

PEKING REVIEW

2

January 7, 1966

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Vice-Premier Chen Yi:

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

January 7, 1966 Vol. IX No. 2

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January 7, 1966

THE WEEK

Mao Tse-tung's Works in Minority Languages

The four-volume *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* and a collection of *Selected Readings From Mao Tse-tung's Works* in the Mongolian, Tibetan, Uighur, Korean and Kazakh languages have been published and are now on sale in the capital and other parts of the country where these national minorities live.

Chairman Mao's works enjoy great popularity among the nation's 38 million minority people who are eager to learn the revolutionary teachings of the great leader of the Chinese people. Last year, copies of Chairman Mao's works printed by the Nationalities Publishing House in these five languages, including some articles published in separate booklets, reached 3,720,000. This exceeded the total number of copies of Chairman Mao's works put out by the Nationalities Publishing House over the past 10 years.

Premier Chou Greet Afro-Asian-Latin American Conference

Premier Chou En-lai sent a message of greetings on January 1 to the Afro-Asian-Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Conference which opened in Havana on January 3. The message reads:

"On behalf of the Government and people of China, I extend my warm greetings to the Afro-Asian-Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Conference in Havana. I hope that the conference will make positive contributions to the strengthening of the revolutionary solidarity of the Asian, African and Latin American people, to the furtherance of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the United States, and to the defence of world peace."

India's Interference in China's Affairs Protested

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in its January 2 note to the Indian

Embassy in China, lodged a strong protest with the Indian Government against its interference in China's internal affairs by using the so-called question of Tibet. The note pointed up the fact that India timed its recent actions in this respect with repeated intrusions and provocations on the Sino-Indian border and the China-Sikkim border, all for the purpose of currying favour with the U.S. imperialists and their collaborators.

Plotting together in their vicious anti-China campaign, the Indian Government and U.S. imperialism recently used the U.S.-controlled United Nations to discuss the "question of Tibet" and pulled the strings to adopt a resolution vilifying the Chinese people and interfering in China's internal affairs. The Indian delegate to the U.N., true to type, heaped lies and abuse on China. A little earlier, the Indian Government once again made the Chinese traitor Dalai carry out a series of anti-Chinese activities in India. All these and the slander spread by the Indian press about China over the "question of Tibet" constitute an open provocation against the Chinese people and a gross violation of the principles guiding international relations.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry's note recalled that the Indian Government had sanctimoniously pledged that it recognized Tibet as part of China, that it had no political or territorial ambitions in Tibet, and that it would not permit elements of the traitorous Dalai clique to carry out anti-Chinese political activities in India. But the Indian Government's deeds ran counter to its words and served to show up its expansionist features.

Declaring that earth-shaking changes had taken place in Tibet and that the people there had won liberation and stood up as masters of their own destiny, the note said that no one could stop the Tibetan people from advancing along the bright road of socialism together

Foreign Ministry Statement Condemns U.S.-Engineered Thai Aggression Against Cambodia

ON December 30 and 31, 1965 armed forces of Thailand launched violent attacks on a Cambodian frontier post at Osmach in Oddor Meanchey Province, causing heavy casualties and losses to the Cambodian side. The Royal Government of Cambodia issued a statement on January 1, 1966, pointing out that this act of aggression on the part of Thailand was committed with the support of the United States, declaring that Cambodia would take every measure to defend her territorial integrity and calling on all countries that uphold justice and love peace to pay attention to Thailand's criminal aggression against Cambodia. **The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the just stand of the Royal Government of Cambodia and strongly condemn this new criminal act of aggression by U.S. imperialism and its lackey Thailand.**

The attack launched by the armed forces of Thailand on the Cambodian border is a planned act of aggression instigated by U.S. imperialism. Recently, U.S. imperialism repeatedly clamoured for invasion of Cambodian territory on the pretext of so-called "self-defence" and "pursuing Communist forces." And now its vassal Thailand has taken action against the Kingdom of Cambodia. At the same time, the puppet clique in south Vietnam, another lackey of U.S. imperialism, has also made a frenzied assault on the Cambodian border area in Svay Rieng Province. All this shows that the armed aggression against Cambodia by Thailand and south Vietnam has been single-handedly directed by U.S. imperial-

ism, and that U.S. imperialism is intensifying the execution of its adventurist plan of escalating its war in south Vietnam and extending it to the surrounding areas. This also shows that the latest activities of the Johnson Administration for "peace talks" on the Vietnam question are merely a smokescreen to cover up the expansion of its war of aggression.

U.S. imperialism is already confronted with irreversible defeat in its war of aggression against Vietnam. It can find a way out neither in the "escalation" of its war in south Vietnam nor in spreading it to areas outside of south Vietnam; instead, these measures will only invite a quicker and more disastrous defeat. **By serving as a willing tool of U.S. imperialism and attempting to fish in the troubled waters of the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Indo-China, the Thailand authorities will inevitably arouse the firm opposition of the people of Thailand and the other Indo-Chinese states and will definitely come to no good end.** Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the Head of State of Cambodia, and the Royal Government of Cambodia have repeatedly stated that Cambodia will resolutely rebuff any aggression by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and defend her independence, neutrality and territorial integrity. **While closely following the development of the situation, the Chinese Government and people reiterate that they will give full support and assistance to the Cambodian people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.**

(January 3, 1966)

with the other nationalities of China. The Indian Government's anti-Chinese outcries, the note added, only showed that it was the spokesman of the overthrown Tibetan feudal serf-owners, thereby helping the people of the world to see through its despicable aim of using the "question of Tibet" to vilify China.

Cuba's Liberation Anniversary

New Year's Day was also Cuba's liberation anniversary. Chinese Party and state leaders sent a message of greetings to Cuban Party and state leaders.

On January 2, Cuban Charge d'Affaires ad interim Lazaro Fernandez gave a reception to mark the occasion. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien,

Vice-Chairman Liu Ning-I of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and other Chinese leaders attended.

Both Lazaro Fernandez and Li Hsien-nien spoke at the reception, hailing the victory of the Cuban revolution and the militant, revolutionary friendship between the people of Cuba and China.

Li Hsien-nien said that the victory of the Cuban revolution was a victory of armed revolution over armed counter-revolution and of courageous tit-for-tat struggle against U.S. imperialism. He added: "The two Havana Declarations of the Cuban people have correctly pointed out the path of revolution for the Cuban and other Latin American people in supporting each other and uniting close-

ly against U.S. imperialism. The Chinese people sincerely wish the Cuban people continued progress along the revolutionary path mapped out by the two Declarations."

Burma's National Day

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai sent a joint message on January 3 to Chairman Ne Win, congratulating him on Burma's National Day.

Burmese Ambassador Sama Duwa Sinwa Nawng gave a reception in Peking on January 4 to celebrate the occasion. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien was among the guests present. Both the Ambassador and the Vice-Premier spoke of the

(Continued on p.12.)

Peking Review, No. 2

Vice-Premier Chen Yi:

A New and Great Anti-U.S. Revolutionary Storm Is Approaching

Replies to "Akahata" Correspondent

- **No reactionary current can prevent the victorious advance of the revolutionary people of the world.**
- **The Chinese people firmly stand on the side of the people who constitute over 90 per cent of the world's population, resolutely oppose the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and resolutely support all oppressed peoples and nations in their just struggles for freedom and independence.**
- **If U.S. imperialism insists on extending the war to China, we cannot but resolutely take up the challenge and we will not call off the battle until complete victory.**
- **Together with the other peoples of Asia and the whole world, we will do our part in overthrowing U.S. imperialism, which is the arch-aggressor and arch-warmonger of our time.**
- **China's Third Five-Year Plan is to further develop the national economy, raise the people's standard of living and strengthen national defence.**

On December 30, 1965, Vice-Premier Chen Yi answered important questions put by Takano Yoshihisa, Peking correspondent of the Japanese paper "Akahata." Following are the questions and answers. — Ed.

One Can Never Be "Excessive" in Combating Aggression

Question: The press conference given by Vice-Premier Chen Yi on September 29, 1965, in Peking has had great repercussions throughout the world. In particular, the view has arisen among some people that "excessively tough" words were used in expressing China's determination to fight against the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression. What do you think of this reaction?

Answer: I have also read about this reaction. I can understand how it has arisen, but I cannot agree with it.

I believe that most of those who think my words "excessively tough" do so because they are not acquainted with the facts of the ruthless aggressions committed by U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism has forcibly occupied China's territory of Taiwan, is constantly intruding into China's territorial waters and air space and is making frequent military provocations against China. It has surrounded China with a chain of military bases directed against her. It is steadily expanding its war of aggression in Vietnam. And recently it has publicly called China the "enemy number one of the United States." It may be asked, under these circumstances what other policy can we adopt than that of resolute struggle against the U.S. policy of aggression? One can never be "excessive" in combating ag-

gression. The fact is that the U.S. imperialists are too truculent and tyrannical.

Of course, there are other people who have described my words as "excessively tough" out of ulterior motives. They are obsessed with the idea of peaceful coexistence with the U.S. aggressors, whereas I said a resolute struggle must be waged against the U.S. policy of aggression. So how can they not feel my words "excessively tough"?

U.S. imperialism is the enemy of the Chinese people; it is also the common enemy of the people of the whole world. It is subjecting nearly every country to its threat, control, interference or aggression, with the aim of attaining world hegemony. For this purpose, it has built up the biggest war machine in human history. It has more than 2,200 military bases and installations on foreign soil and has sent over one million aggressor troops abroad. In these circumstances, it is only natural for China, as a socialist country, to resolutely oppose the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and resolutely support all oppressed peoples and nations in their just struggles for freedom and independence. Otherwise, she would be betraying her internationalist duty.

Firm opposition to the U.S. policies of aggression and war is in the fundamental interests of the people of the world. I am deeply confident that this just stand of ours accords with the interest of the people of the world and will surely win their sympathy and support.

Excellent General Situation in Asia and Africa

Question: Recently, there have been great upheavals in Asia and Africa, such as the postponement of the

African-Asian conference and the coup d'etat in Indonesia. Some people are spreading the view that China is isolated. What is your view of the recent turbulent situation in Asia and Africa? Moreover, I would like to ask for your estimate of how the international situation, and particularly the Afro-Asian situation, will develop in 1966.

Answer: It is true that great upheavals have recently occurred in Asia and Africa. This is a manifestation of the deepening of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the Asian and African peoples. Although some adverse currents have appeared in certain areas in Asia and Africa, the general situation in these continents is excellent; it is most favourable to the Afro-Asian peoples and most unfavourable to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. In this connection, I wish to emphasize the great international significance of the heroic Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Suffering one defeat after another, U.S. imperialism has come to the end of its tether in its war of aggression against Vietnam. It has met with firm opposition and strong condemnation by the people of the whole world, the American people included. President Ho Chi Minh has called on the Vietnamese people "to be determined to persevere in the fight and to undergo sacrifices for 10 or 20 years or a longer time, till complete victory." The brilliant victories won by the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation are inspiring the fighting will of the people of the whole world. This is the most important factor in the current situation in Asia and Africa. At the same time, tempestuous struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the United States have arisen everywhere — in Japan, south Korea, the Congo (Leopoldville) and Southern Rhodesia. The surging revolutionary struggles of the Asian and African peoples against imperialism are the main current in the situation in Asia and Africa.

Not reconciled to their defeats, imperialism and reaction headed by the United States are throwing in all their forces to suppress the forces of revolution in Asia and Africa in an attempt to undermine the Afro-Asian peoples' cause of unity against imperialism. If the Afro-Asian peoples' struggles have met with some set-backs in individual areas, these are only temporary phenomena. The course of advance of a people's revolutionary struggle is never straight, it is bound to be wavelike.

Contrary to the view spread by some people, China is not isolated. Take the case of the postponement of the Second African-Asian Conference, to which you have referred. Together with many other Asian and African countries, China initiated the holding of the Second African-Asian Conference. When the situation became unfavourable to its success, China and many other Asian and African countries, proceeding from the consistent stand of upholding Afro-Asian solidarity, proposed to postpone the conference. The Second African-Asian

Conference was postponed, and the imperialist plot to split the Afro-Asian countries was foiled. China has stood with the overwhelming majority of the Afro-Asian countries, and we do not feel alone. Again, take the case of U.S. obstruction to the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations. It is precisely in 1965 that for the first time the United States has failed to muster a majority on this question in the United Nations. The number of those who follow the United States is getting smaller and smaller, while that of China's supporters is growing bigger and bigger. How can it be said that China is isolated?

