

# PEKING REVIEW

47

November 19, 1965

## A Grave Step to Expand War Of Aggression in Asia

Chinese Government statement and press comment  
on "Japan-South Korea Treaty"

## Zimbabwe People Backed Up

China issues statement on South Rhodesian situation

## New Naval Victory Over Chiang Gang

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*Chinese and Japanese Youth Against  
U.S.-Japanese Reactionaries*

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## THE WEEK

### Chinese Navy Sinks Chiang Warship

Reports of another naval victory over the Chiang Kai-shek clique came in from the Fukien front on the morning of November 14 after one U.S.-made warship had been sunk and another damaged off the coast of Fukien Province. This is another success by ships of a fishing-boat escort fleet of the Chinese People's Liberation Army following their sinking of two U.S.-made submarine chasers of the Chiang clique on August 6.

The two Chiang warships—the frigate *Yungchang* (displacement 650 tons, deadweight 945 tons) and the submarine chaser *Yungtai* (displacement 640 tons, deadweight 903 tons)—together with other warships had often intruded into the fishing grounds off the southeast China coast for harassing purposes, seizing fishermen, shelling fishing-boats and disrupting fishing. The two vessels again sailed into the fishing grounds to the east of Chungwu on the Fukien coast on the morning of November 14. Taking no heed of repeated warnings from the P.L.A. naval fishing-boat escort, they started shelling. The P.L.A. naval escort returned fire, sank the frigate *Yungchang* and damaged the submarine chaser *Yungtai* which fled in panic.

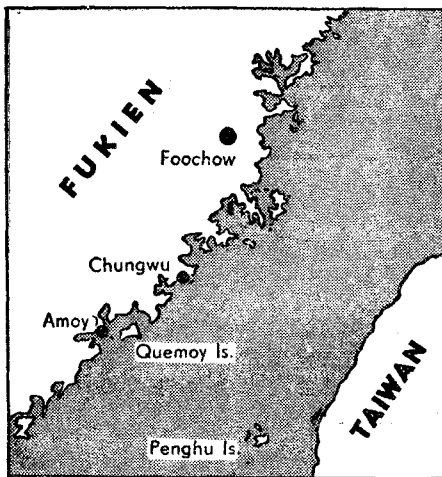
Hailing this new victory, *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator said that it demonstrated the high vigilance and combat readiness of the Chinese naval units. Commentator pointed out that the continued sabotage activities, carried out by warships of the Chiang Kai-shek clique despite repeated warnings by the P.L.A., were obviously directed by U.S. imperialism and that they were a component part of the military provocations of the U.S. imperialists against China. Commentator added: "We must maintain high vigilance in the face of the wild U.S. imperialist plan for aggres-

sion and be prepared at all times. The new victory by the Chinese Navy demonstrates the strong combat will of the Chinese people."

#### Vice-Premier Lin Piao's Order

In an order issued on November 14, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence Lin Piao commended the naval unit concerned for its success in the "resolute, quick and splendid battle." The Vice-Premier said that the victory was another telling blow and forceful punishment to the Chiang Kai-shek gang which had been carrying out harassing and sabotage activities against the southeast coast of China in co-ordination with U.S. imperialism's expansion of its aggressive war in Viet Nam. "It also serves," he added, "as a serious warning to the U.S. imperialists who are frantically extending their war of aggression against Viet Nam and intensifying their military provocations against China."

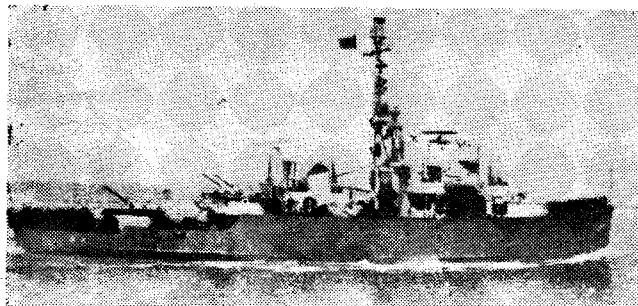
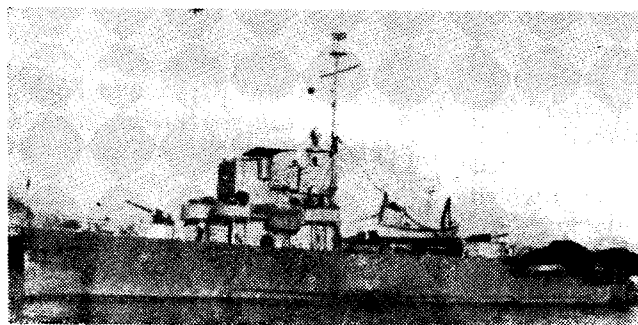
Vice-Premier Lin Piao stressed that the victory scored by members of the naval escort was a result of holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thinking, giving prominence to politics, firmly carrying out the instructions of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Committee's Military Commission, placing themselves wholeheartedly in the service of the people, holding fast to their weapons and maintaining unflinching combat preparedness. It was also a result of learning from the experience of other P.L.A. units and giving full play to the fine fighting style of the P.L.A. characterized by courage and tenacity, mobility and flexibility and skill at close-range and night fighting. Vice-Premier Lin Piao called on all concerned to be modest and prudent, as Chairman Mao always taught, earnestly sum up the experience they



had gained and strive for new and greater victories.

### U.S. Piracy Condemned

The Chinese merchant vessel "Nanhai 146" was strafed by a low-diving U.S. military plane just south of Hon Soi Den Island at 10:47 hours on October 31, while en route to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Another gross violation of international law, this flagrant act of piracy on the seas, which seriously endangered the lives of Chinese seamen, was aimed at disrupting normal international navigation and was a grave provocation against the Chinese people.



