab region and to serve it. As to how Bourguiba treats the United States and what kind of relations he wants to maintain with the United States, that is his own business, and the Chinese people have no intention whatsoever of meddling in these affairs. But it is entirely unjustifiable for him to rail at China whenever he wants "U.S. aid."

In the course of their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, the Chinese people have cultivated a profound friendship with the Tunisian and other African people. This friendship can never be undermined, despite all the attempts at obstruction and estrangement by anyone. Imperialism has tried more than once to stir up an anti-China campaign in Africa, but failed each time. It has only succeeded in getting a few theatrical hams to perform for it on an empty stage. We would like to warn those anti-China knights that their performances only serve to further reveal their own ugly nature.

(*Renmin Ribao*, November 20)

Peking Review, No. 48

China-Japan Youth Friendship Festival

THE 140 young Japanese who came to China for the China-Japan Youth Friendship Festival (see *Peking Review*, No. 47, p. 9), after their stay in Peking, will tour other parts of the country. The days of joyous sightseeing and lively meetings they spent with Peking's young people were at the same time a powerful demonstration of militant solidarity against U.S.-Japanese reactionaries.

On November 18, the Japanese young people were received by Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Premier Chou En-lai, Chairman Chu Teh and other Chinese Party and state leaders. The same evening, they were guests of honour at a banquet given by Peng Chen, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Mayor of Peking.

In his speech, Peng Chen strongly condemned the "Japan-South Korea Treaty." He pointed out that the Japanese people were determined to be masters of their own destiny. They would not permit a repetition of past history, and would refuse to be pushed by U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism into serving once again as cannon-fodder in a war of aggression.

Peng Chen warmly praised the Japanese friends who had finally come to China after many weeks of struggle to overcome the obstacles placed in their way by U.S.-Japanese reactionaries. He said that their struggle had once again borne out the famous thesis of Chairman Mao Tse-tung that imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers. "It is the people, united, daring to fight and daring to win, who are truly strong," the Mayor said. He continued: "The people and youth of China and Japan want to remain on friendly terms from generation to generation. This is their common desire which can never be thwarted by U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries."

A worldwide revolutionary storm against U.S. imperialism was certain to come, Peng Chen said. He expressed the hope that the youth of China and Japan would unite still more closely and stand together shoulder to shoulder to promote the advance of history.

Addressing the gathering on behalf of the 15 Japanese delegations participating in the festival, Kei Karasawa, head of the Japanese Democratic Youth League delegation, and Yasuaki Onishi, head of the youth delegation from the Hokkaido area, voiced their determination to carry through to the end the struggle to smash the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" and to defeat U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries.

On November 19, the Japanese friends joined 10,000 Peking residents at a mass rally in the Great Hall of the People condemning the "Japan-South Korea Treaty."

The Japanese guests had a busy and varied programme during their stay in the Chinese capital. In factories, colleges and rural people's communes they

visited, there were many spontaneous expressions of friendship.

The workers of the Peking No. 1 Machine Tools Plant presented the Japanese visitors with several banners which they had autographed and written slogans on, such as: "Support the Japanese people's struggle against the 'Japan-South Korea Treaty'!" and "Chinese and Japanese youth, unite, and oppose the common enemy U.S. imperialism!" The guests in return made gifts of scarves and banners emblazoned with slogans showing their determination to oppose U.S. imperialist aggression and work for normal Japan-China relations.

At the Lukouchiao People's Commune, the Japanese guests joined Chinese peasants in harvesting cabbages. Afterwards, the villagers invited them to their homes for lunch. In the peasant houses, hosts and guests ate noodles, rice and dumplings.

The commune is situated at the point from which the Japanese militarists began their total war against China 28 years ago. Still visible on the Lukouchiao Bridge are traces of the bombardment started by the Japanese aggressors on July 7, 1937, which became known as the "Lukouchiao Incident." Recalling the atrocities of the Japanese militarists, the vice-chairman of the commune told his Japanese guests: "We Lukouchiao people have a bitter hatred for Japanese militarism. That's why we wholeheartedly support your struggle against the 'Japan-South Korea Treaty' and against the U.S. imperialist plot to revive Japanese militarism, and we take you as our comrades-in-arms."