China is not isolated, and I am confident that she never will be. The reason is that the Chinese people firmly stand on the side of the people who are subjected to control, bullying, exploitation and oppression by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the United States and the reactionaries in various countries, and who constitute over 90 per cent of the world's population. Although certain individuals in Afro-Asian countries have joined the imperialists' anti-Chinese chorus because they have entered into the service of imperialism, and although the modern revisionists are also supporting the anti-Chinese hullabaloo, they are after all a small handful. The broad masses of the people of the world want friendship with China. We have friends all over the world. And with the steady development of the struggle against imperialism and its lackeys, China will definitely have more and more friends. It is those who aid and abet U.S. imperialism and cry out against China that are becoming increasingly isolated.

The year 1966 will witness the further deepening and expansion of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the people of the world and will witness still greater victories for them. In the coming year, the national-democratic revolutionary movement may still meet with new difficulties and set-backs in certain areas of Asia and Africa, and adverse currents may still arise. We Afro-Asian peoples and revolutionary and progressive parties, organizations and individuals must be vigilant and prepared for this.

No reactionary current can prevent the victorious advance of the revolutionary people of the world. The hundreds of millions of Afro-Asian people are determined to carry their revolutionary struggles against imperialism headed by the United States and its lackeys through to the end. They are advancing wave upon wave in their valiant and dauntless march. This constitutes the main current of our era which no force on earth can stop. There are already signs of an approaching new and great anti-U.S. revolutionary storm in Asia and Africa and the whole world.

We Have No Illusions About U.S. Imperialism

Question: The U.S. imperialists are still pursuing the policy of "escalation" in Vietnam. Particularly, after McNamara's recent visit to south Vietnam, they have sent large U.S. reinforcements there, intensified their

bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and extended their aggression against Laos and Cambodia, thus aggravating the tension. How will China cope with this situation in Indo-China?

Answer: You are perfectly right. U.S. imperialism is continuing its policy of "escalation" in Vietnam. While intensifying its war of aggression against Vietnam, it is preparing to extend the war to Laos and Cambodia, to the whole of Indo-China. In the meantime, it has instructed the Sato government of Japan and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in south Korea to conclude the "Japan-ROK Treaty" in order to hasten the revival of Japanese militarism and has instigated the Indian reactionaries to launch constant provocations on the Sino-Indian border. It is quite obvious that U.S. imperialism is directing the spearhead of its aggression against the Indo-Chinese peoples, the Chinese people, the Korean people and all the Asian countries and peoples who refuse to be its slaves, and that it is trying through the instrumentality of the Japanese reactionaries to plunge the Japanese people into the disaster of a new war and launch a general war of aggression in Asia.

We have no illusions about U.S. imperialism, and we have made full preparations. We resolutely support the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Korea and Japan and all other peoples suffering from U.S. imperialist aggression in carrying their fight against U.S. imperialism through to the end. No matter what tricks U.S. imperialism plays and no matter how it "escalates" the war, it will never be able to change this just stand of ours.

We are very glad to see that more and more Americans have come to realize that it is the United States that is bullying China, not vice versa. They have begun to take action against the Johnson Administration's policies of aggression and war. Nevertheless, the iron-clad fact confronting us is that the spearhead of U.S. imperialist aggression is more and more clearly directed against China. If U.S. imperialism insists on extending the war to China, we cannot but resolutely take up the challenge and we will not call off the battle until complete victory. Together with the other peoples of Asia and the whole world, we will do our part in overthrowing U.S. imperialism, which is the arch-aggressor and arch-warmonger of our time.

Soviet Leaders' Ulterior Motives in "Aiding" Vietnam

Question: The people of China and the whole world have given material and moral support to the Vietnamese people in their struggle. In this connection, in the spring of 1965 the rumour was spread through the medium of the Western press that China was holding up the transport of Soviet aid material to Vietnam. This rumour has recently cropped up again. Would you please tell me the facts of the matter?

Answer: China has abided by agreement and punctually transported the military material for Vietnam which the Soviet Union asked us to help transport.

And this has always been done free of any charge. Such is the truth of the matter. It is an absolutely deliberate slander to say that China has held up the transport of Soviet military material for Vietnam.

The Soviet Union is the largest European socialist country. If it really wanted to help the Vietnamese people, if it really wanted to support and help their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation in an effective and all-round way, it could have taken all kinds of measures in many fields to immobilize forces of the United States and constantly exposed the U.S. plots of peace talks. But the Soviet leaders have not done so; on the contrary, they have in fact been giving the United States every facility, so that it can concentrate its forces against Vietnam and continuously spread smokescreen of peace talks to becloud world opinion. In these circumstances, who can believe that the Soviet leaders are giving genuine support to Vietnam?

The Soviet leaders are evading the major issue when they deliberately reduce the important political question of supporting the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation to a matter of "transit of aid material for Vietnam," to say nothing of their complete lack of justification on the latter question. The Soviet leaders harp on the fact that the Soviet Union has no common borders with Vietnam, as if all aid material for Vietnam has of necessity to go through China. This is not true. There are sea routes between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. Why can't Soviet military material for Vietnam be shipped by sea as is that of other countries? But the Soviet Union dare not take the sea routes. It has asked us to transport all of its military material for Vietnam. We know very well what are the things we have helped it to transport. Both in quantity and quality, they are far from commensurate with the strength of the Soviet Union. But the Soviet leaders are boasting about this meagre aid and have constantly and everywhere spread the rumour that China is obstructing the transit of Soviet aid material for Vietnam. Naturally, this cannot but strengthen people's conviction that their so-called aid to Vietnam is given with ulterior motives. In reality, the Soviet leaders have not been sincerely helping the Vietnamese people to carry their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end, but want to make use of their so-called aid to control the Vietnamese situation and bring the Vietnam question into the orbit of U.S.-Soviet collaboration. Otherwise, why should they have been continuously and groundlessly slandering the Chinese people, who are giving full support to the struggle of the Vietnamese people?

No Good End for U.S. Cat's-Paws

Question: The Sato cabinet of Japan has railroaded through the "Japan-ROK Treaty" in an attempt to push Japan on to a more perilous path. What are your views on the recent policies of the Sato government? How do you envisage the future relations between Japan and China?

Answer: The forcible passage of the "Japan-ROK Treaty" by the Sato cabinet is a grave step taken by U.S. imperialism in its scheme to enlarge its war of aggression in Asia; it is also a grave step taken by the Japanese reactionaries to accelerate the revival of militarism and the organization of a Northeast Asia military alliance, a step which marks their determination to take an open part in U.S. wars of aggression. The spearhead of aggression of the "Japan-ROK Treaty" is directed against Korea, and likewise against China and other Asian countries.

This act of the Sato government is in direct contravention of the interest of the Japanese people and the fundamental interest of the Japanese nation. All those who are willing to be cat's-paws of U.S. imperialism in its extension of aggression and in its plot to "use Asians to fight Asians" will certainly come to no good end.

The Japanese and Korean peoples have already gone into action to oppose the "Japan-ROK Treaty" and the aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries.

The Communist Party of Japan and the other democratic and progressive forces in Japan are uniting the people on a broader and broader scale and are unfolding a gigantic struggle against the "Japan-ROK Treaty," the revival of Japanese militarism and the U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam and other Asian countries. The Japanese people will never allow U.S. imperialism to turn Japan into a military base for expanded wars of aggression. They will never consent to become cannon-fodder for the U.S. aggressors. They will never permit the Japanese reactionaries to commit aggression against the fraternal peoples of Korea, China and other Asian countries in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists.

Under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the heroic Korean people have achieved brilliant successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction following their great victory in the War of Liberation of the Fatherland. The Korean people have sufficient experience and strength to frustrate the aggressive schemes of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

The Chinese people firmly support the heroic Japanese and Korean peoples in their great struggle against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

Ever since it entered office, the Sato government has been following U.S. imperialism and working hard to undermine the positive results accumulated over the years in Sino-Japanese relations. No improvement in Sino-Japanese relations is possible unless the Sato government changes its policy of tailing after U.S. imperialism, reviving Japanese militarism and being hostile to China.

The Chinese and Japanese peoples have always been friendly to each other. In recent years, the fraternal Japanese people have worked tirelessly for the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations and won great successes. We are sincerely grateful for this. I firmly

believe that Sino-Japanese relations will eventually be normalized through the joint efforts of the Japanese and Chinese peoples.

Ever-Victorious Thought of Mao Tse-tung Guides Us On

Question: China will start her Third Five-Year Plan in 1966. In the context of the present internal and external situation, what special features and character does it have as compared with the two previous five-year plans?

Answer: The central content of our Third Five-Year Plan is to further develop the national economy, raise the people's standard of living and strengthen national defence on the basis of the results of the First and Second Five-Year Plans.

We had great difficulties in our socialist construction in the Second Five-Year Plan period because our country encountered three consecutive years of natural calamities, because there were some shortcomings and mistakes in our practical work, and because, on top of this, Khrushchov abruptly tore up several hundred agreements and contracts and withdrew all the Soviet experts within a month. After strenuous work of readjustment, we have achieved tremendous successes under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and our economy has been further strengthened and developed in the last few years. In 1965 we have paid up our foreign debts and become a state free from all foreign debt. We have overfulfilled the annual state plan ahead of schedule in the output of major industrial products, such as iron, steel, coal and petroleum. We have gathered very good harvests. There is an ample supply of commodities on the market, and prices remain stable. Our country is entering a period of new upsurge, a period of all-round development in industrial and agricultural production.

As our country embarks on the Third Five-Year Plan, she is richer in experience in socialist construction, there are broader foundations for regeneration through self-reliance, and the revolutionary spirit of our people is more vigorous than ever. Of course, we shall still encounter difficulties of one kind or another along our path of socialist revolution and socialist construction. For instance, some areas in our country were hit by drought in 1965, and natural calamities may occur again in the coming years. Take another example. U.S. imperialism is now scheming to spread its war of aggression against Vietnam to China. All such factors must be taken into account in the drawing up of our Third Five-Year Plan.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people are continuing to develop the revolutionary tradition of thrift and hard work, firmly executing the policy of attaining national prosperity and strength through self-reliance, and striving to fulfil the Third Five-Year Plan. Our people are determined, in a short historical period, to build China into a socialist power with

modern agriculture, modern industry, modern defence and modern science and technology. We are convinced that, under the guidance of the brilliant and ever-victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung, we can surely attain our goal whatever happens in the world.

* * *

Work-Study Schools

A Significant Development in China's Educational Revolution

The introduction of the work-study educational system in China is fully in keeping with the wishes of the broad masses of the people and with the needs for the development of industrial and agricultural production. It will exercise a far-reaching influence on the training of a new generation of revolutionaries who are both "red and expert" and can work with both hand and brain. It is a fundamental measure for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and for the prevention of the restoration of capitalism.

THE establishment of a new system of work-study education which combines classroom study with work in the factories and on the farms is a development of far-reaching importance in China's cultural revolution.

Though experiments are still being made in order to best solve the common and specific problems of its many different kinds of schools, the new system has already brought universal education nearer and is showing its value in bringing up a new generation of revolutionaries who are accustomed to both mental and physical labour and who are both "red and expert," i.e., who are both politically conscious and professionally competent.

Suited to Objective Needs

Work-study schools were first tried out in 1958 in accordance with the principle that education should serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour. In 1964, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party directed that, side by side with the existing full-time schools, part-work and part-study education should be gradually introduced throughout the country. Since then, there has been a vigorous development in this system of schooling, both in the urban and rural areas. In the cities, work-study specialized middle schools and work-study schools equivalent to junior middle schooling have been established; in the countryside, there are work-study primary schools, work-study agricultural middle schools, and

In conclusion, let me take this opportunity to pay high tribute to the Communist Party of Japan and the Japanese people who are engaged in a heroic struggle. May the Communist Party of Japan and the Japanese people win still greater victories in the coming year in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries.

work-study technical middle schools. The new system is also being tried out in higher education. It can be expected that on the basis of the experience now being gained, it will make still greater advances in the future.