*Yungchang (upper) and Yungtai (lower)—the two U.S.-made warships of the Chiang Kai-shek gang which were sunk and damaged respectively by the Chinese Navy on November 14*

An article by Commentator in *Renmin Ribao* on November 11 strongly protested against this new U.S. act of piracy. Pointing out that similar incidents had occurred this year in June, July and August, when U.S. aircraft and warships strafed or shelled Chinese fishing vessels and carried out military provocations against Chinese merchantmen, Commentator warned that U.S. imperialism must bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising from its provocations. Calling attention to the fact that such criminal acts by U.S. imperialism were connected with the expansion of its aggressive war in Viet Nam and the stepping up of its military adventure, Commentator said that the Johnson Administration would never succeed in obstructing China's maritime transport or intimidating the Chinese people.

### Chairman Liu Receives Malian Delegation

Chairman Liu Shao-chi received and had a cordial conversation on November 13 with members of a visiting Malian health delegation which was led by Somine Dolo, Minister of Health and Social Affairs, and which arrived in Peking on November 9 after visiting Hangchow and Canton.

That evening, Malian Ambassador to China Birama Traore honoured the delegation at a banquet. Vice-Premier Lu Ting-yi and Minister of Public Health Chien Hsin-chung were present.

The following day, Minister Somine Dolo and his delegation were guests of honour at a farewell banquet given by Minister Chien Hsin-chung. Speaking at the banquet, the two ministers hailed the ever growing militant friendship between the Chinese

and Malian peoples in their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle.

### Sun Yat-sen's Birthday Observed

The 99th anniversary of the birth of Dr. Sun Yat-sen (November 12) was commemorated at a meeting in Peking sponsored by the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang.

Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925) was a founder of the Kuomintang and a pioneer in China's bourgeois-democratic revolution. He led the 1911 Revolution which ended the feudal empire which had ruled China for more than 2,000 years.

Speaking at the meeting, Cheng Chien, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, said that Dr. Sun Yat-sen had devoted his whole life and made great contributions to the Chinese people's revolution. He quoted Chairman Liu Shao-chi when he added: "Dr. Sun deserves to be remembered by the Chinese people for ever."

Cheng Chien went on to say that in commemorating Dr. Sun Yat-sen members of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang should carry forward Dr. Sun's spirit of daring to make revolution and oppose imperialism. "Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao," he said, "we should resolutely oppose U.S. imperialism and its special detachment, modern revisionism." He called on all members to rally closely round the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung and, together with the people of the whole country, to strive for the complete realization of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's ideal of overthrowing imperialism and building a strong China. "This," Cheng Chien said, "is the best way to commemorate Dr. Sun Yat-sen."

Cheng Chien advised Kuomintang members on Taiwan to bear in mind Dr. Sun's behest: fight imperialism and be patriotic. He called on them to rise up against U.S. imperialism, the sworn enemy of the Chinese people, drive U.S. imperialism out of Taiwan and bring about the final unification of the country.

# China Protests Sato Government's Forcible Adoption of the "Japan-ROK Treaty"

- **Sternly denounces U.S. imperialists' conspiracy with Japanese reactionaries to expand U.S. war of aggression in Asia.**
- **Points out that the Asia of today is no longer the Asia of yesterday and that the U.S. imperialist scheme of using "Asians to fight Asians" by reviving Japanese militarism will never work.**
- **Warns that this U.S. imperialist scheme will only cause Asian peoples to unite still more closely in a common struggle to defeat the U.S. aggressors.**

ON November 12 the Sato government and the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan forced the passing of the "Japan-ROK Treaty" in the House of Representatives in disregard of the firm opposition of the Japanese people. This is a serious step taken by the Sato government to accelerate the revival of militarism. It is also a serious step taken by U.S. imperialism to conspire with the Japanese reactionaries in expanding its war of aggression in Asia. The "Japan-ROK Treaty" is an aggressive military treaty which is directed not only against Korea but also against China. The Chinese Government cannot but express great indignation at this serious step taken by the Sato government of Japan and protest against it.

U.S. imperialism has long been trying to bring the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppet clique together to conclude the "Japan-ROK Treaty" and rig up a "Northeast Asia military alliance." It is common knowledge that the United States started to engineer the conclusion of the "Japan-ROK Treaty" back in 1951, when it suffered set-backs in its war of aggression in Korea. However, more than ten years had passed and the scheme had still failed to materialize because of the vigorous opposition of the Japanese and Korean peoples. Only this year has U.S. imperialism thrown away all scruples and used every possible means to urge the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppet clique to sign the treaty. The treaty was initiated in February and signed in June. And its "passing" by the House of Representatives of Japan is the final act in this ugly drama. Why is there such precipitate haste? The answer is simple. The United States is caught in a dilemma in its war of aggression in Viet Nam. If more than one hundred thousand, two hundred thousand or even three hundred thousand U.S. troops

have to be employed to fight in southern Viet Nam alone, how can the United States afford to wage a larger war of aggression in Asia? U.S. imperialism is well aware that expansion of its war of aggression in Asia is impossible without reviving Japanese militarism as its accomplice. That is why the United States so urgently wanted to see the "Japan-ROK Treaty" concluded.

The U.S. attempt to revive Japanese militarism and cause it to return to the Korean Peninsula has met with the resolute opposition of the entire Korean people. Therefore, even the Syngman Rhee clique dared not sign the "Japan-ROK Treaty." The Pak Jung Hi clique has somehow signed and ratified the treaty, but in so doing it has in effect passed a death sentence on itself. The Korean people's struggle against the "Japan-ROK Treaty" is mounting. The Korean paper *Rodong Shinmoon* commented on November 13 that the Korean people absolutely would not recognize the "Japan-ROK Treaty" even though it was "adopted" by the Sato government in the Diet. This comment gives expression to the firm will of the 30 million Korean people to unite as one and crush the "Japan-ROK Treaty."