At Tsinghua University, a number of Japanese guests and Chinese students jointly assembled four pumps in the plant attached to the Metallurgical Department. They named their products "China-Japan Youth Friendship Pumps."

On November 21, the Japanese youth visited the "Wood of China-Japan Youth Friendship" which was planted in the western suburbs of the city in August by the first group of Japanese delegates to the festival and their young Chinese friends. The Japanese visitors hoed the ground around the more than 200 pine trees and pledged themselves to continue to develop the friendship between the Japanese and Chinese peoples, a friendship which, like the sturdy pines, will grow stronger with each passing day.

On the evening of November 23, thousands of young Chinese and their Japanese friends sang and danced at a gala party in the Great Hall of the People. This marked a new high point in the festival. When the four-hour party drew to an end, the youngsters linked arms and sang the songs *Unity Is Strength* and *Tokyo-Peking*.

— OUR CORRESPONDENT

ROUND THE WORLD

U.N. General Assembly

U.S. China Policy Under Fire

Washington's policy to obstruct the restoration to China of its rightful place in the United Nations suffered a heavy blow when, for the first time it failed to obtain a simple majority at the General Assembly session to support its unreasonable stand. (See *Renmin Ribao* editorial on p.15 of this issue.)

In this situation, the U.S. and its satellites, as they had done before, tabled a motion claiming that the question of China's representation was an "important question" on which a decision should be made by a two-thirds majority although it has always been clear that Article 18 of the U.N. Charter can in no way apply because China is an original member of the organization.

The result of the voting on this motion was also revealing: 56 in favour, 49 against with 11 abstentions and one absent. Compared with the 1961 voting on a similar motion, the number of countries in favour was five less while that against rose by 15—another proof of the growing unpopularity of the U.S. policy of hostility towards China.

During the debate, representatives of 33 countries took the floor to call for the restoration to China of its seat while only a dozen or so toed Washington's line.

Arthur Goldberg, the U.S. representative, resorted to vituperation against China, making the false charge that China "initiates, directs or exploits" . . . "civil war, armed struggle, insurrection or subversion" in Asian and African countries "in order to overthrow the non-communist government of an independent, sovereign country" and so on. His abusive speech, while causing many people to smile behind their hands, was forcefully refuted by many of the Asian and African

countries whose relations with China the U.S. representative was trying to poison.

The U.S. representative's threadbare arguments against the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek gang from the U.N. were also exposed.

Among those who challenged Goldberg were, to mention only a few, Albania's Halim Budo, Cambodia's Huot Sambath, Pakistan's Amjad Ali, Guinea's Diallo, and Kenya's Burudi Nabwera.

Only a few countries such as Japan and Britain were prepared to sing the tune called by the U.S. The representative of the Japanese Sato government supported the U.S. in its "two Chinas" scheme and added that Chinese representation was an "important question." The spokesman for the British Government also voted in favour of a "two-thirds majority" decision although he voted for a 12-nation resolution calling for the restoration to China of its seat and the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. He actually said that the status of Taiwan "is undetermined."

The result of the voting on the 12-nation motion was 47 for, 47 against, with 20 abstentions and 3 taking no part. Flabbergasted by the "evolution of attitudes," the *New York Times* (Nov. 15) admitted that "a succession of African and Asian speakers rejected these arguments [of the U.S. representative] as specious or irrelevant." It added that "Washington's main antagonist in the debate was no longer the Soviet Union, whose zeal in championing Peking's case had cooled, but the African-Asian bloc."

UPI also singled out the action of Chile, which abstained, as a sign that "Latin America is starting to drift away from U.S. policy on China" while AP held the African countries "responsible for the losses suffered by the U.S.-led opposition." The voting, AFP reported, showed "that the movement for realistic and just representation of China in the

world body was stronger than ever, reflecting an irresistible and irreversible thrust."

Indonesia

The Purge Goes on

Army Commander Suharto on November 15 signed a presidential directive with orders "to carry out a rectification within the government organs" and to purge from the civil service those, members of the Indonesian Communist Party included, who were said to be "implicated in the September 30 movement."