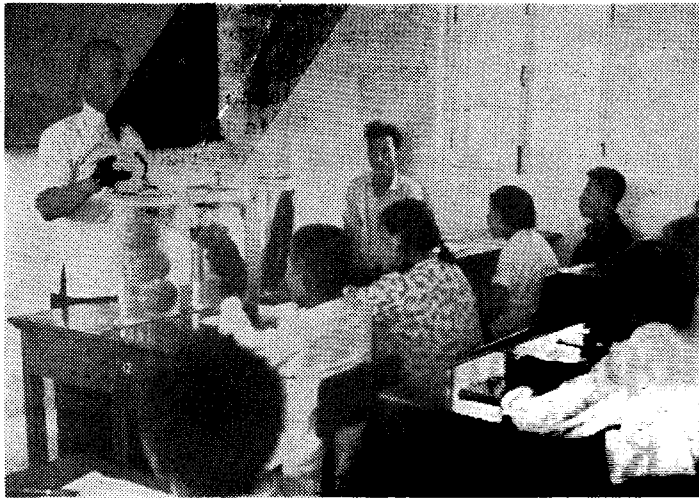
Socialist China is a vast country with a huge population, and in the past economic and cultural development was so uneven that today levels still differ greatly from one place to another. Under these circumstances, it is just not realistic to expect to make education universal in China through full-time schooling only. This poses the task of setting up schools to suit all conditions in order to meet the needs of the broad masses, and of the workers and peasants in particular. This is where the work-study educational system comes in.

Schools of Many Kinds

In the countryside today, besides full-time primary schools, there are work-study primary schools of many kinds. These schools operate on flexible lines, so that youngsters who have work to do in the family or in the field can attend classes. There are half-day schools, and schools with special morning, noon or evening classes. If these are not practical, classes without fixed hours are held, and school begins when the students come. Mobile schools make their rounds to bring lessons to children who live in scattered mountain villages and on the grasslands.

In a word, the schools are set up for the convenience and benefit of pupils, especially those from working families. Great care is taken to keep all expenses down to a minimum and to ensure that what is taught is of practical use.

As a result, enrolment of children from former poor and lower-middle peasant families has risen sharply. There are now 17 million children studying in work-study primary schools, 80 per cent above the 1964 enrolment in these schools. The rapid development of the new schools is also stimulating reforms in the full-time rural schools. Many of the latter have changed from the usual two terms each of five months a year to three shorter terms and now close during the busy periods of harvesting and sowing. Some have set up additional



Students of the work-study Agro-Technical School run by Peking's Evergreen People's Commune attending a course on the cultivation of hothouse vegetables



Kazakh youngsters from a people's commune on their way to a work-study primary school on the grasslands of Sinkiang's Altai County

classes for pupils who cannot attend full time. All this has helped to bring about an increase of 14 per cent in total primary school enrolment compared with 1964. This is a big step forward in making primary education universal.

The spread of secondary education has been likewise improved. In the cities primary education is already universal and the majority of primary school graduates can go on to full-time junior middle school. For those who cannot, work-study schools and classes in a variety of forms, as well as other forms of schooling such as the Television School in Taiyuan, Shansi Province, and the Home for Youngsters in Mutankiang, Heilungkiang Province, are being set up by factories and mines, government organizations and enterprises, and neighbourhood organizations. In the villages, work-study agricultural middle schools are being developed. State farms specializing in agriculture, forestry or animal husbandry have set up a number of technical middle schools based on the new system, and in big cities like Shanghai, Peking and Tientsin, enterprises and organizations are running similar schools of their own. Enrolment in these work-study middle schools in 1965 was 87 per cent more than in 1964.

The new system has also been extended to higher education. Work-study institutes, technological universities and teachers' training colleges have been set up by a number of big state farms and factories. Many full-time higher educational institutions are actively experimenting with the new system. More than half of the agricultural institutes of higher learning have introduced the work-study system and 70 per cent of the agro-technical middle schools are also trying it out. Under an overall plan, conditions are being created for the existing full-time specialized middle schools to be transformed into work-study schools step by step.

From the above, it is clear that the new system is not only contributing greatly to the universalization of primary education in China. It has also opened up ways for the gradual universalization of secondary and

even higher education in the future. This is in marked contrast to the position in capitalist countries. In order to safeguard the interests of the bourgeoisie and to maintain the differences between mental and manual labour, the bourgeois educational system can only universalize primary or general secondary education at the most. It definitely cannot, nor is it willing to universalize higher and specialized secondary education. The socialist countries, in order to render immediate service to the socialist revolution and socialist construction and to diminish gradually the differences between mental and manual labour, besides universalizing primary and general secondary education step by step, must go further and universalize higher and specialized secondary education also.

Developing a Technical Force

The gradual modernization and development of industrial and agricultural production has created a pressing need for a huge technical force both in the cities and the countryside. This is where the new schools fulfil an increasingly important function. Work-study schools set up by factories can produce in a relatively short period large numbers of workers of a new type — workers who are good with their hands and have specialized skills and an adequate level of general education. The Tientsin Electronic Instruments Plant solved its shortage of skilled workers and cadres by setting up a technical middle school on a work-study basis. The plant now has 405 graduates from this school in its workshops and other departments and they form the nucleus of its technical and administrative force.

Since 1958, Tientsin has set up a number of work-study technical middle schools on a trial basis. In the last two years this city has made considerable advances in work-study education. Today there are altogether 119 work-study schools and classes, mostly middle schools and some institutions of higher learning, with a total enrolment of over 24,000 students. Investigations made by the city among some 2,000 of its graduates from work-study technical middle schools showed that

the majority of them are now factory workers. Some have become technicians or administrative cadres. Collectively these people are an important technical force in Tientsin's factories.

In the countryside, the situation is the same. Many graduates from work-study agricultural middle schools have become leaders of production teams, book-keepers, storemen, tractor drivers, irrigation and drainage equipment operators, technicians, health workers, electricians, veterinarians and livestock breeders. Excellent results have also been obtained from the special short courses run by these schools to meet the need for agro-technicians, veterinarians, accountants and other technical personnel. An equally important role is played by the work-study technical middle schools in supplying skilled personnel needed by state farms specializing in agriculture, forestry or livestock breeding, fishing enterprises, hydroelectric and farm machinery stations and other production units.

The graduates are well equipped for the jobs that lie ahead of them as they have already done practical work. While studying, they are an effective productive force, too. Students of some agricultural middle schools, for example, have turned low-yielding land into high-yielding land by scientific farming. Some have raised improved strains of seeds. Some have assisted production teams in disease and pest control and prevention, and in this way they have helped to ensure high yields over large areas of farmland.

In cities some work-study schools divide their day equally into two, others study and work on alternate days or weeks. After a very short time their students have shown that they are at home in the workshops, able both to operate machines and to solve technical problems. They are already worker-technicians in the making.

Stress on Industry and Thrift

These new schools implement in an improved way the established policy of building up the country through industry and thrift. Through work, the students not only gain knowledge but also create wealth to cover part or the whole of their expenses and those of the school. This of course lightens greatly the burden on the state and parents and makes it much easier to set up large numbers of schools in all parts of the country.

Most of the work-study schools in the countryside in fact grew out of practically nothing. They were set up on the principle of making the fullest use of what is available on the spot and keeping expenses and equipment down to the barest minimum. Old buildings are repaired and new ones put up by the teachers and students who use local materials. Equipment and furniture, too, are usually made in the same way.

The Taching Oilfield provides an outstanding example of industry and thrift in education. In the spirit of hard work and self-reliance, men and women of Taching who succeeded in building a huge oilfield in three years, have in the last six years set up 130 schools and classes in diverse forms. These include full-time schools

and different kinds of work-study schools and short-term courses. In Taching today, primary education is already universal; junior middle school education is practically universal. A basic educational network covering primary, secondary and higher education has been set up throughout the oilfield. In establishing these schools, the Taching people met with all sorts of difficulties. They were in want of almost everything at the start — buildings, equipment, teachers, and teaching experience. . . . They solved their accommodation problem by making use of dining-rooms, store-rooms, and stables, and by putting up simple, crude buildings themselves. They piled up sun-dried bricks to make tables, and made wooden benches out of waste material from the construction sites. They sought their teachers from among cadres, workers and housewives, bearing in mind an old Chinese saying "the capable ones are the teachers." They gained experience through "learning to do by doing" and "making improvements as you go along." It is with such a revolutionary spirit and such revolutionary measures that the Taching people, guided by Mao Tse-tung's thinking, have managed to turn the many unfavourable conditions for their life and work to good account — making every difficulty contribute to the education and steeling of the younger generation.

Working People of a New Type

Most important of all, the students in these schools are closely linked to production, to reality and to the working people. They are at the same time students and farmers or students and workers. Their theoretical studies and experiments tie in closely with production. What they study in books is tested and assimilated through practice. This stimulates and holds the students' interest and helps them to learn and master what is taught. The teachers, too, are out in the fields or factories when they are not teaching and this links their classroom work more closely with life. Facts prove that there is no lowering of standards. As schools of this type can better implement the policy of putting education at the service of proletarian politics and linking it with productive labour, they are better capable of bringing up working people of a new type, people with an all-round development, moral, intellectual and physical.

Although it is not long since these schools first came into being, they have proved their worth and their graduates are warmly welcomed by rural people's communes and industrial enterprises alike. There is a consensus of opinion that youth thus educated are in general conscientious in work, progressive in outlook, and technically competent. Because of this they have played a praiseworthy role in the three great revolutionary movements — the class struggle, the struggle for production, and scientific experiment. Since 1958, more than 4,000 people have graduated from work-study schools of higher learning, some 10,000 from work-study agro-technical middle schools. These young people, who have received training in both theory and practice, are capable of doing both mental and manual

labour. They make themselves very useful wherever they may be, are quite at home with the masses and are not pretentious or snobbish. They are socialist-minded, cultured working people of a new type.

The most recent development in the work-study schools is the emphasis placed on graduates going back to their home communes. Some agricultural institutes, agro-technical middle schools, and specialized middle schools training public health workers last summer recruited new students directly from rural communes with the understanding that they would return home after graduation. Urban work-study schools have also undertaken to train personnel for the rural areas from among young people in the cities.

The introduction of the work-study educational system is fully in keeping with the wishes of the broad masses of the people and with the needs for the development of industrial and agricultural production. It embodies on the educational front the general line of getting greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. In the long-term view, this will create the conditions for the gradual diminution of the differences between mental and manual labour; and it

is one of the basic measures for the training of a new generation of proletarian revolutionaries and for guarding against any restoration of capitalism in our country.

The work-study system of schooling at the present time is still in the initial stages and we lack experience with it. There will inevitably be difficulties on our way ahead. But introduction of the system is definitely not a measure of expediency. It will remain and advance in step with the forward movement of our socialist revolution. Travelling along this road, we shall gradually build up a complete educational system of our own, which brings up people who can work with both hand and brain.

—LIANG NIEN



THE WEEK

(Continued from p.4.)

“paukphaw” (kinsmanlike) friendship between Burma and China and expressed the hope that it would continue to develop in the future.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien praised Burma for its signal success in safeguarding its sovereignty and independence against imperialist interference and subversion, in liquidating the remnants of colonialist forces and in developing its national economy under the leadership of General Ne Win. He added that the Burmese Government, adhering to a policy of peace and neutrality, had made positive contributions to the promotion of Afro-Asian solidarity and the defence of world peace. Speaking of Sino-Burmese friendship, the Vice-Premier said that the Chinese people highly treasured it and would continue to work for its further development.

Teng Hsiao-ping Meets E.F. Hill

Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, had a cordial and friendly talk on December 28

with E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist). Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping and his wife later gave a banquet for Comrade Hill and his wife.

N. Sanmugathasan Leaves Peking

N. Sanmugathasan, Member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ceylon, left Peking on January 2 for a tour of southern China. Peng Chen, Member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, saw him off at the airport.

On December 27, Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping had a cordial and friendly talk with the Ceylonese C.P. leader. Later, he and his wife gave a banquet for Comrade Sanmugathasan and his wife and daughter.