The broad masses of the Japanese people have awakened. They are against wars of aggression. They are against the revival of Japanese militarism. They are determined to eliminate U.S. occupation and control and to live in friendship with Korea, China, Viet Nam and all other Asian countries. This is the will of the Japanese people. For 14 years, no Japanese government dared to sign the "Japan-ROK Treaty" and openly embark on the road of reviving Japanese militarism. Only the Sato government has done so. This shows that it is more reactionary than all the previous Japanese governments. In the course

of a struggle, sometimes the reactionaries do not reveal their true features. Once their true features are laid bare, the revolutionary people will draw their own conclusions. Bourgeois democracy is a fraud, to begin with. The Sato government's ugly performance of forcibly adopting the "Japan-ROK Treaty" has enabled tens of millions of Japanese people further to see through the fraud of so-called parliamentary democracy.

The forcible adoption of the "Japan-ROK Treaty" by the Sato government has aroused the extreme anger of the Japanese people. More and more Japanese people have come to see the aggressive nature of the "Japan-ROK Treaty" through the "Operation Three Arrows" and the "Operation Flying Dragon" plans. The adoption of the treaty indicates that the Japanese reactionaries and the U.S. imperialists, working hand in glove, are bent on plunging the Japanese people once again into the abyss of a criminal war of aggression. At present, the various social strata, patriotic democratic parties and mass organizations in Japan are taking united action to wage unremitting struggles. They have raised such clear-cut fighting slogans as "Smash the Japan-ROK Treaty!" "Down with the Sato cabinet!" and "Dissolve the Diet!" A gigantic mass movement is unfolding throughout Japan. The iniquitous actions of the Sato government will only stimulate the Japanese people to carry on their struggle with greater determination. It is the awakened Japanese people, and certainly not the

willing slave of U.S. imperialism Sato, who will ultimately decide the destiny of Japan.

The purpose of U.S. imperialism in making the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppet clique conclude the "Japan-ROK Treaty" and rig up a "Northeast Asia military alliance" is to drive Japan to renew her aggression against Korea and all of Asia and to send Japanese people as cannon-fodder to Viet Nam and China. The U.S. imperialists have indulged too much in wishful thinking. The times have changed. The Asia of today is no longer the Asia of yesterday. The People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam have become the Asian people's main forces against U.S. imperialist aggression. The U.S. imperialist method of using Asians to fight Asians by reviving Japanese militarism did not work in its war of aggression in Korea, it does not work in the war of aggression in Viet Nam, nor will it ever work in a war of aggression in any other Asian country. By using this method, U.S. imperialism will only stimulate the peoples of Japan, Korea, Viet Nam, Indo-China and China, indeed all the Asian peoples subjected to U.S. imperialist aggression, to unite still more closely and help one another in a common struggle to thoroughly defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

(November 16, 1965.)

人民日报  
RENMIN RIBAO

## A Grave Step by U.S.-Japanese Reactionaries for Plotting War

**T**AKING its cue from U.S. imperialism, the Eisaku Sato government of Japan on November 12 railroaded the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" ["Japan-ROK Treaty"] through the House of Representatives in defiance of the angry protests and vigorous opposition of the Japanese people. This is a serious step taken by U.S. imperialism in ganging up with the Japanese reactionaries for actively expanding the war in Asia.

### A De Facto Northeast Asia Military Alliance

For a long time, U.S. imperialism has been trying to rig up a so-called Northeast Asia military alliance embracing Japan, the puppet clique in south Korea and the Chiang Kai-shek gang, as its instrument for a large-scale war of aggression in Asia. The latest developments show that such a military bloc, master-

mindful by U.S. imperialism from beginning to end, has in fact come into being.

For a long time, U.S. imperialism has been actively nurturing the forces of Japanese militarism in the hope of making them the commando in its war of aggression; the Japanese reactionaries, on their part, have also been fondly dreaming of staging a come-back with the backing of U.S. imperialism. The latest developments show that egged on by U.S. imperialism, the Japanese reactionaries are bent on taking the road of participating in U.S. imperialism's war of aggression openly and at an accelerated rate.

Such is the essence of the matter which neither U.S. imperialism nor the Japanese reactionaries can possibly alter, however they may quibble or try to cover it up.

Sato and company have talked profusely about the treaty with south Korea "carrying no danger of developing into a military alliance." But how can this fool anyone? U.S. imperialism has concluded bilateral military treaties with Japan, the puppet clique in south Korea and the Chiang Kai-shek gang. The Japanese reactionaries' increasing collusion with the Chiang Kai-shek brigands is common knowledge. As for relations between Japan and the south Korean puppet clique, U.S. imperialism has spared no effort in bringing the two together.

As early as 1954, the late U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles declared with cynical candor that "what is most important in forming an anti-communist military alliance (in Northeast Asia) . . . is the restoration of Japan-south Korea diplomatic relations." Article one of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" explicitly stipulates that the two signatories undertake to establish diplomatic relations at once. This is to pave the way for further collusion between the Japanese reactionaries and south Korean puppets. Special attention should be called to the fact that while directing the Sato government to railroad the treaty through, U.S. imperialism is planning the formation of a "ministerial council" of the United States, Japan and south Korea to discuss "the situation in Asia" and "map out a common policy." While in the case of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, its "Ministerial Council" was set up after the formation of the bloc, in the case of the Northeast Asia military alliance, the

"Ministerial Council" is to be formed first to bring about a de facto military alliance.

### A Treaty for Serving U.S. Imperialist Aggression

Sato and his kind never tire of saying that the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" is a treaty of "peace." This cannot fool the people either. In effect, the whole course of the stepped-up negotiations for the treaty was a process in which U.S. imperialism has stepped up its plans for war in collusion with the Japanese militarists. Both "Operation Three Arrows" and "Operation Flying Dragon" were worked out during that period. They form one of the important contents of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty." Just like the exposed tip of a huge iceberg, these plans are in fact but a small part of the war scheme which has not yet been disclosed. It can be seen from these plans that once U.S. imperialism launches a large-scale war of aggression in Asia, Japan will send troops to Korea and fight in support. The "Japan-South Korea Treaty" is a treaty to serve U.S. imperialist aggression in Asia, to clear the path for Japanese militarism, to attempt to enslave the entire Korean people once again and to plunge the Japanese people into the abyss of war.