Bearing Suharto's signature, the directive was issued in the name of Sukarno, who is the President, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia and Commander-in-Chief of the Supreme Operational Command. According to Antara which released the directive on November 17, persons to be rectified or purged are "(A) those who were obviously directly involved . . . (B) those who were obviously indirectly involved . . . namely, those who . . . expressed approval of the said movement both in word and in deed, (C) those against whom there were signs of direct or indirect implication or those who were suspected thereof. . ."

The directive also provides that the purge will be carried out by special groups set up in all government departments and organs with the "assistance" of members of the armed forces and adds that "measures of repression" may be taken against those said to be "implicated" in the September 30 movement.

On the same day that Suharto signed the directive, Nasution, Minister Co-ordinator for Defence and Security, together with the commanders of the army, the air force, the navy and the police, went to the Merdeka Palace to see President Sukarno. After meeting the President, Nasution himself issued a directive which was essentially the same as that signed by Suharto and issued in the name of President Sukarno. Nasution's directive was officially approved by the directive issued in the name of the Indonesian President.

Firing After Ceasefire

In the last few days, the Indian Government has been deploying troops in Kashmir while engaging in a massive military buildup on the Rajasthan sector of the Indian-Pakistan border. Both Prime Minister Shastri and his Defence Minister Chavan are crying out that they intend "to drive [Pakistan] out" and "to take back" Indian "territory." The Indian expansionists, it appears, are again up to their old tricks—preparing pretexts for renewing armed attacks on Pakistan.

Since the Indian-Pakistan ceasefire, Indian troops have in point of fact committed numerous military provocations against Pakistan. The Press Trust of India admitted on November 18 that Indian troops had mounted an attack two days earlier for "clearing out" Pakistan soldiers. This military action was taken on the very day when Indian government leaders blatantly declared that they would "drive out" the Pakistan forces.

While resorting to threats of force, the Indian reactionaries have gone so far as to cut off the waterflow to three rivers in the eastern part of West Pakistan in violation of the Indus Basin Water Treaty signed with Pakistan.

These recent acts of Indian perfidy serve as another indication that New Delhi's aggressive and expansionist policy is the sole cause of the failure to reach peaceful settlement of outstanding disputes between India and its neighbours.

In regard to the Kashmir issue, the key problem is whether the right of the people of Kashmir to self-determination is to be respected. Pakistan President Ayub Khan on November 16 said that his country's only demand was that the Jammu and Kashmir people should have the right to self-determination.

Commenting on the Pakistan President's speech, *Renmin Ribao* Commentator (Nov. 21) declared China's support for Pakistan's stand which, he said, "is fair, reasonable and just."

Warning New Delhi that it would suffer even heavier defeats if it pro-

voked fresh hostilities and wrecked peace in the region, Commentator reiterated the unswerving support of the Chinese Government and people for the Kashmir people's struggle for self-determination and the Pakistan people's righteous stand against Indian aggression.

Struggle in S. Rhodesia

Zimbabwe People Act

A widespread popular struggle against the declaration of "independence" by the white-settlers' regime is taking place in Southern Rhodesia. Thousands of the Zimbabwe people on November 17 marched in protest towards Bulawayo, the second largest city. This mass demonstration followed a series of strikes by African workers and students. Acts of resistance by Africans also continued in Salisbury.

According to a statement of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) issued in London, a night patrol boat with four white soldiers was ambushed and sunk in the Zambezi River by African freedom fighters. This took place in spite of a campaign of terror and murder by the troops and police of the fascist Smith regime.

The Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) has formed a people's government inside Zimbabwe with headquarters at Sikombela. This, as announced in a press release by the ZANU office in Dar-es-Salaam, was done in view of Smith's illegal and barbarous unilateral declaration of "independence" against the will of the people.

The cause of the Zimbabwe people has won sympathy and support from the people of the whole world. Many Asian and African countries have refused to recognize the Salisbury regime and countries of the socialist camp, such as China, Albania, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, have issued government statements supporting the Zimbabwe people who are courageously opposing the colonialist challenge.