Thailand Patriotic Front Anniversary

The first anniversary of the founding of the Thailand Patriotic Front was celebrated on January 2 in Peking at a reception given by Mon Kon Nanakon, assistant permanent representative of the Front. Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the

Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, and leading members of other Chinese people's organizations attended.

Speaking at the gathering, Liao Cheng-chih warmly greeted the Thailand Patriotic Front for its great accomplishments in the past year. He wished the Thai people still greater victories in their just, patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism.

In his reception speech, Mon Kon Nanakon condemned the U.S. imperialists for working hand in glove with their stooges to suppress and plunder the Thai people, and control their economy, politics, culture and military affairs. He said that his country had become a new-type colony of U.S. imperialism and a military base for U.S. aggression against other countries. But, he said, “the patriotic people of Thailand have taken up arms to fight in defence of their lives, rights and interests.” Mon Kon Nanakon pointed to the favourable international situation now facing the people of the world and said: “U.S. imperialism is doomed to perish; the Thanom and Praphas dictatorial and traitorous regime in Thailand will be overthrown!”

South Vietnamese People's Five Years of Victorious Struggle

- The south Vietnamese people have creatively developed people's war to a new peak.
- They are ready to make all necessary sacrifices to thoroughly defeat the U.S. imperialists.

A TOTAL of 540,000 enemy troops were put out of action by the liberation armed forces and people of south Vietnam from the beginning of 1961 to October 1965. This included about 20,000 American troops killed, wounded or captured up to November 1965.

These incomplete figures were contained in a South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency communique reviewing the south Vietnamese people's accomplishments in their struggle since the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation (N.F.L.) was founded five years ago.

N.F.L. Assumes Function of State Power

The N.F.L., the communique pointed out, "has now become an organization which is in practice assuming the function of a stable, strong and really democratic state of the people in south Vietnam, exerting its effect on the overwhelming majority of the south Vietnamese people."

The past five years of growth by leaps and bounds of the N.F.L. had been five years of life-and-death struggle against U.S. imperialism and the traitors, a struggle waged by all patriotic Vietnamese in the spirit of "rather die than be enslaved." In this utterly unequal fight, the south Vietnamese people had won fundamental and most glorious victories.

Johnson's "Peace Talks" Hoax

The communique recalled the criminal deeds by U.S. imperialism after the 1954 Geneva Conference and drew attention to the frantic efforts it was making to expand its war of aggression against Vietnam.

"By the end of 1964, there were 24,000 U.S. troops in south Vietnam. By June 1965, U.S. effectives were boosted up to 50,000. At present, the U.S. forces in this area have soared to 170,000 men," the communique said. "The freshly reinforced Seventh Fleet, Guam-based B-52 strategic bombers and troops from U.S. satellite countries have also taken part in the fighting. Recently, Johnson and McNamara declared that preparations were being made for the dispatch of another 50,000 U.S. troops to south Vietnam. At the same time, the strength of the puppet army has been increased to 600,000 men."

The communique further exposed the Johnson Administration's fraudulent "peace talks" offer designed to cover up manoeuvres for a wider war. It said that each time the U.S. imperialists talked of "peace" and "negotiation," they took another step in their escalation by stepping up and expanding their war of aggression in south Vietnam. "The higher they raise their voice praying for 'peace' and 'negotiation' the deeper they dip their hands in the blood of the south Vietnamese people and the more they shed the American people's blood."

Enemy Casualties Increase Sharply

The communique also recalled the great victories won by the south Vietnamese people under the leadership of the N.F.L. in their armed struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save the country.

"According to incomplete data, the number of enemy troops killed, wounded, captured or disbanded

SUCCESSSES OF SOUTH VIETNAM LIBERATION ARMED FORCES AND PEOPLE

(1961 - October 1965)

- 4/5 of south Vietnam territory liberated
- Over 10 million people liberated



540,000 enemy troops killed, wounded, captured or routed (including about 20,000* U.S. aggressors)



2,394 enemy planes destroyed or downed (planes damaged not included)



1,922 military vehicles destroyed or damaged



912 warships and motor boats sunk



2,000 enemy posts, headquarters of military sectors and sub-sectors, and training centres destroyed



68,105 guns captured



over 6,000 "strategic hamlets" demolished

*Up to November 1965

from the beginning of 1961 to October 1965 was 540,000. This includes about 20,000 American troops killed, wounded or captured up to November 1965. Also during this period, our army and people shot down or destroyed on the ground 2,394 aircraft of various types not counting the damaged ones, set afire, damaged or destroyed 1,922 military vehicles of different types, sank 912 warships and motor boats including the U.S. aircraft carrier *Card*, razed to the ground about 2,000 posts, headquarters of military sectors and sub-sectors and training centres, captured 68,105 guns of various kinds, and completely destroyed more than 6,000 of the more than 8,000 'strategic hamlets.'

"The liberated zone has been broadened and is covering many district capitals and towns, and so far 80 per cent of the total territory of south Vietnam with a population of more than 10 million have been completely liberated by the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation."

Surging Movement to Annihilate U.S. Aggressors

The communique stressed: "Particularly worthy of note recently is the surging movement to annihilate the U.S. aggressors on all battlefields and its brilliant successes."

The number of American troops killed, wounded or captured from the beginning of 1961 to the end of 1964 was 3,069, an average of 64 per month. During the first six months of 1965, it rose to about 3,005 or an average of 501 per month.

In the third quarter of 1965, the number of U.S. troops put out of action rose to 5,076, an average of 1,692 per month. In October 1965, 3,035 U.S. troops were wiped out. In November, with the victories won by the liberation armed forces and people at Plei Me, Bau Bang, Dat Cuoc, Dau Tieng and other places, the U.S. casualty toll increased sharply. In October 1965,

the U.S. casualty figure equalled that in the first six months or in the four previous years (1961-64). In November alone, it equalled the figure in the third quarter of 1965 or more than half that of the first nine months or nearly double that of the four previous years (1961-64).

"The monthly rate of annihilation of whole U.S. combat units by our armed forces was even higher than the yearly rate of annihilation of entire puppet units in the past.

"Another new feature of the movement to annihilate the U.S. aggressors is that not only our regular army but our regional army and guerrillas can also wipe out whole U.S. platoons or companies. This rate is also higher compared with the rate of annihilation of puppet troops in the past. . . .

"Alongside the continuous and vigorous developments of the movement to annihilate the U.S. aggressors, our army and people continue to attack and wipe out the puppet troops. In particular, our regional armed forces in various provinces and districts have brought into full play their active role."

"Obviously, the liberation armed forces have grown up and made rapid progress in quantity and quality, technique and tactics, organization and command, and have become more powerful than ever and have gained the initiative on the battlefield."

People's War Triumphs

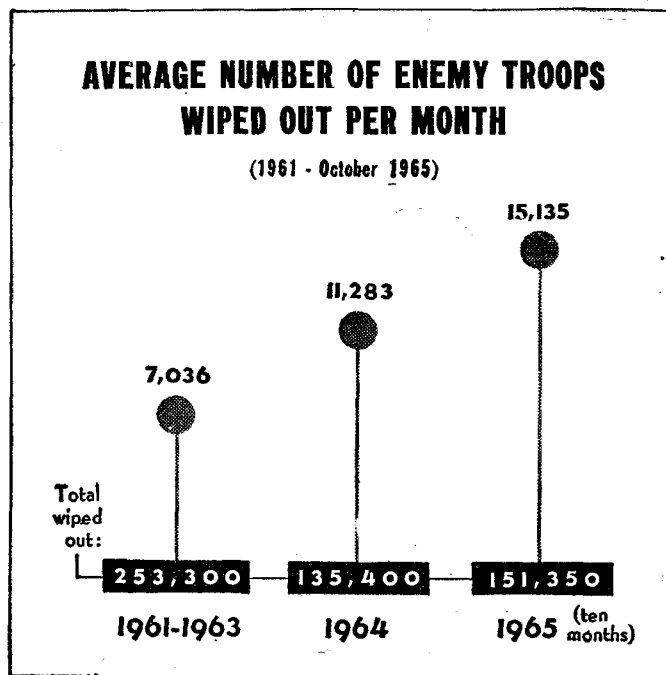
The communique also said: "The glorious exploits of our army and people over the past five years and especially over the recent past bear a great political significance.

"Our army and people have defeated the puppet army and an expeditionary army equipped with most up-to-date weapons. They did so not by means of aircraft, artillery or tanks but with their own strength: the strength of people's war, and moral strength. . . . This strength is being reinforced by the encouragement of the army and people in north Vietnam who are determined to defeat the U.S. aggressors and by the active support of the world's people including the American people."

The communique described in detail direct or indirect political struggles against the U.S.-puppet clique waged by the people in all parts of south Vietnam under the leadership of the N.F.L. in the past five years. It said that the south Vietnamese people had repeatedly organized meetings, demonstrations, strikes, market strikes, occupation of workshops, demonstration funeral processions . . . held dozens, hundreds, thousands and even tens of thousands of rallies in the heart of towns and cities.

"The political struggle of the people in the past five years has opened a large-scale, powerful and deep-going counter-attack on the puppet army and administration, especially the puppet army, in close co-ordination with the armed struggle.

"It is precisely the strength of the struggle of our Liberation Army and people which has led to the repeated changes in the puppet machine."



The communique stressed: "At present, de jure and de facto, there is no administration of the U.S. and its henchmen on this land of south Vietnam."

The communique dealt in detail with the tremendous political, economic and cultural achievements in the liberated zone. "During the past five years, in the midst of an earth-shaking revolutionary storm, the embryo of a new, genuinely national and democratic regime has emerged and powerfully developed in the liberated zone of south Vietnam, which ensures freedom and happiness for all the people. Under the banner of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the life of our people has recorded big and fundamental changes in all fields, political, economic, cultural and social."

It said that the people of the liberated zone, by bringing into full play the spirit of self-reliance, dauntlessly overcoming all difficulties and hardships, defeating the enemy's sabotage and overcoming natural calamities, had recorded many successes in the economic and production fields.

"A new regime, a new society, a new south Vietnam has taken shape and is developing on four-fifths of our beloved south Vietnam."

The heroic struggle for self-liberation of the south Vietnamese people had, the communique added, won the wholehearted support of the 17 million people in north Vietnam and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam headed by President Ho Chi Minh.

South Vietnamese People's Successes Are Also Successes of the World's People

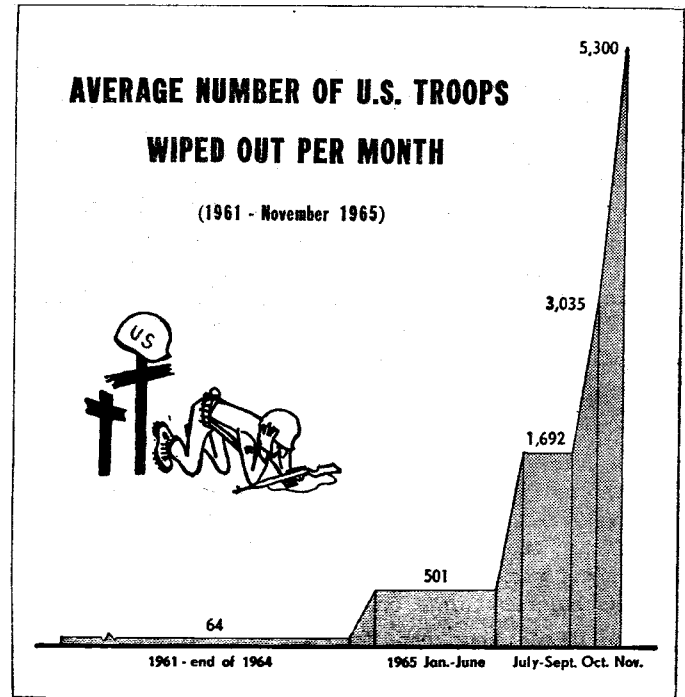
The communique gave an account of the warm support for the heroic struggle of the south Vietnamese people by the people of the world, including the American people. It also pointed out that U.S. imperialism and its lackeys were placed in unprecedented isolation.