The "Japan-South Korea Treaty" is directed not only against Korea but against China, Viet Nam and other Asian countries as well. It is common knowledge that the Sato government actively supports the U.S. imperialist war of aggression against Viet Nam. In their top secret war plans, the Japanese militarists have

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## "Operation Flying Dragon"

ANOTHER hush-hush plan for joint U.S.-Japanese invasion of China and Korea has been exposed to the world. It was laid bare on October 29 during an interpellation by Socialist Dietman Susumu Kobayashi at a meeting of the Japanese Lower House "Ad Hoc Committee on the Japan-South Korea Treaty."

According to Kobayashi, "Operation Flying Dragon" envisages wartime mobilization in Japan on the assumption that a U.S.-China war will begin within 30 days. At the initial stage, communications will be switched to a code system while personnel at the U.S. military bases in Japan will be placed on a round-the-clock, three-shift basis.

At the second stage, units of the U.S. 5th Air Force and Japanese Air "Self-Defence" Forces will be assigned to the Itasuke air base for operations against China. Units of the Japanese Ground "Self-Defence" Forces will be placed under the joint U.S.-Japan command and be moved to Okinawa and south Korea.

In the course of the operation, the "Self-Defence" Forces would be equipped and supplied by the U.S.

armed forces. At this stage, the rate of Japanese aircraft attrition in operations over China and north Korea is estimated at 18 per cent.

This top-secret plan, as Kobayashi stated, was worked out on the basis of "Operation Three Arrows," a war plan of the Japanese "Defence Agency" against China and Korea the exposure of which last February caused a public outcry. Staff officers of the U.S. forces in Japan and the "Self-Defence" Forces began gathering materials for "Operation Flying Dragon" in October 1963 and after secret deliberations it was completed last year. Its existence was indicative of the dangerous nature of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty," Kobayashi said.

In reply to Kobayashi, "Defence Agency" Director Raizo Matsuno did not try to deny that there is such a plan. He merely declared that his forces were obligated to make all necessary research together with the U.S. armed forces in order to meet any eventuality promptly and effectively. However, he refused to produce the war plan, saying that he had no right to make known plans for operations or military activities concerning the U.S. forces.

taken China as their hypothetical enemy. They have even worked out blue-prints for fighting a war against China in co-ordination with U.S. imperialism. The Japanese militarists, who have shown such wild ambitions, have indeed reached the height of their arrogance.

### **The Chinese People Will Not Be Overawed**

Obviously, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists are determined to have another trial of strength with the Chinese people. The Chinese people have long seen this clearly and have made all preparations for it. In the eyes of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries, it will be impossible for them to realize their plan of enslaving the Asian peoples if they do not strike down the Chinese people who have stood up, if they do not crush the courageous and indomitable Chinese people. The Chinese people, on their part, also realize that peace in Asia and the world will not be secure unless the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war are defeated and the fond dreams of the Japanese militarists for a third attempt at Asian hegemony are shattered. U.S. imperialism has long been expanding its war of aggression step by step and the Japanese reactionaries are also sharpening their swords. The Chinese people must take this into serious account.

U.S. imperialism believes that with the Japanese militarists as its hatchet men, it can overpower China, Korea and Viet Nam; the Japanese militarists, on their part, believe that with U.S. imperialism behind them, they can again rule the roost in Asia. However, like all reactionaries in the past, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries invariably overestimate their own strength and underrate that of the revolutionary people. In our view, there is nothing formidable in an alliance between the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists. Since the Chinese people dare to make revolution, dare to support the just struggles of all oppressed peoples and nations, and dare to scorn all freaks and monsters in the world, they naturally will not be overawed by the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists. Even if the worst comes to the worst, and China were invaded at the same time by U.S. imperialism and the Japanese militarists as well as by other imperialist powers, the Indian reactionaries and all sorts of allies and followers of U.S. imperialism, it would be no more than another attack by combined forces similar to the invasion of China by eight imperialist powers in 1900. But the allied forces of eight powers had as their opponent the rotten and moribund Ching monarchy, while any invader of China today will have to face the great, emancipated Chinese people. If they dare to invade China, they will get themselves smashed to smithereens.

### **Japanese Reactionaries Can Get Nowhere**

The Japanese reactionaries can get nowhere if they embark on the old path of Japanese militarist aggres-

sion in Asia. The Asia of today is no longer the Asia of the 1930s. The situation on this continent has radically changed. The People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam have emerged as powerful socialist countries, and a whole series of other Asian countries have attained independence. The Asian peoples have become much more politically conscious and their revolutionary struggles have surged to unprecedented heights. In this situation, the Japanese reactionaries would be overreaching themselves if they should try to realize their long-cherished dream of regaining the hegemony they enjoyed in the 1930s.

As a matter of fact, while deploying for an encirclement of the socialist countries in Asia, the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries are themselves encircled by the revolutionary people of the continent. The heroic south Vietnamese people have deflated the arrogance of U.S. imperialism on the battlefield. The revolutionary storms of the south Korean people are shaking the reactionary rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The Japanese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese reaction is surging forward in mighty waves. The whole of Asia is now a volcano. The Japanese reactionaries will be buried together with U.S. imperialism should they willingly act as Washington's accomplice in aggression.

### **Two Destinies Before Japan**

Japan now has two destinies to choose between: either to trail behind U.S. imperialism, pull its chestnuts out of the fire and thereby plunge the Japanese nation once again into the abyss of disaster, or to throw off completely the domination and oppression by U.S. imperialism, resolutely smash the "Japan-U.S. Security Treaty" and the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" and embark on the road to genuine independence, democracy, peace, neutrality and prosperity. As the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are ganging up ever more closely and as Japanese militarism is being revived at an accelerated speed, the struggle between the Japanese people on the one hand and the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries on the other is bound to become ever fiercer and increasingly intense. The struggle must result in the final victory of the Japanese people.

A powerful mass movement to smash the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" and overthrow the Sato cabinet is now sweeping the islands of Japan. The Chinese people pay high tribute to the valiant Japanese people in struggle, and stand firmly behind them in their great fight. In Japan today, it is the Japanese people, not the Japanese reactionaries trailing behind U.S. imperialism, that are truly powerful. The Japanese people are the future and the hope of Japan, and their prospects are infinitely bright.