While talking much about "sanctions" against "kith and kin," London

has been on the horns of a dilemma rather than in a mood of anger in dealing with the situation in Southern Rhodesia. If the British Government gives Smith a free hand, African opposition will inevitably be aggravated; if it punishes the "rebels," it is most likely that the interests of the British Empire in this African colony will be badly damaged. Said the British paper *Observer*: Smith's "folly may lead to African majority rule in less than ideal circumstances—perhaps even in extremely unfavourable circumstances. . . ." In its first leader of November 12, the *London Times*' advice to Whitehall was: "The party most concerned, the British Government, have one overriding interest—to return Rhodesia to the path of ordered, constitutional development that has been abandoned. This is essential: punishing Mr. Smith and his colleagues is secondary to this chief aim."

Latin American Wrath

"Unconventional" Welcome

A special Inter-American Foreign Ministers' Conference, second of its kind, is now meeting in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, after having been postponed twice this year owing to U.S. armed intervention in the Dominican Republic, which touched off waves of stormy protest in Latin America.

On the eve of the conference, Dean Rusk, U.S. Secretary of State, toured a number of Latin American countries to press for the holding of the conference, at which Washington hoped to work out political and military schemes directed against the mounting national-democratic movement on the continent.

The welcome accorded Rusk was, in his own words, "a little unconventional." As an old Chinese adage has it, it was a case of "when a rat appears on a street, every passer-by shouts 'hit it!'"

Rusk arrived in Caracas, Venezuela, on November 14 for a four-hour stay at the seaside 12 miles from the city. On the day of his arrival, anti-U.S. demonstrations broke out in protest. During his stay, the U.S.-owned Coca

Cola plant was damaged by dynamite while a Sears Roebuck store was attacked with home-made bombs. Rusk had to cancel a planned news conference and hurriedly leave the country.

In Argentina, university students in Buenos Aires greeted the Yankee visitor with the cry "Get out, Dean Rusk!" Anti-U.S. posters were hung on the telephone wires in the centre of the city. One of them called Rusk a Yankee murderer, which is what he is.

Montevideo was the last stop on the tour. Under heavy police escort, Rusk tried to show his "friendship" by laying a wreath at the monument to Uruguay's national hero Jose Artigas, who fought the old colonialists in 1811. A young Uruguayan

patriot among an angry crowd burst through the police cordon and rushed forward. Shouting "this in the name of my people," he spat in Rusk's face and cried: "Get out!"

In Santiago, the Chilean capital, which U.S. Senator Robert Kennedy visited as a part of Washington's project to canvass for support for the conference, a crowd of 5,000 youth whistled, shouted and threw eggs, tomatoes and coins at him when he was defending the U.S. policy of aggression and intervention in Latin America. "Undaunted," Kennedy made another try at Concepcion University on the following day. There the singing of the Chilean national anthem *Dulce Patria* and the shouting of "Yankee go home" made it impossible for him to speak. Kennedy had to step down from the

podium; walking towards the students, he stooped to shake hands with one of them who slapped the hand away while others spat and threw eggs and stones at him. One group in a corner burnt a U.S. flag.

It seemed that neither Rusk nor Kennedy had consulted with ex-President Eisenhower before they went south. In 1960, Eisenhower had had a similar experience when he set off on "the most ambitious Latin American journey ever undertaken by a chief executive of the United States." It was also in Uruguay, among other countries, that the U.S. Chief Executive was given a most unconventional welcome by the local inhabitants: He was still red-eyed from the tear gas spread by his protectors when he met members of the Uruguayan Government later.

NEWS NOTES

Mysterious Mission to Moscow. Mike Mansfield, Democratic majority leader in the U.S. Senate and his 4-member "mystery-wrapped" (as described by AP) mission visited Moscow between Nov. 17 and 20 and held talks with Foreign Minister Gromyko for 2½ hours and with Soviet Premier Kosygin for more than 2 hours.

TASS headlined its press bulletin on the Kosygin meeting as "Kosygin Receives American Friends" and, 20 minutes later, released a correction changing the headline into "Kosygin Receives American Senators."

Mansfield described his talk with Gromyko as "interesting and a very informative" one. Subjects included Viet Nam. On his meeting with Kosygin, he said "both sides had brought up the subject of Viet Nam."