It emphasized that the valiant resistance to U.S. aggression by the south Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the N.F.L., had an extremely great international significance. The U.S. imperialists had harboured the illusion of turning the southern part of Vietnam into their colony and military base as a springboard to annex the whole of Vietnam and invade the countries in Indo-China and Southeast Asia. At the same time, they did not conceal their scheme of experimenting with "special" and "escalation" war in south Vietnam to draw experiences for suppressing the revolutionary movements in Asia, Africa, Latin America and elsewhere.

"For these reasons, the south Vietnamese people are obviously standing on the frontline of the movement for independence, democracy, peace and progress of the peoples against U.S. imperialism—the international gendarme and enemy of the whole of mankind including the American people. Our successes are also successes of the world's people."

While pointing to the brilliant victories of the south Vietnamese people, the communique noted that

January 7, 1966



the Johnson-McNamara clique was still not reconciled to defeat, but on the contrary, was recklessly plunging headlong into a bloody adventure, concentrating all its efforts on intensifying and enlarging its war of aggression in south Vietnam and its "escalation" war against north Vietnam.

The communique stressed: "Now more than ever the south Vietnamese people have seen clearly that there cannot be the least illusion or confusion about the nature of the U.S. imperialists. The latter are the chieftain of the disintegrating imperialist system. They are utterly barbarous and wily, utterly reactionary and stubborn. . . ."

"That is why our people decidedly cannot bend their knees to solicit their commiseration, instead, must firmly hold their guns and unceasingly increase their determination to fight and to win and mount repeated attacks on them in all forms and by all means of violence.

"To defend their very existence and win victory, our people have to persist in their struggle in order to defeat them [the U.S. imperialists] completely and force them to give up their evil designs."

Concluding, the communique said: "We pledge our determination to defeat the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys whether they will carry on their special war or recklessly wage a local war, even if they bring in 250,000-500,000 or more expeditionary troops, and even if they use nuclear-powered warships, atomic cannons or any other barbarous means of war.

"Our people are ready to sacrifice everything to defeat the U.S. imperialists, however the situation may develop. . . ."

"There is still enough room in south Vietnam to bury several hundred thousand more American expeditionary troops."

"Peace" Smokescreen Won't Cover Up Aggressive Schemes

Renmin Ribao on January 5 reprinted a number of Western press comments revealing the warlike aims behind Johnson's "peace" manoeuvres. An Editor's Note prefacing these comments reads:

"U.S. imperialism has been hard at work recently in its 'peace seeking' drive. Chanting 'peace' and clutching 'peace talks' formulas in their hands, a gaggle of Washington bigwigs have been rushing around to make people think they are anxious to bring about 'a peaceful settlement' of the Vietnam question. Stooges and political brokers, freaks and monsters have all raised their ugly heads; parroting, echoing, chorusing or applauding Washington's 'peace' lullaby. Never has the 'peace' din been as noisy as at present. It has caused some good-hearted people to ask: Is it not possible that U.S. imperialism will lay down its butcher's knife and stop aggression?"

"But, how can the Johnson Administration's sleight of hand fool people whose eyes are sharp enough to see through it? Even many Western newspapers and journals have exposed this stratagem (though implied in most cases) by pointing out that Washington is simply spreading a 'peace' smokescreen

to cover up its designs to escalate the Vietnam war, and that Johnson's 'peace' manoeuvres are merely an overture to stepped-up military activities. It has also been pointed out that 'unconditional discussions,' which are shouted about so noisily by the Johnson Administration, are in effect a demand to negotiate on its own terms and that the permanent division of Vietnam is the U.S. aim.

"The Johnson Administration has used all kinds of 'peace' ruses on more than one occasion. And it has been proved long ago that this is simply a case of U.S. imperialism's alternate use of counter-revolutionary dual tactics. When it fails to win the war it goes in for 'peace talks' hoax, and when the fraud is exposed, it reverts to war expansion. Be it 'peace talks,' or war expansion, the goal is the same, to perpetuate the occupation of south Vietnam. It has become a law that every time Washington is to escalate the war it invariably resorts to 'peace' tricks. The same old thing is being used again. But, as the Vietnamese paper *Nhan Dan* said, 'All tricks of the U.S. aggressive circles are doomed to failure.'"

News Analysis

How U.S. Plots to Set All Indo-China Ablaze

BOGGED down in the swampland of its war of aggression in Vietnam, U.S. imperialism is hopelessly trapped. To avert total defeat, Washington is plotting new war expansion to close off south Vietnam completely and thereby wipe out the people's armed forces. Uppermost in its current designs are the following:

- In south Vietnam, continue to bring in massive reinforcements, build large military harbours and airfields and increase U.S. naval strength.
- Extensively bomb north Vietnam, including Hanoi and Haiphong, and harass and blockade the Bac Bo Gulf in order to cut off the D.R.V.'s sea communications.
- Bomb the central and southern parts of Laos that have been liberated by the Neo Lao Haksat and prepare to dispatch U.S. and Thai troops to occupy this area together with the Laotian Rightist troops in an attempt to link it up with Thailand and south Vietnam. Bomb and attack the Xieng Khouang area of Laos in an attempt to block the main highways linking the D.R.V. and Laos.
- Instigate the puppet cliques of Thailand and south Vietnam to intensify attacks and disruptive activi-

ties against Cambodia in order to seal off the Cambodia-south Vietnam border.

If all this still fails to subdue the people and armed forces of south Vietnam, U.S. imperialism, cornered and desperate, is likely to spread the flames of war to the whole of Indo-China and even to China. And indeed, the Johnson Administration is now busy moving troops and making overall preparations for this eventuality.

In South Vietnam

Massive Reinforcements Continue. Mounting American casualties have brought on a quickened rate of reinforcements. There are now more than 180,000 U.S. troops in south Vietnam. The *Christian Science Monitor* disclosed that this year American troops in south Vietnam would be boosted to 350,000-400,000. More U.S. warships and planes have also been sent to south Vietnam and Southeast Asia to strengthen the Seventh Fleet.

Expanding Military Bases. Bases and harbours, airfields and other military installations are being built on a large scale in south Vietnam to accommodate the further inflow of American troops and to store large quantities of war materiel. All this is an effort to meet the needs of war expansion.

In North Vietnam

Preparing Larger-Scale Air Attacks. In their stepped-up raids on north Vietnam, U.S. planes on December 15 bombed residential areas and a power plant near Haiphong. On the same day, as a means of undisguised

war blackmail, U.S. Defence Secretary McNamara declared that bombing of the D.R.V.'s major economic targets would go on.

Cutting Off Sea Communications. U.S. ruling circles have also called for blockading the Bac Bo Gulf. A December 13 resolution by the Republican Policy Coordinating Committee pleaded: "Our objective should be to impose a Kennedy-type quarantine on north Vietnam," i.e., to blockade the Bac Bo Gulf and cut off the D.R.V.'s sea communications.

In Laos

Preparing a "Second Front." Thwarted in battle in south Vietnam, the U.S. aggressors are preparing to open a "second front" in Laos, which is to be linked with the south Vietnam battlefield. A report in *U.S. News & World Report* (December 20) admitted that the Vietnam war had been "spreading slowly into Laos." The United States has sent more than 2,000 military personnel to Laos, and large quantities of war materiel are pouring into that country. Laotian Rightist troops have been increased to more than 60,000.

"Air War Escalation."

Directed by U.S. officers and with U.S. air support, the Laotian Rightist troops have recently launched repeated large-scale attacks against the Laotian liberated areas. American planes have also stepped up the bombings of these areas. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that more than a week after McNamara's November trip to south Vietnam, the United States had begun to use B-52 bombers to attack Laotian territory. This is described by UPI as "the escalation of the secret air war."

In Cambodia

The war "is about to spill over into Laos and possibly Cambodia," wrote UPI correspondent Beech recently from Saigon, adding: "Both Laos and Cambodia cropped up in discussions [not long ago] as McNamara was briefed by the U.S. command here."

Thailand and South Vietnam as Cat's-Paws. The United States and its satel-

lites Thailand and the south Vietnamese puppet clique have intensified their threats, provocations and disruptive activities against Cambodia. Recently many cases of incursions into Cambodian territory by Thai armed forces and by U.S. and south Vietnamese troops have been reported.

U.S. Troops Authorized to Invade. The Johnson Administration has announced that the U.S. air force would be used to keep part of Cambodian territory under "surveillance" and it has also authorized American troops in south Vietnam to spread the flames of war to Cambodia on the pretext of "self-defence."

It is clear that U.S. imperialism has run up against a stone-wall in south Vietnam and will not reconcile itself to defeat. Instead, it will try to stave off impending doom by pursuing an adventurist policy of war expansion. Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom. The U.S. imperialists will not be able to avoid this irrevocable law and their ultimate fate.

U.S. DESIGNS TO EXPAND THE WAR



Sketch map by Wei Ning

Bottled Up in Vietnam

In its attempt at world domination, U.S. imperialism has over-extended and weakened itself by sending its armed forces to so many places in the world. One of the factors that help seal the doom of Washington's Vietnam adventure is the Johnson Administration's haunting logistics problem and manpower shortage.

"Big Bottleneck in Vietnam War," an article in "U.S. News & World Report" (December 27, 1965), is almost a confession. A slightly abridged version of the article is reprinted below with our comments in brackets. — Ed.

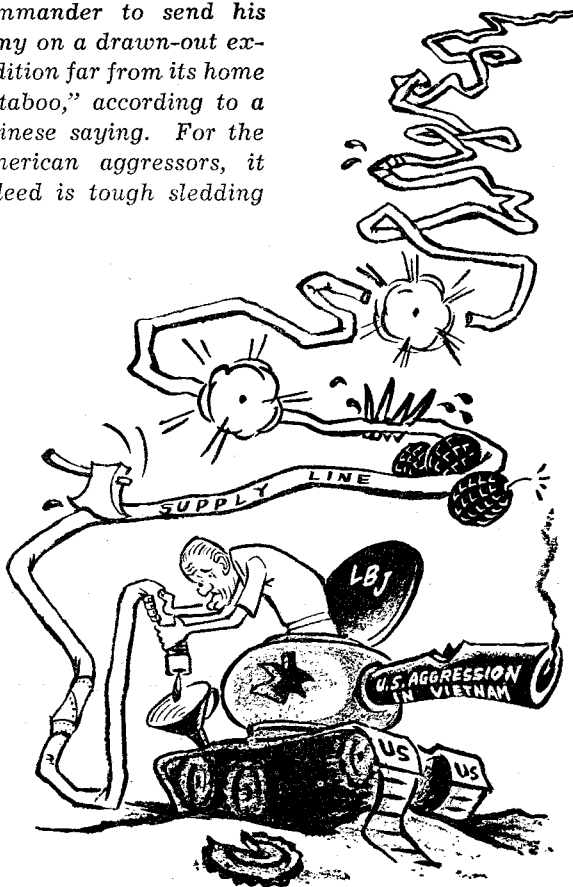
Bottleneck? Shortage?

Once again the U.S. is fighting a big war on the ground, and finding itself far from ready to fight that war.

The big bottleneck holding up combat operations in this war is logistical—getting men, food, equipment and ammunition into a country that has only primitive harbors and only three jet-age airfields.

It's at the Vietnamese end that you find the 8,000-mile pipeline across the Pacific critically clogged.

• ["For a military commander to send his army on a drawn-out expedition far from its home is taboo," according to a Chinese saying. For the American aggressors, it indeed is tough sledding



Cartoon by Chu Ken-hua

to be shipped thousands of miles from their own land to invade a strange country—and with their "pipeline" so long and tenuous to boot.

It is sheer arrogance to blame "the Vietnamese end," as the "U.S. News & World Report" writer suggests. He seems to expect a country subjected to Washington's aggression to be obliged to provide good harbour and airfield facilities to make its invasion easy.]

Two months' wait. On almost any given day there are 100 ocean-going ships in harbor or anchored off the coast. Only 45 of these ships can be unloaded simultaneously at the seven coastal bases the U.S. now uses. The remaining ships wait, some for as long as two months, for their turn to discharge cargo.

It's the same story at south Vietnam's three airfields that have runways long enough to take the big trans-ocean jet transports. There, pilots of these planes must compete with other pilots flying bombers, fighters, and the small in-country transport planes for landing room and parking space.