*("Renmin Ribao's" Editorial of November 15.)*



# Solidarity Against U.S.-Japanese Reactionaries

PEKING'S airport and magnificent railway station were the scenes of warm hand-shakes and embraces, soaring balloons and exploding fire-crackers, as well as other manifestations of friendship and solidarity on the afternoon of November 15 when thousands of young people in the capital turned out to greet the 139 young Japanese guests who had come to attend the China-Japan Youth Friendship Festival. The tumultuous shouting of "Long live the friendship between Chinese and Japanese youth!" and "Support the Japanese people's struggle against the 'Japan-South Korea Treaty'!" and the singing of *Tokyo-Peking* and *Youth of China and Japan, Unite* and other songs — reminiscent of the buoyant and successful friendship festival in August — stirred the hearts of one and all.

The new Japanese arrivals, representing 15 Japanese youth and other mass organizations, arrived in China after 90 days of struggle against the Sato government which, by withholding passports and other sordid means, had tried to prevent them from coming to China. But no matter what tricks or plots the Japanese reactionaries resorted to, they could not deter the young Japanese who were determined to develop Sino-Japanese friendship, promote mutual understanding and wage a joint struggle against U.S. imperialism. As *Renmin Ribao's* November 16 editorial welcoming the Japanese youth said: "The Japanese people want to be friendly with China. This is a historical trend which neither U.S. imperialism nor the Japanese reactionaries and all other counter-revolutionary forces can hold back."

## Welcoming Reception

A reception in honour of the Japanese youth delegates was given by Liao Cheng-chih, President of the China-Japan Friendship Association on the evening of November 15. Vice-Premier Chen Yi, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo and other Chinese leaders were among those present.

Speaking at the reception, Vice-Premier Chen Yi reiterated China's resolute support for the Japanese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Liao Cheng-chih, in his speech, said: "The Chinese and Japanese peoples should remain on friendly terms from generation to generation. They should always cooperate and contribute to peace in Asia and the rest of the world." He condemned U.S. imperialism for directing the Sato government to ratify the "Japan-South Korea Treaty." He added: "There is a new content in

our welcome for our Japanese friends today. That is, both the Chinese and Japanese peoples oppose their common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and the 'Japan-South Korea Treaty' and other treaties of a similar nature created jointly by U.S. imperialism and the Japanese militarists."

Toshiakira Tokunaga, leader of the delegation of the Socialist Youth League of Japan, and Tsuneo Nakai, leader of the youth delegation from the Kansai Area, also spoke at the meeting. Both hailed the friendship between the Japanese and Chinese peoples and strongly condemned the U.S. imperialists for stage-managing the forcible passage of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" by the Sato government.

## Mass Rally in Peking

More than 10,000 young people gathered at Peking's Great Hall of the People on November 16 to give a rousing welcome to their Japanese friends. An example of solidarity, the rally was a demonstration by youth from the two countries against the U.S.-Japanese

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## Vice-Premier Chen Yi's Speech

Speaking at the reception, Vice-Premier Chen Yi said: "The Chinese people firmly support the great Japanese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism. The Japanese people will surely defeat U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries. The day is not far off when the Japanese people will be the masters of their own affairs."

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the State Council and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Vice-Premier extended his warm welcome to the young friends from Japan. He said: "You have brought with you the friendly sentiments of the more than 100 million Japanese people for the Chinese people. We thank you for your confidence in China and for your support. Today, U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries have an open plan for waging a war in which the People's Republic of China would be attacked and the Japanese people used as cannon-fodder, to be dispatched to Korea, Viet Nam and China to fight for them. United, the Chinese and Japanese peoples can be sure of defeating U.S. imperialism and all reactionaries."

Amidst applause, the Vice-Premier proposed a toast to the eternal friendship between the people and the youth of China and Japan.

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reactionaries. All speakers condemned U.S. imperialism for directing the Sato government to railroad the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" through the House of Representatives. They all pledged the determination of the people and youth of China and Japan to carry the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its flunkies through to the end.

Addressing the rally, Hu Chi-li, Vice-President of the All-China Youth Federation, said that the friendship festival would go down in the history of Sino-Japanese friendship as an important event. He said: "It conforms to the interests of the people and youth of China and Japan. But U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries dread this friendship; they have always taken an extremely hostile attitude towards it and used every possible means to obstruct and sabotage it." He stressed that "we should be firm in doing whatever U.S. im-

perialism and its lackeys dislike." The Chinese youth leader denounced the forcible ratification of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty."

Hu Chi-li paid tribute to the Japanese people's massive movement against the "Japan-South Korea Treaty." He said: "The masses of Japanese youth, who stand in the forefront of this struggle, have by their actions proved themselves worthy sons and daughters of the great Japanese people." Hu Chi-li expressed the determination of the 130 million Chinese youth and the rest of the Chinese people to give their full support to the youth and people of Japan in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its followers.

Keihkarasawa, head of the delegation of the Democratic Youth League of Japan, denounced the Japanese Government for submitting to U.S. pressure and rail-

(Continued on p. 19.)