Stewart Hensley, UPI Chief Correspondent in Washington, revealed that "the Johnson Administration's hope is that steadily increasing military punishment plus reported pressure from Moscow for a peaceful settlement" would soon bring about "negotiations on a basis acceptable to the U.S."

Soviet Aid to India. A group of Indian civil and military officials led by Finance Minister T.T. Krishna-

machari recently visited Moscow, where, according to Indian press reports, they exchanged views with the Soviet Government on more Soviet aid, the Indian-Pakistan conflict and the situation on the Sino-Indian border. Krishnamachari declared upon his return that the Soviet approach was "quite satisfactory."

The *Times of India* reported that before leaving Moscow, Krishnamachari told newsmen that the "Soviet attitude [towards Kashmir] remains stable and firm," that "the Mig plant the Soviet Union is building in India is going up according to schedule." He was especially grateful to the Soviet Union which "had not stopped any aid to India during the Indian-Pakistan conflict."

Ludu, the Burmese paper, carried an article by writer Daw Ah Mah in its Nov. 20 issue saying that it was most inappropriate that the Soviet Union, the first socialist country in the world, should hurriedly arm India together with the U.S.

"While giving lip-service 'support,' without effective assistance, to the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression, the Soviet Union is sending arms to India in great haste," the Burmese writer said.

Pointing out that India is bullying Pakistan, denying the Kashmir people the right of self-determination and refusing peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian border question, the author noted that "it is all too reactionary for the Soviet leaders" to have "a race with the U.S. to arm Indian landlords and capitalists."

Latest U.S. Scheme Against Asia. According to *Asahi Shimbun*, the U.S. is plotting to set up a so-called council of government ministers of the U.S., Japan and south Korea "to deal with the expansion of the communist camp in Asia" and to seek the "prosperity" of the "free camp." The council would be a permanent organization, holding two regular meetings a year "to discuss the situation in Asia" and "map out a common policy" to "closely and effectively co-ordinate each other's actions."

A Significant Line-Up. A preposterous resolution calling upon the British Government, the infallible backer of white man's colonial rule, "to quell" the act of U.D.I. by the Smith regime in Salisbury was adopted by the U.N. Security Council. The Soviet Union, U.S.A., Britain and the Chiang Kai-shek clique were among those who voted for the resolution.

CULTURE

Theatre to the Villages

The *Ulanmuchi* — meaning Red Cultural Work Teams in Mongolian — have become a model for China's revolutionary stage artists. First formed in 1957 in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, these mobile teams travel by horse or cart to bring their socialist art to the widely dispersed communities of herdsmen on the pasturelands. They are closely identified in work and thought with their audiences and use all types of small stage forms — ballads, sketches, dances — with up-to-the-minute themes. Now stage troupes everywhere, dedicated to the task of serving the great masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, and especially the 500 millions in the countryside, are trying to emulate the *Ulanmuchi* spirit and ingenuity in solving one of their most pressing problems — serving a vast and widely dispersed audience.

The *Huju* Opera (Shanghai opera) Troupe of Sungkiang, a rural county not far away from Shanghai, is typical. This troupe had often gone on tour to the rural areas in recent years, but owing to the size of their casts and bulky stage sets, they had to limit their performances to the towns, so thousands of peasants never got a chance to see them. It would take years to give even one performance to all of the 3,240 production teams of the county's 17 people's communes.

To reach more peasants therefore the Sungkiang *Huju* Opera Troupe in May last year divided itself into several small working teams. Carrying light stage props on shoulder poles, these 12-man teams can go anywhere and quickly stage a show upon arrival. Where a regular play can't be given, two or three can stage an entertainment in a tea house, during a work break, or for old commune members right there in their homes. When needed, two or three teams can be called together to give a bigger show. The farmers

are full of praise for such thoughtful efforts. Before, Gusong commune farmers had to go to town to see performances. But in the last 12 months the small *huju* opera teams visited every production team in the commune at least three times.

The peasants look out eagerly for the small teams. It is easy for one to know where a performance will be given because it is the local custom to hoist red flags around the stage when a show is on. When, one evening, the threshing ground of a production team of the Shuguang Brigade was chosen for a showing of *The Red Signal Lantern*, a modern theme opera, it had an overflow audience. Members of neighbouring brigades flocked to see it when they saw the red flags raised.