Out of this logistical bottleneck grow many of the problems that plague commanders of fighting units. Their troops are tied down guarding each of these ports and airfields. When supplies are moved from the coast to Pleiku and Ban Me Thuot, each convoy must be heavily guarded, and the roads themselves cleared of communist guerrillas.

• [Just why the Pentagon masterminds have to expend considerable troop-power to protect their supply lines and supply bases is not very difficult to fathom. Up against people's war, these places are subject to attacks by the south Vietnamese liberation armed forces at any time.]

Short of men. Some combat units already bloodied in battle are running short of manpower. The army's replacement program has not yet caught up with losses suffered in the fighting, from disease and from the normal turnover as enlistments expire.

Top U.S. officials insist that no American unit has had its combat capability damaged by shortages. Yet it is clear that the need for more of everything—from fighting men to spare parts—will rise, not drop off, in the months ahead as the war gets bigger and costlier in lives and equipment.

It is now widely accepted here that, if fighting continues to accelerate, the U.S. will need three or four more divisions in the field. Those divisions would bring U.S. manpower levels in south Vietnam to 350,000 or more.

To reach that level, it's said here, the U.S. will have to call up reservists and National Guard units, or risk cutting the U.S. Army's "strategic reserve" at home to a possibly dangerous point.

With a bigger war on the ground now shaping up, the key to what happens next is still logistics.

• [It is clear that what plagues Washington's war-makers is not logistics alone, but a manpower shortage too. Even though they have to continuously replace combat losses on the battlefield, they will have to fling more divisions across the Pacific as their adventure sinks deeper and deeper in the Vietnam quagmire. But after all how many more units in active service can Johnson and McNamara shovel down the drain?]

Last February, when the build-up started, officials in Washington drew up the lists of equipment needed and the schedule of priorities. Over-anxiety to get these supplies to Vietnam resulted in a massive pile-up of shipping off the coast and in the port of Saigon.

Now, 10 months later, bottlenecks still hamper the movement of men and supplies needed to fight this war.

• [Ten months ago Washington already found it difficult to cope with the 250,000 tons of supplies required every month by U.S. forces in south Vietnam. Now, with the figure jumping to 800,000 tons per month the Pentagon feels the pinch even more. How will things look when the monthly quota hits over a million tons in a few months?]

Deep-water piers are being completed at Cam Ranh Bay, rated one of the best natural anchorages in all of Asia. Both Da Nang and Vung Tau, two major American bases on the coast, will be able to handle ocean-going ships at their new piers.

Saigon is to have a complete military face lifting. Under construction on a 120-acre site several miles away from the capital is a military port with four deep-water berths, ramps for landing ships and unloading sites for barges.

New gasoline and oil-storage depots are going up. When they are completed, tankers will discharge directly into storage tanks on the banks of the Saigon River. An underground pipeline will link that depot with one of the world's busiest airfields, just outside Saigon.

FEEDING THE WAR-FURNACE

Johnson: "Quick! Quick! More fuel!"

Cartoon by An Teh-iu

It's not just these ports that are being made over by American engineers. Major airfields, too, are being given a face lifting.

It's construction such as this that is expected to break the logistics bottleneck in south Vietnam.

• [It sounds rather optimistic — but what are the prospects for the aggressors? Building harbours and airfields means manpower and supplies — this in itself will necessitate still more supplies. When all these facilities are completed more troops will be required to defend them, thus shoving up the amount of supplies needed again — so more building, more men, more supplies — a vicious cycle.]

To do the work, the U.S. has brought in four of the largest construction concerns in the world. The U.S. Navy has its seabees and the U.S. Army its engineers on hand. A Vietnamese work force of 16,000 will rise to 30,000 by next June.

All of this is expensive. Contracts already approved come to 350 million dollars.

The cost is expected to go much higher as military needs increase.

• [The question is not one of how much of the American taxpayer's money Washington will squander, but rather one of whether the U.S. forces can keep their bases intact. The south Vietnamese liberation armed forces are now experienced raiders of U.S. supply bases.]

Half the battle. Experts in Saigon give this warning, though. Breaking the logistics bottleneck at the



airfields and ports is only half the battle. After that, supplies and equipment pouring into this country in a torrent must be moved out to the forward bases, and the battlefields, wherever these may be.

• [True. A situation in which cities are encircled from the countryside has come about in south Vietnam. The people's liberation armed forces are becoming more and more powerful. They are on the offensive on all sides. The Americans have no chance whatever in trying to make their supplies flow smoothly. Much as they may

try, they will be in fact running a logistics department for the people's forces of south Vietnam!]

"Let's either get serious about this war or go home." is what Americans here say about the logistics bottleneck.

• [However serious they may get about the war, they cannot avert defeat. Fighting for aggression, the American invaders are powerless against people's war. Justice is on the side of the south Vietnamese people. For the U.S. aggressors there is no choice: pack up and go home or be kicked out!]

International Communist Movement

Political Report and Resolution Of Peruvian C.P.



- To unite with the revisionists in the struggle against imperialism is unimaginable.
- The present situation favours the growth of the revolutionary struggle.
- Only by waging a people's war is it possible to defeat the enemies of revolution.
- All revolutionary forces should unite and form a patriotic liberation front.

Political Report

MARXIST-LENINIST Parties throughout the world are growing vigorously through the struggle against revisionism; the prospects in the international situation are favourable to the development of the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed peoples, and U.S. imperialism will collapse completely.

This was stated in a political report of the Political Commission of the Peruvian Communist Party entitled "The Present Political Situation and the Peruvian Communist Party" which was adopted at an enlarged session of the Commission on September 28, 1965.

Referring to the international situation, the report deals with a number of major questions in the present world revolutionary struggle.

In the part dealing with the "Principal Contradictions in the World in Our Time," the report says that the contradictions between the oppressed nations and imperialism are the most acute and major ones in the fundamental contradictions in the world today. U.S. imperialism has become the biggest international gendarme, the enemy of all peoples of the world. Outwardly strong, it actually is in the decline.

The report says that Asia, Africa and Latin America have become the focal point of fundamental contradictions in the world and the weakest sectors in the imperialist colonial empire.

Concerning "Violent Revolution Is the Universal Law of Proletarian Revolution," the report says: "The protracted, arduous struggle waged by the heroic Vietnamese people against colonial aggression by U.S. imperialism has entered a more intense stage. For the revolutionary forces in this just war of liberation, victory is in sight . . . contradictions centring on Vietnam are being successfully resolved through armed struggle.

"The just war waged by the Vietnamese people once again proves that U.S. imperialism, however powerfully armed, can be resisted and beaten just as Comrade Mao Tse-tung has pointed out: the outcome of a war is decided not by weapons but by man; imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers."

The report goes on to say that the people in other countries are advancing along the glorious road of the Vietnamese people in their struggle to rid themselves of imperialist oppression. Events in history confirm that revolutionary violence is absolutely necessary for the defeat of counter-revolutionary violence.

"In short, an analysis of the peoples' struggles against imperialism and for national and social liberation furnishes convincing refutation of the erroneous views of the modern revisionists."

Regarding the "Necessity for a Broad, Worldwide United Front Against U.S. Imperialism," the report points out that U.S. imperialism is playing the role of

German fascism and has become the No. 1 enemy of mankind.

The imperialists' criminal moves have aroused the great indignation of the people of all countries. This has created a favourable condition for the formation of a broad united front by all peoples fighting to get rid of imperialist domination. To form such a united front is to unite all popular and patriotic forces to carry on a protracted, arduous struggle to defeat imperialism.

Referring to the "Socialist Camp and the Growth of the Forces of Peace and Revolution," the report draws attention to the brilliant successes achieved by the people of China, Albania, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam under the leadership of the fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties. The two atomic bomb explosions by the People's Republic of China "have shattered the U.S. imperialist nuclear blackmail used against the people throughout the world with the tacit approval of the revisionists of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union." The Chinese bombs have "greatly strengthened the power of the socialist camp and added to the might of the forces of peace and world revolution."

In the part dealing with the "Growth in Strength of the Marxist-Leninist Parties in the Struggle Against Imperialism and Modern Revisionism," the report says that the downfall of N.S. Khrushchov is a telling blow to the modern revisionists. But his successors Leonid Brezhnev and Alexei Kosygin, instead of making a new start, are still clinging to their treacherous revisionist views. They have adopted new tactics in an attempt to extinguish the raging revolutionary flames in the world, to help prolong the life of the imperialists who are now on their last legs. "For all their efforts, the downfall of Khrushchov signifies that revisionism is going bankrupt."

The report emphasizes that "the Communist Party of Peru reiterates that to develop the struggle against imperialism victoriously, it is also necessary to wage a struggle against revisionism, because to unite with revisionism in the struggle against imperialism is unimaginable."

Denouncing the schismatic March Moscow meeting, it says that "what the Soviet revisionists have done shows that they are seeking to split the international communist movement and to serve U.S. imperialism better" and that "their professions about their revolutionary character are mere idle talk. In fact they have submitted to imperialism and expressed their allegiance to it in every possible way."

The report goes on to say: "Under the disguise of revolutionary phraseology and behind the smokescreen of sham unity with the Communist Parties under revisionist leadership, the present revisionist leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are taking great strides on the road of reaching a compromise with imperialism and restoring capitalism in the Soviet Union."

The report stresses that the Marxist-Leninist Parties throughout the world are surging forward through the struggle against revisionism. Everywhere, true revolutionaries, holding high the standards of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, are going into battle with imperialism and its obedient servant, modern revisionism.

"The Communist Party of China has contributed greatly to the general development of Marxism-Leninism, and the other Marxist-Leninist Parties of the world have also made their contributions in the light of the specific conditions in their own countries."

Resolution of Peruvian C.P.

The Political Commission of the Peruvian C.P. published a resolution last October, stressing that only by waging a protracted armed struggle and a people's war is it possible to defeat the enemies — U.S. imperialism, latifundists, big comprador capitalists and their stooges — of the Peruvian revolution.

The resolution declares that the present political situation confronting the Peruvian people is one which is developing within an international political situation that is favourable to the national-liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples against U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

Part one of the resolution stresses that the beginning of the armed struggle in Peru marks a new stage in the progress of the revolution. The semi-feudal and dependent character of the Peruvian economy, which is increasingly subject to U.S. imperialist control, has determined the existence of a revolutionary situation in the past few years. This is the main result of the sharpening of the class struggle in the countryside. The struggle of the working class is also mounting and becoming ever fiercer.

The resolution says that the present regime is becoming more and more subservient to the will and rapacity of U.S. imperialism. The people have gradually become fully aware from their own experience that only through armed struggle can they win liberation and attain well-being. The outbreak of the armed struggle in Peru is a logical outgrowth of the present political situation. It means employing revolutionary violence to oppose the reactionary violence of the exploiters of the Peruvian people.

"The path of armed struggle is the most realistic, active and effective path."

The basic cause of the revolution in Peru is the insoluble and irreconcilable contradiction between the new productive forces representing the interests of the people and the decadent relations of production representing the rule of the feudal forces and U.S. imperialism. The enemies of the Peruvian revolution are latifundists, U.S. imperialists and their henchmen. This, too, determines the objectives and character of the first stage of the Peruvian revolution which will continue to develop into a socialist revolution in the future.

The start of the armed struggle has sharpened contradictions. Repression to an unprecedented degree of harshness by the ruling group has failed to harm the revolutionary forces but will inevitably bring about resistance favourable to the growth of the revolution.

Part two of the resolution stresses that "only through a people's war is it possible to defeat the enemies of the revolution."

"The Communist Party of Peru has underlined in explicit terms that the only way to lead the people to emancipation from the rule of domestic and foreign oppressors and exploiters is to wage a hard and protracted armed struggle."

"For final victory of the armed struggle, it is necessary to wage it in the form of, and by the method of, a revolutionary people's war, that is, by co-operation and co-ordination between the armed struggle and the political struggle of the masses."

"Struggles should be launched on a large scale in the cities; the working class should be organized from a class and revolutionary stand so that it can take part in the revolutionary war in suitable forms. . . . The Peruvian Communist Party, while clearly pointing out the path of armed struggle, will redouble its efforts to raise the consciousness of the working class and strengthen its organization."