### Chinese Government Statement

# China Supports Zimbabwe People's Struggle

*The Government of the People's Republic of China on November 14 issued a statement on the situation in Southern Rhodesia strongly condemning the declaration of so-called "independence" by the colonial authorities of Southern Rhodesia. The statement pledges firm support for the just struggle of the Zimbabwe people against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for national independence. The statement reads in full as follows. — Ed.*

ON November 11, 1965, the white colonialist authorities brazenly declared the so-called "independence" of Southern Rhodesia; they did so with the connivance and support of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and in disregard of the firm opposition of the peoples of Zimbabwe and the other African countries. Their purpose is to carry on fascist rule of the South African type in a more unbridled way than before and to go further in suppressing the struggle of the Zimbabwe people for genuine independence. This constitutes a wild attack on the Zimbabwe people and a grave threat to all the African peoples. **The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn the colonialist authorities in Southern Rhodesia for this criminal act and express firm support for the Zimbabwe people in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for national independence.**

The South Rhodesian colonialist authorities were bold enough to proclaim "independence" in the face of universal condemnation because in reality they had the support of British imperialism. Since the end of World

War II, stormy struggles for national independence have swept the whole of Africa and British imperialism has been compelled to retreat step by step from a large part of that continent. In order to prevent the total collapse of its colonial system in Africa, it has tried everything possible to retain its positions in central and south Africa for a last-ditch struggle. It rigged up the "Central African Federation" under white colonialist rule. It devised a "new constitution" for Southern Rhodesia, explicitly providing for rule by the white minority and depriving the Zimbabwe people of their political rights. But these manoeuvres failed one after another. Zambia and Malawi successively broke free from the colonial shackles of the "Central African Federation" and became independent. The Zimbabwe people resolutely opposed the bogus "constitution" and the white colonialist rule in Southern Rhodesia tottered. In these circumstances, the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities favour a tough policy against the Zimbabwe people, while the British imperialists prefer to use blandishments. Although the tactics differ, the common aim is to preserve colonial rule and colonial interests. After Ian Smith's colonialist government unilaterally proclaimed "independence," the British Government hypocritically declared that it would apply "sanctions" against it, but in fact it has no intention of hurting it at all. At the same time, the British Government has categorically rejected the Zimbabwe people's demand for independence on the pretext that they have not been "trained for self-government"; moreover, it has openly claimed that it is Britain's "responsibility" to control Zimbabwe. **All this serves to show that**

**British imperialism and the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities are jackals of the same lair, both being sworn enemies of the Zimbabwe people.**

The Government of the United States of America pretends to sympathize with the Zimbabwe people and "deploras" the tough line of Ian Smith's colonialist government, but in reality it supports the British Government and opposes effective sanctions against the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities. This is by no means accidental. **Being the biggest racist in the world, U.S. imperialism is not only practising racial discrimination and oppression at home but is supporting the reactionary forces in Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and elsewhere who follow the same policy. Being the main bastion of modern colonialism, U.S. imperialism on the one hand supports the remnant positions of the old colonialists in Africa and on the other hand is trying hard to supplant them.** U.S. imperialism has long infiltrated into Southern Rhodesia and grabbed huge economic interests there. It further harbours the intention of combining the colonial bases of the British, Belgian and Portuguese old colonialists in central and south Africa into one spring-board for its colonialist expansion into other parts of Africa. U.S. imperialism likes to style itself a "friend" and "kinsman" of the African people. But the African people have come to see ever more clearly that **U.S. imperialism is their most vicious enemy.**

The self-exposure of the old and new colonialists on the South Rhodesian question has once again taught the Zimbabwe people to understand better that **they must rely on their own struggle to win independence and freedom but never expect favours from the imperialists, whether British or American, still less from the United Nations which is controlled by U.S. imperialism.** The undisguised tough policy cannot save the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities from their doom, but will only arouse the Zimbabwe people to still more resolute resistance and accelerate the overthrow of the colonialist rule in Southern Rhodesia. The leaders of the Zimbabwe nationalist parties have called on all the Zimbabwe people to take up arms and plunge into struggle. The whole of Africa is being swept by a gigantic movement to condemn the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities and support the Zimbabwe people's struggle. Many African countries have stated in clear terms that they are prepared to apply armed sanctions against the South Rhodesian colonialist authorities in pursuance of the resolution of the Third African Summit Conference held last October. All the countries and peoples who love peace and uphold justice stand on the side of the Zimbabwe people. **We are convinced that, with the support of the people of the whole world, the Zimbabwe people, strengthening their national unity and persevering in a long struggle, will certainly be able to thoroughly smash the colonialist rule and win genuine independence and freedom.**

### Chinese Government Note

## Strongest Protest to Indian Government

**Against the provocation by Indian troops crossing the boundary and unwarrantedly attacking the Chinese frontier guards on duty at Tungchu La on the China-Sikkim boundary.**

*The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in a note to the Indian Embassy in China dated November 13, lodged the strongest protest with the Indian Government. Following is the text of the note.—Ed.*

**T**HE Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its compliments to the Indian Embassy in China and has the honour to state the following:

According to an emergency report received by the Chinese Government from the military authorities concerned, at 07:30 hours (Peking time) on November 13, 1965, more than a hundred Indian soldiers at Tungchu La on the China-Sikkim boundary started a fierce attack with light and heavy machine-guns on Chinese frontier guards on duty within Chinese territory. In the mean-

time, more than ten Indian soldiers crossed the Chinese boundary and outflanked and attacked the Chinese frontier guards on duty. The Chinese frontier guards were compelled to resort to self-defence. The Indian troops were still firing at the Chinese troops towards that evening. The Chinese Government hereby lodges the strongest protest with the Indian Government against this provocation by Indian troops crossing the boundary and making unwarranted attack on the Chinese frontier guards on duty.

It must be pointed out that recently Indian troops at Ya La on the China-Sikkim boundary continuously opened heavy fire on Chinese frontier guards and wounded one of them. The Chinese Government lodged a strong protest against this on October 6. This time the Indian troops have launched an even fiercer attack on

Chinese frontier guards and once again intruded into Chinese territory. This fully shows that the Indian Government is bent on committing armed aggression against China and creating tension on the China-Sikkim border. The Indian troops are even now continuing their attack on the Chinese frontier guards. The situation is extremely grave, and the Chinese authorities concerned are following it closely. The Chinese Govern-

ment seriously warns the Indian Government that it must at once order its troops to stop their intrusion into and provocation against China. Otherwise, the Indian Government will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

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

## Chinese Defence Ministry Official Explodes Indian Lie

**More than 10 Indian soldiers crossed the China-Sikkim boundary to attack Chinese frontier guards. Wounded, one of the Indians crawled back to 20 metres inside Sikkim territory where he died. The Indian Defence Ministry allegation that Chinese troops had carried off the body is a flagrant lie, designed to cover up the Indian crimes of crossing the boundary and attacking Chinese frontier guards on duty. The Indian authorities are advised that it is high time for them to end their tricks and remove the body and bury it.**

A LEADING official of the Chinese Ministry of National Defence has described as a complete reversal of fact the Indian statement that Chinese soldiers crossed the China-Sikkim boundary at Tungchu La and carried off the body of an Indian on November 13.