Actors lavish as much care and attention on their small productions as those on any city stage. And often more ingenuity. At an evening show for the Daqiao production team, one small team staged four short plays in which each member in a different make-up played several characters. In between plays, they perform recitations and ballads which they themselves compose out of local material. The peasants like these items for their spontaneity, topicality and freshness of approach. The peasants there said: "Formerly when a theatre came to town, it was mostly only young men who could go. Now, modern dramas and operas with contemporary revolutionary themes are brought to our doorsteps. Old folks, children, and even housewives with heavy household chores can all enjoy them."

These small teams are popular because they bring an art which encourages the peasants' revolutionary aspirations and determination. Commune members are agreed that the new plays and items grasp what is in their minds, are thought-provoking and educative. *The New Sister-in-Law* is a short play praising a young woman's spirit in struggling against actions harmful to the collective interests. When it was shown in the Shanyang People's Commune, its members asked the touring troupe to perform it more widely as it "is

an inspiration, and one can learn from the heroine's conduct."

Mobility is of the very essence of the small teams, and so is hardihood. They have learnt to brave all kinds of weather on their rounds. They insist on not putting the local people to any trouble when they stop overnight. More than that, they are always ready to give something "extra." They write and perform "instant items" on exemplary local activities and other current local news, items which propagate the Party's policy, new moral attitudes, new customs, and enliven rural cultural life. It is a usual thing for them to give a helping hand in the farm work or coach the communes' amateur stage troupes — recommend plays, teach them songs or how to make-up, and so on. Artists have learnt to be versatile; good not only at *huju* opera, but at quick ballads, comic dialogue, recitations, or singing modern revolutionary songs. Gradually they are becoming thoroughly at home with the peasants and are better able to create modern peasant roles. As the local farmers said: "You act more like peasants than you did a few years ago."

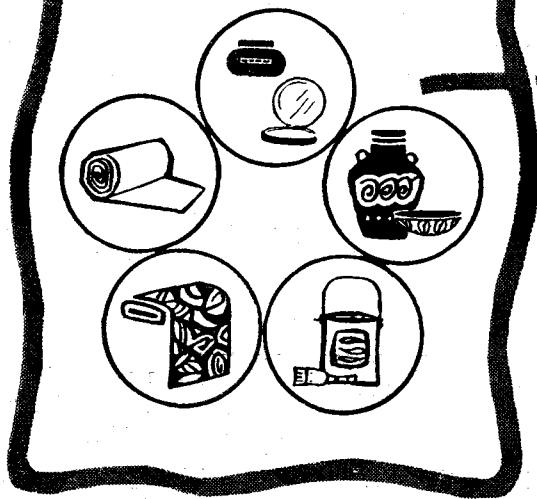
If the small teams give the peasants something, they also learn from their audiences. Reality has told them that a good play does not depend on its length. If its content is truly revolutionary, no matter whether it is a ballad or a short play, it will be welcomed. The peasants' enthusiastic applause strengthens their determination to serve the people. It shows them that the biggest theatre is in the vast countryside and not in the cities. As one actor said: "Five-sixths of the population of our country live in the rural areas. In Sungkiang County, over 430,000 out of some 500,000 people are peasants. Could there be a better reason for us to go out to the countryside?"

The peasants need culture and recreation; artists feel the urgent need to carry revolutionary art to the broad masses of the people. The *Ulanmuchi* type of cultural activity answers these demands. It is a spirited response to the Communist Party's call to bring culture and education to the countryside.

LIAONING NO. 2 TALC POWDER

Liaoning No. 2 Talc Powder is now available for export,

Its stability, whiteness & reasonable price make it the ideal talc for the rubber, insecticide, paper, textile, ceramics & paint industries.



Composition: SiO_2 35% min. MgO 30% min.
 Fe_2O_3 1% max.

Fineness: 98% min. passing through 200 mesh

Packing: in single cloth bags of about 50 kgs. net each or in 5-ply kraft paper bags about 25 kgs. net each

**Exporter: CHINA NATIONAL METALS & MINERALS
IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION**

Dairen Branch

Address: 145 Stalin Road, Dairen, China

Cable: MINMETALS Dairen