Part three of the resolution stresses the importance of combating modern revisionism. "Revisionism has completely, though covertly, betrayed the revolution and discarded the principles of Marxism-Leninism. It is a

danger to the communist movement in Peru. Just as it is necessary to fight against imperialism, the latifundia and the big bureaucrat-capitalists, it is necessary to fight against revisionism at home — a repugnant manifestation of modern revisionism."

The resolution points out that revisionism has become a social prop of imperialism. This has been proved by the obvious case of Yugoslav revisionism. What has happened in the Soviet Union itself has also provided a lesson by negative example, for the revisionist elements in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, after abolishing the dictatorship of the proletariat and fostering the growth of a parasitic bureaucrat stratum, have lately taken another step backward by restoring certain capitalist forms with the approval of imperialism.

The last part of the resolution deals with the problem of organizing a revolutionary united front. "The nature of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution of Peru and the nature of the people's revolutionary war of liberation make it imperative to establish a broad united front against the enemies of the revolution on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance and through a coalition of all revolutionary and progressive forces. . . . The guarantee of success of this front is the leadership exerted by the workers through their own Party."

The resolution calls on all the revolutionary forces to unite and form a patriotic liberation front so as to strive for a new Peru free from the exploitation of man by man and free from foreign rule.

Retrospect and Prospect

— Foreign Press Crystal-Gazing —

U.S.A.: The view is depressing.

In Vietnam, "We have been led to a position where there is no longer any such thing as a 'good' solution, much less an easy one. Turn which way we will, the view is depressing."

"What lies beyond is now plainly so painful that the only comfort lies in the hope that the beginning of wisdom follows the end of illusion." (*Wall Street Journal*, Dec. 17, 1965)

Britain: International standing slumps.

"For Britain, certainly, 1965 was a year in which much happened, but nothing was solved — and nowhere more so than in the economic field, the root cause of all our difficulties. But for us it was also a year in which our international standing slumped to its lowest point yet, to the point where, overextended and up to our necks in debt, the British began to stop believing in themselves." (*Financial Times*, Dec. 29, 1965)

West Germany: Facing new difficulties.

"Internationally, [for West Germany] next year

will not be a lighter one than this one. It is entirely possible that this country will have to deal with some new difficulties." (*Frankfurter Allgemeine*, Dec. 29, 1965)

Japan: In the quagmire of misery.

"1965, 'a year of misery,' will soon be out.

"It can be said that this year is a heavy, grey year. Whether viewing from the political, economic or social angle, how to get out of this deep quagmire and stand up will be the biggest lesson of the coming year." (*Kyodo News Agency*, Dec. 11, 1965)

India: More famine around the corner.

"There are disturbing signs that India is heading for her worst food crisis in more than 20 years. . . . The political consequences of a possible famine next year cannot, however, be quietly ignored." (*Financial Times*, Dec. 9, 1965)



ROUND THE WORLD

against the British imperialists and their agents."

A.A.J.A. Secretariat Forced Out

The Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association (A.A.J.A.) which has 47 member countries has temporarily withdrawn its headquarters from Djakarta because of ever increasing difficulties and the interventions to which it has been subjected in recent months. This was announced in a statement signed by the secretaries to the Secretariat, which has also appealed to member organizations to fight to safeguard the principles for which the A.A.J.A. stands, its constitution and many resolutions. The appeal gives the details of what has happened to the office of the Secretariat following the change in the political situation in Indonesia.

Since last November, the appeal said, members of the Indonesian armed forces guarding Press House have several times stopped, questioned and harassed the foreign secretaries when they entered this building where the office was located. The telephone lines of the Secretariat were disconnected for more than two months while delivery of letters and telegrams was often delayed or prevented. The interpreters for the Arabic, English and French languages and the cashier were arrested without justification. As if this were not enough, members of the Indonesian armed forces intruded into the office.

Although the A.A.J.A. has never interfered in the internal affairs of any country, *Angkatan Bersendjata* in a November editorial said that *gestapu* (September 30 movement) journalists had seized the A.A.J.A. leadership. The Secretariat protested against this malicious statement.

In mid November, continued the appeal, some leading members of the Indonesian Journalists' Association, which had been reorganized early that month, demanded that Mr. Joesoef, Deputy Secretary-General of the A.A.J.A., give up his post and withdraw the protest. Mr. Joesoef refused, saying he had no right to change decisions of the Secretariat.

Indonesia

Anti-Communist Orgies

Monetary inflation and financial crisis have caused the Indonesian Government to issue a new currency to replace the old rupiah at the exchange rate of 1,000 to 1. Speaking of this stop-gap measure, Third Deputy Prime Minister Chairul Saleh declared that a 10 per cent deduction would be made on the conversion of every rupiah as a "donation to the revolution."

There was confusion in Djakarta; panic and chaos prevailed also in other big cities throughout the island country. *Angkatan Bersendjata* (Armed Forces) reported: "People [in the capital] were anxious and strove to 'spend' their money, even in buying a 'sheet of paper' or something like that." Antara reported that in Palembang, South Sumatra, "shops stopped doing business and people turned out and gathered in the streets, commenting on the financial measures taken by the government." In Semarang, Central Java, it said, prices generally tripled or quadrupled.

In the political field, Nasution, Minister Co-ordinator of the Defence and Security Compartment, who has been appointed Deputy Supreme Commander for Military Affairs of the reorganized Supreme Operational Command (KOTI), has vowed to unfold "guerrilla tactics" in the purge which is being conducted. He has issued instructions for intensifying the anti-communist drive, demanding that the work to isolate those in administrative organs who were involved in the "Indonesian Communist Party-September 30 movement" be completed within three months.

Right-wing forces have organized anti-communist meetings and demonstrations, asking President Sukarno to order a nationwide dissolu-

tion of the Indonesian Communist Party. The Thirteenth Military District, the eleventh such area (equivalent to a province) to take this action, has declared the Indonesian Communist Party branches and its affiliated bodies dissolved and outlawed.

Malayan Patriots Under Arrest

On the night of November 17, Indonesian Army personnel broke into the office of the mission of the Malayan National Liberation League to Indonesia at Djalan Paseban, Djakarta. After ransacking the place, they arrested Chief Representative Ibrahim Mohamad, Deputy Representative Eu Chooi Yip, Secretary Abdullah Sudin, and another member of the mission, Shamsiah Fakeh.

Marking this as a premeditated action against the Malayan patriots and as part of a plot hatched by the Indonesian Right-wing groups in collusion with the Malayan turncoats, the Central Committee of the Malayan National Liberation League has issued a statement in protest and demanded the unconditional release of the Malayan patriots.

The Malayan National Liberation League mission to Indonesia, said the statement, was officially constituted with the approval and support of the Indonesian Government and people. "[Indonesian] government officials and representatives of mass organizations and political parties have attended and spoken at public functions of the mission in Djakarta, including the ceremony on September 29 this year [1965] to set up the co-operation body for Malaya's genuine independence," it recalled.

The hostile acts by the Indonesian Right-wing groups, the statement added, "are calculated to undermine the close relations of friendship and co-operation between the Malayan and Indonesian peoples, and show that they are ready to betray the common struggle of the two peoples

Several days later, these same new leading members sent a letter to the Secretariat "removing" Mr. Joesoef, and "nominating" a person named Arifin Bey in his place. Mr. Joesoef was accepted as Deputy Secretary-General acting as Secretary-General on the recommendation of former Secretary-General Djawoto at the Second Plenary Session of the Secretariat. The Secretariat, therefore, rejected the letter. No resolution or order issued by the new leading members of the Indonesian Journalists' Association has any binding force on the A.A.J.A., the appeal declared.

Cambodia

Prepared to Repulse Aggression

The December 21 statement of the U.S. State Department indicating that U.S. commanders in south Vietnam have the authority "to fight across the Cambodian border" has not caught this heroic country on the Indo-China Peninsula unprepared. Apart from the two statements the Royal Cambodian Government has issued to voice its protest, the 20th National Congress of the Cambodian People's Socialist Community met at the end of last month to discuss "measures to cope with U.S. escalation of war to Cambodia."

Cambodian Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk declared to the congress that Cambodia had made national defence preparations to meet a general invasion of its territory. Pointing out that while the U.S. had never respected Cambodia's neutrality, nor had intended to abide by the Geneva agreements, Prince Sihanouk said he had never entertained any illusions about the United Nations, which, he said, was under U.S. manipulation. "Therefore," he continued, "we must rely on ourselves." The Cambodian Head of State was enthusiastically applauded when he posed the question: "Under these conditions dare we demand 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth,' according to the law of retaliation and reserve also the right to launch armed 'counter-incursions' in the enemy territory?"

Lieutenant-General Lon Nol, Chief of the General Staff of the Royal

Armed Forces, declared at the meeting that any aggression would be repulsed. The general said that despite its powerful means of war the U.S. could not crush the resistance of the Vietnamese people. Faced by the south Vietnamese people who had equipment far inferior to that of the aggressors, U.S. imperialism could not find a way out. "This has encouraged us and we are optimistic in our struggle against the aggressors and their eventual escalation."

Cambodia's stand to fight U.S. imperialist aggression has already won the full support of the Governments of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Albania, the Laotian patriotic forces and the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

Thailand

On the Path of War

Bangkok is being tied to the U.S. war chariot.

On November 15 last year, the Thai authorities reached an agreement with R. Stilwell, head of the U.S. "military assistance command" in Thailand, on the U.S. supply of aircraft, warships, missiles and other weapons. Two days later, Praphas Charusathien, Thailand's Deputy Prime Minister and Army Commander-in-Chief, announced that Thai and U.S. military experts planned to put Thailand's armed forces on a war footing to deal with what he called "communist aggression." On November 23, the Thai authorities proclaimed a conscription decree ordering youths aged 20 to report before the end of the year and those aged 17 to register on the reserve. On December 13, Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn held a special meeting with top-ranking Thai military and civilian officials with special emphasis on the Vietnamese and Laotian situations.

In addition to the many U.S. air bases and strategic highways already constructed, the Thai authorities have recently agreed to the U.S. building a new military logistical complex in

southeast Thailand near the royal naval base at Sattahib. Designed to meet the needs for expanding the war in south Vietnam, it will include an airport, army supply depots and a deep water port. According to the *New York Times* (December 12), the new complex "would provide U.S. forces with added capability for a major thrust into Laos" and "permit American divisions to be landed there by sea and air" and then moved rapidly by air and highway to the northern part of the country. When the airfield is opened, according to the same paper, it will relieve the "dangerous congestion" at other fields in Thailand now being used for air strikes against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and Laos.

To oppose the conversion of their country by U.S. imperialism into its base for aggression against Vietnam and Laos, the patriotic forces in Thailand have strengthened their unity and developed their struggle for national salvation. Some time ago, the Thailand Independence Movement, a patriotic political organization founded in November 1964, decided to affiliate itself with the Thailand Patriotic Front and accept the latter's political leadership. On New Year's Day, 1965, at the time of its formation, the Thailand Patriotic Front appealed to the nation to form a strong, unified organization to drive out U.S. imperialism and establish an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous Thailand.

Revisionist Preaching

Soviet-U.S. Logrolling

With the approval of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, the Soviet Sciences Publishing House last year published a book entitled *The Moving Forces of the Foreign Policy of the U.S.A.* which zealously preaches Soviet-U.S. co-operation for worldwide domination.

According to the book, "Soviet-American relations, relations between the two mightiest powers of the world, are the axis of world

politics and the principal basis of international peace." The Soviet Union, the book says, "seeks peace and co-operation with the U.S.A., being conscious of the fact that Soviet-American relations are of paramount importance in world politics of our time and on the question of war and peace."

The book emphasizes that U.S. Secretary of State Rusk has spoken of "the special responsibility of the two powers—the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A.—for the destiny of the world and for the destiny of mankind." Rusk is quoted as saying that the leaders of the two countries "understand that whoever is the head of the Soviet Government and whoever is the President of the U.S.A. necessarily carry a special responsibility for the maintenance of universal peace."