In an interview with Hsinhua on November 15, the official said that the statement by the Indian Defence Ministry spokesman was a falsehood designed to mislead people and cover up the crimes committed by the Indian troops at Tungchu La who fired at Chinese frontier guards on duty and crossed the boundary to attack them.

The Chinese official emphasized that "the facts are all available. This trick of the thief crying 'Stop thief' can only serve to expose the ugly character of the Indian reactionaries still more clearly to the people of the whole world, including the people of India."

"At 7:30 a.m. on November 13," he recalled, "more than 100 Indian soldiers at Tungchu La opened up with heavy fire against the Chinese frontier guards. At the same time, more than 10 Indian soldiers crossed the China-Sikkim boundary and outflanked and attacked the Chinese frontier guards.

"The Indian reactionaries must have hoped that in this way they could wipe out the few Chinese frontier guards on duty. However, the Indian troops were not up to the job. They fired some three to four thousand rounds from a distance of from several dozen metres to just a few metres away, but all the shots fell wide of the mark.

"The Indian soldiers, who were being forced on by their officers, were so frightened that they charged at our frontier guards without taking the scabbards off their bayonets.

"When our guards were compelled to return limited fire, the Indian soldiers panicked and fell back in confusion. A wounded Indian was crying and shouting as he crawled back towards the boundary. Some 20 metres on the Sikkim side of the boundary he lay still and died. The body of this Indian intruder is still lying there, while his semi-automatic rifle and ammunition remain on the Chinese side of the boundary."

The official of the Ministry of National Defence said, "The spokesman of the Indian Defence Ministry has spread the rumour that Chinese troops had moved away the body of an Indian. The Indian External Affairs Ministry now demands that China return the corpse. This does indeed create a difficulty for us. How are we to send back the body of an Indian that is lying in the territory of Sikkim? Are the Indian reactionaries asking us to enter Sikkim territory? We wish to tell the Indian authorities: This soldier lost his life as a result of your criminal conspiracy. He

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### New Delhi Swallows Her Lie

Following the statement by a leading official of the Chinese Ministry of National Defence [published on this page], Indian soldiers on November 16 at about 18:00 hours came forward with a white flag and a stretcher to their previous advanced position and carried away the body of the Indian intruder which, according to the allegation of the spokesman of the Indian Defence Ministry, had been moved away by Chinese troops.

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crawled back and died at your position on the morning of the 13th. But you withdrew from your advanced position at Tungchu La to a position further back on the evening of the following day. During your stay there, or at your departure, why did you not take the body with you or bury it on the spot? Is this an expression of your 'humanitarianism'? Probably, you were intending to use this corpse to make trouble. If so, this is

deplorable. We sincerely advise the Indian authorities: Give up your day-dreams. It is high time for you to stop your tricks and take the body away and bury it. The Chinese People's Liberation Army has consistently acted with revolutionary humanitarianism. When you come to fetch the body, so long as no trickery is contemplated and a white flag is displayed, your safety will be absolutely assured."

## The End of Washington's Pipe Dream

**R**ECENTLY, following the entry of large numbers of U.S. troops into south Viet Nam, Washington's military chiefs have been turning out great quantities of propaganda to the effect that "the situation in [south] Viet Nam has stabilized" and that "we [the U.S.] are winning." And the U.S. propaganda machine has been working overtime to create an atmosphere of optimism. But reality is most inexorable. The magnificent victories won by the South Viet Nam Liberation Army in Plei Me, Chu Lai and Da Nang in late October have not only taken the wind out of the sails of the U.S. aggressors but they have once again shown the world that the situation on the south Viet Nam battlefield does not develop according to the subjective wishes of U.S. imperialism but according to the rules of people's war. The Chinese people warmly hail the new victories of the south Vietnamese people.

### Pretty Theories Knocked Into a Cocked Hat

The battle of Plei Me was a beautifully fought battle of encirclement and annihilation. Although the U.S. army's "ace," the First Cavalry Division, stationed at nearby An Khe in the Central Highlands and in spite of its rescue operation, two battalions of garrison troops were completely wiped out. This reveals that right now, even in such key areas as the Central Highlands where large numbers of U.S. troops are stationed and where they have launched offensives, the Liberation Army can manoeuvre freely and put great numbers of enemy troops out of action. Little wonder that UPI reported dismally that "the fierce fighting that raged in the Central Highlands area knocked some pretty theories into a cocked hat."

The big victories in Chu Lai and Da Nang were won by brilliant, simultaneous surprise attacks. These two major bases along the coast are garrisoned by 32,000 U.S. troops, and in Chu Lai, the defence is entirely in the hands of U.S. troops. But this could not prevent the thrust by the Liberation Army which, in about half an hour, destroyed more than 110 U.S. planes and wiped out more than 270 U.S. troops. [Latest count of the American losses at Chu Lai and Da Nang as reported by the South Viet Nam Liberation Press Agency: 127 planes destroyed, about 600

U.S. troops wiped out, 11 military vehicles, 23 fortifications and 20 barracks destroyed.] Obviously, all the U.S. military bases in south Viet Nam are subject to surprise attacks by the armed forces of the south Vietnamese people, and they can be dealt heavy blows at any time.

In these battles, the South Viet Nam Liberation Army with its manoeuvrability and bravery has dealt a crushing blow to the U.S. aggressors who intended to go from the defensive on to the offensive on the south Viet Nam battlefield. They had thought that the Liberation Army's powerful offensives would cease when the monsoon season was over, that the daily sorties of B-52 strategic bombers would prevent the concentration of the main body of the liberation forces and would "destroy" their bases, and that heavy U.S. troop reinforcements would tip the scales in favour of the United States. This is how Washington's military and civilian headmen have got their "optimism" and it also is the source of their self-intoxication.