The book also tries to convince its readers that the Soviet state and U.S. imperialism can live in peace. It says that "the U.S.A. and Russia were tied together by traditional friendship and co-operation, despite the differences in political regimes" and that a very important characteristic of Soviet-American relations is "the community of national interests of the two countries." The book notes that "at the present time, no territorial or economic disputes or conflicts whatsoever exist between these two countries and their national interests do not collide with each other on a worldwide or on any regional scale."

The book actually calls on all socialist countries to subordinate themselves to Soviet-American co-operation. "All the growing economic and material power of the Soviet Union and the whole socialist community will make itself felt in one unchanging direction—towards peace, international co-operation and betterment of Soviet-American relations."

The book lavishes praises on Dwight Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, spokesmen for U.S. imperialism.

Speaking of Eisenhower in power, the book says, "The sun for the first

time shines forth through the thick mist of 'cold war' . . ."

John F. Kennedy "played the role of a man who was better able than his predecessors to strike deals with the Soviet Union."

Lyndon Johnson, who is frenziedly widening his war of aggression against Vietnam, is characterized in the book as a "prudent" man, who during the 1964 presidential election, "received an unconditional mandate from the people to carry out a policy aimed at the consolidation of peace, liquidation of 'cold war' and at a Soviet-American rapprochement." As an example of this "rapprochement," the book cites the U.S. sale of grain to the Soviet Union in early 1964.

White House Trickery

Passport As a Mask

On December 29, the U.S. State Department announced that it would validate passports for U.S. doctors and scientists in the fields of public health and medicine to travel to China, Vietnam, Korea, Albania and Cuba. The decision, said the statement, was made in the light of "the elementary interest of man in his health" and out of "considerations of policy and humanity."

What has made U.S. imperialism so noble-hearted as to change its mind all of a sudden and show concern for "the elementary interests of man in his health"? Could it be that its nature has changed because the U.S. President is a "prudent" and "wise" man, and he really meant what he said when he talked recently about "the free flow of books and ideas and art, of works of science and imagination"? All the facts of the past and present say no. U.S. imperialism, which waged germ warfare against the peoples of China and Korea before, is now conducting chemical warfare against the Vietnamese people. What consideration has it ever shown for humanity?

Renmin Ribao, commenting on this latest U.S. imperialist trick, said: "The so-called 'considerations of humanity' are in fact utter nonsense, while the 'policy' considerations are real. And this 'policy' is none other than the counter-revolutionary dual policy of U.S. imperialism. While working overtime to spread a 'peace' smokescreen over its preparations for war expansion, the Johnson Administration, by issuing passports to a few doctors, is trying to present itself as peace-loving." This gesture, added the paper, could best be likened to a fox piously mimicking a priest telling his beads.

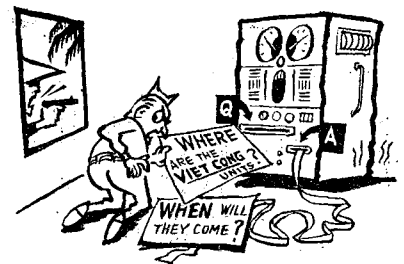
THE PASSING SHOW

Where's That Hero?

Despite elaborate scientific gadgetry, the U.S. military command in south Vietnam is severely hampered by gross ignorance of enemy movements and intentions, says AP. "The United States has developed a number of highly classified electronic means to search out Viet Cong units in the jungle. Often they come up with different answers for the location of the Communists."

On the other hand, the south Vietnamese people's armed forces' intelligence is rated as "excellent" as they have often moved out of the way of U.S. army thrusts, leaving "mazes of mines and booby traps for the allied troops to contend with."

"What's the answer?" One highly placed U.S. source said: "The man who finds it will be the real hero of this war."



ACROSS THE LAND

Nationwide Water Conservancy Campaign

WINTER farm work on the people's communes is in full swing. Tens of millions of commune members are building new water conservancy projects and expanding and improving those they built in past winters. Commune members are determined to keep up the record of good harvests they have raised and reaped over the last four years. And one sure way to get stable, high yields is to ensure that their fields do not lack water or get too much of it.

The current massive nationwide water conservancy campaign started in October and is larger in scale than in any year since 1960. In the first two months — October and November — commune members shifted 660 million cubic metres of earth and rock, enough to ring the earth about the equator with a 1 × 1 metre thick belt a dozen times over.

The bigger "backbone" projects are joint state and commune efforts. Others are done by the communes themselves, or their brigades and teams. The stress is on self-reliance, to do all that can be done with the collectives' own resources. This is why the numerous projects undertaken this winter are mainly of a scale within the ability of the communes.

On the winter-bound north China plain, thousands of drilling rigs are being used by the communes to sink wells. In Shansi Province, where there was a prolonged drought, they drilled well over 8,000 deep-bore wells in the first ten months last year in addition to digging 6,000 ordinary wells.

On the colder, drier loess plateau in northwest China, many water and soil conservation projects are being built. Hill-slopes are being terraced. Explosions thunder through the valleys as the communes dynamite rock for check dams.

In the Sungari and Liao River basins in northeast China and the

northern Anhwei plain, drainage systems are being cut to take care of the concentrated deluges that come each summer and autumn. In the low-lying areas subject to both water-logging and salinity, commune members are using the earth removed from drainage ditches to raise the level of their fields and bury the saline layer.

In south China, communes are improving irrigation and drainage systems in the rice paddies to permit finer adjustments of water level during the period of crop growth.

Tibet: 7 Bumper Harvests In a Row

FOR the seventh year running the ex-serf farmers of Tibet have brought in a bigger harvest of *qingke* barley, wheat, peas, broad beans and other crops. Once again the people of Tibet have shown what they can do since they became their own masters. There has been no change in the geography, or climate of Tibet, but a great social change — the emancipation of the serfs and slaves in the democratic reforms of 1959 that followed immediately on the crushing of the armed rebellion of the reactionary clique of the upper social strata.

Each year's crop has been better than the one before. The grain harvest on the Lhasa River valley's 20,000 hectares was 6 per cent higher than in 1964, giving an average of 500 kilogrammes per person there. In the Deje sub-district of Chhushur County, the increase was 70 per cent more than in 1959.

Most of the million emancipated serfs and slaves of Tibet are now farming in mutual-aid teams. Ninety-five per cent of all rural households are in mutual-aid teams, a big factor in the rapid rise in production. The teams introduced new farming methods, better seeds and tools, the use of fertilizers and pest control measures. The People's Government gave them all-round

help. In the past year alone, it provided them with 90,000 farm tools of various kinds, including 4,000 new ploughs, and large sums of short-term and interest-free loans.

Simpler Accounting: Wider Economic Democracy

THE start of this year saw the introduction in all commercial enterprises of a new easy-to-understand accounting system. The switch-over from orthodox "debit and credit" accounting to this simpler system of accounting by "addition and subtraction" has several advantages. The new system is rapidly mastered, easier to use and very practical as increases and decreases in an account are recorded as they actually occur.

The new method of accounting was first tried out in 1964 in two Peking enterprises. It worked so well that by the second half of last year it was already being used by large numbers of enterprises in many provinces.

The change-over is of political significance. It makes it easier for the rank and file to keep an eye on the accounts, see how things stand in their enterprise, whether it is carrying out the Party's policies and whether it is being managed thriftily.

Opening the accounts to inspection and making them understandable to all, not just a few, makes for fuller economic democracy.

Briefs

Tap water in Canton is now treated with fluorine to prevent tooth decay. It has a fluorine content of 0.9 mg./litre.

Northeast China's Liaotung Peninsula reports excellent harvests of edible seaweed. This species of green algae, which is grown in a large area of water, is relished as a table delicacy and is rich in protein and iodine.

Szechuan Province's pig population stood at 25 million at the end of 1965. Szechuan is one of China's leading grain producers and has had good harvests for the past few years. Pig manure was a factor in bringing this about.

FILMS

Moving With the Times

China's mobile cinema services are working hard to serve the nation's 500 million peasants better with films.

A many-sided push is on in the film industry to back that effort. The production side is making more films for the rural areas. These include more scientific shorts to publicize modern farming techniques. The Peking Film Institute has started two new courses: one to train directors of such films; another to train instructors for projectionists for the rural mobile cinema teams.

The equipment side of the industry has successfully trial-produced a new lightweight generator and portable projector unit, one-third the weight of the old model. This will be a boon to the mobile teams. These, in their turn, are improving their techniques and extending their services. The countryside was already being served by 9,000 of them in 1965. More are being organized and equipped each year, but, without waiting for reinforcements, each is already doing its best to carry more films to more peasants, to make maximum use of available equipment. They make regular tours of their areas to ensure that every community gets a chance to see several films a year.

The footage of film printed for shows in 1964 was doubled in 1965. Last year, prints of some of the most popular films ran to 2,000 or more especially for the rural areas. Films were often dubbed into China's minority languages. Teams are trained to give simultaneous translations where dialects are varied and tape recordings are also now being used for this purpose.

Since rural audiences seeing a film or a science short often like to "get a longer look" at one particular

frame or take notes of data screened, some teams are using an innovation from Heilungkiang Province, north-east China, which enables them to stop the projector at any place in a film without damaging it.

Many of the teams show lantern slides as well. As slides are more easily made, such shows can keep abreast of national and international news and local events and give prompt coverage to outstanding personalities and their achievements. Newly designed projectors with three lenses can show two slides simultaneously so that scenes of flowing water, lightning, rain or falling snow, flying flags or the beating of drums and gongs appear to be animated. The projectionists also give running commentaries often in the popular ballad forms of the locality they are in.

Up in the Himalayas

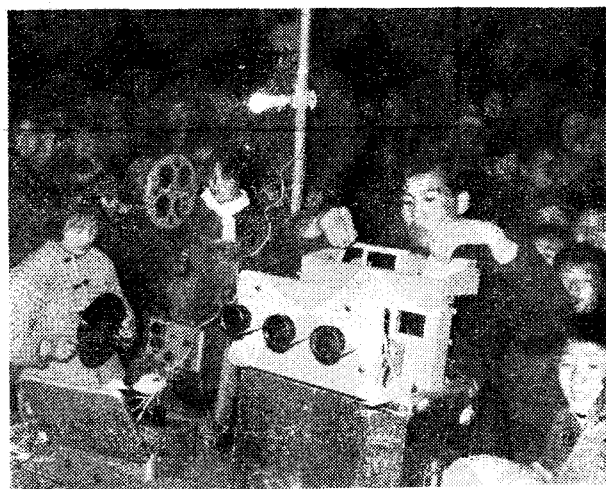
What all this means in practice is shown by the experience of Sangngagchu (Dza-i) County deep in the Himalayan ranges in the southeast of the Tibet Autonomous Region. Not many years ago this was one of the remotest and inaccessible parts of China. It had no modern roads; the villages were scattered in deep forests and separated by torrential, unbridged streams. Yet today they enjoy movie shows and see up-to-date films.

The county's mobile cinema team was formed in early 1962 with five members, two of them beginners. They moved out first along the main highway and to the rural centres lying around the county town. They learnt that it is not easy for a newcomer to get the hang of a modern-made film. They help by explaining the plot before the performance or giving a commentary where needed during the showing. Gaining experience, in 1963 they felt ready to answer more fully the

eager requests of the peasants for more shows. They determined to get their films out to the remotest mountain settlements.

One of their prime objectives was Tsawanag District, some 7 to 8 days' journey from the county town. Scores of rivers and streams and high snow-covered mountains lay between. The only way to get there was on foot. To negotiate the single-cable bridge over one of the fast flowing rivers, they had to dismantle the projectors and carry them over part by part. It was the first time a Tsawanag village ever saw a movie show and the effect was electrifying. Former serfs thanked the team with deepest feeling. Those thanks repaid them a million times over for days of cold and fatigue in arduous climbing over dizzying heights, and the voracious attacks of mosquito as they had made their way through the forested valleys.

The mobile team of Sangngagchu now shows its films at 39 centres in the county at which the great majority of peasants round about can see them. Inspired with a like initiative, 120 mobile teams are spreading a similar performance network throughout Tibet, strengthening the positions of socialist culture, bringing education and entertainment in one of its most fascinating forms to a countryside that only a few years back was still sunk in the cultural darkness of feudal serfdom.



A mobile cinema team giving a lantern slide show in a Hopei village

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