### Castle in the Air

Of all the subjective people in the world, the U.S. imperialists are the worst. They have miscalculated the situation. Their assumption about seizing the initiative and winning the war in south Viet Nam is simply a castle in the air. Booming guns in Plei Me, flames in Chu Lai and huge columns of smoke in Da Nang have completely ended the White House's pipe dream.

For the U.S. aggressors who rely on modern weapons, weather is an important factor in determining operations. But in fighting battles, the people's army relies mainly on the masses and their political consciousness and firm will to take on the enemy in a life-and-death struggle. These factors are not affected by the weather and operate in all seasons.

The U.S. aggressors are now pinning their hopes on saturation bombing by B-52 bombers. This is proof that new-type weapons used in the past no longer work and now have to be replaced by other kinds of new-type weapons and that tactical bombers are ineffective and have to be replaced by strategic bombers. All the B-52 bombers can do is to merely dump a few

## Military Score-card: January-September

### SUCCESSSES OF S. VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S FORCES



- 139,000 U.S. and S. Vietnamese puppet troops were wiped out—8,081 of these were U.S. troops
- 582 U.S. aircraft shot down or destroyed
- 110 enemy war vessels sunk or damaged
- Hundreds of military vehicles, including 172 amphibious armoured cars, destroyed
- 24,800 enemy weapons of all kinds captured

more bombs. No matter what kind of modern weapons are developed and how complicated the method of fighting a modern war, the outcome of a war, in the last analysis, is determined by ground troops, by close-range combat on the battlefield and by the political consciousness of men, by their bravery and spirit of sacrifice. That is why the people's army with its inferior weapons has been able to defeat the aggressor troops who have better weapons. Are not the resounding victories in Plei Me, Chu Lai and Da Nang the best proof of this?

for independence and freedom on their own territory. They have mobilized on an extensive scale and their power is inexhaustible. Pentagon officials have been forced to moan that "not one square mile of south Viet Nam is truly pacified."

#### Washington in Desperate Straits

For all its hurried deployment of troops, sabre-rattling and overweening arrogance, U.S. imperialism is actually beset with difficulties at home and abroad, and its position has never been as weak as it is now. The

## Two U.S. Battalions Wiped Out at Bau Bang

**I**N the early hours of November 12, the South Viet Nam Liberation Army won a resounding victory at Bau Bang, a village in Thu Dau Mot Province 56 kilometres northwest of Saigon. It wiped out two U.S. battalions and one artillery company which was equipped with six 105 mm. howitzers. During the three-hour battle, in which over 1,000 U.S. soldiers were put out of action, 27 U.S. tanks and M-113 amphibious armoured cars were destroyed. Large quantities of weapons and military equipment were captured by the people's armed forces.

These units of the U.S. First Infantry Division were annihilated when they were out on a raid on the liberated areas along Highway 13. Camped south of a rubber plantation in Bau Bang, they had been encircled by the Vietnamese people's forces on the night of November 11. Before dawn the people's armed forces attacked simultaneously from the north and the south. In five minutes the enemy command post and artillery positions were overrun and the bulk of the U.S. brigade was wiped out in only 30 minutes.

Soon after the Bau Bang victory the South Viet Nam Liberation Army, starting on November 14, struck hard at units of the U.S. First Cavalry Division on the Central Highlands at a place west of the U.S. special forces camp at Plei Me and about 10 kilometres from the Vietnamese-Cambodian border. According to initial reports, one U.S. Skyraider was shot down and its pilot killed while another plane napalmed a U.S. unit when its pilot panicked. The U.S. military authorities so far have not dared publish the number of their casualties. However, an AP report said that more than a dozen helicopters were used to bring out American wounded while most of the U.S. dead remained in the battle zone. A UPI dispatch said that "more Americans have been killed in the fight than in any other battle of the war."

Recently the American press has been full of its new "discovery"—the South Viet Nam Liberation Army is specially seeking out U.S. troops to attack. But the newspapers have only touched on half the truth. The Vietnamese people's forces are not content merely to find and attack U.S. troops. They are hunting for the enemy's "ace" troops.

only result of the escalation of the war in south Viet Nam has been to cause it to sink deeper and deeper into the quagmire, and take a lot of beatings.

The bombing of north Viet Nam has received the punishment it deserves, and the United States has lost more than 700 planes.

The insurmountable weaknesses confronting the United States, such as the troop shortage and low morale, are being exposed still further. The three services are hard pressed for manpower. Recruiting has met with difficulties. All this has greatly worried the White House and the Pentagon.

More and more, the U.S. aggressive policy has become unpopular at home. The American people have recently staged mass demonstrations on an unprecedentedly large scale against the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam. This great domestic trouble for the Johnson Administration has been a tremendous shock to the ruling circles in the United States.

Washington's expanded military adventure is being condemned by world opinion and its efforts to drag its allies into the war have been of little avail. Worldwide, it is in desperate straits.

The Johnson Administration refuses to admit defeat and is bent on escalating the war. U.S. military and civilian chiefs have openly clamoured that they want to fight a Korean-type local war in Viet Nam and the whole of Southeast Asia. If U.S. imperialism wants to deliver itself into their hands, the people of Viet Nam and those countries and people who support them will not stand on ceremony but will strike and strike hard. Listen, you bigwigs in Washington: the vast ocean formed by the people's war in which millions upon millions will take part is enough to engulf millions of your aggressive troops.

(*"Renmin Ribao's" November 5 editorial, abridged.*)

## Revolutionary Reminiscences

# "Burning the Wild Bull to Death"

— Guerrilla Warfare on the Plain —

by YANG CHENG-WU

The following is the second in our series of reminiscences telling how the Chinese people applied Chairman Mao Tse-tung's teachings on people's war to defeat the invaders during the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45). Its original title is "Building Ring After Ring of Flames to Burn the Wild Bull to Death." The author was then commander of the Central Hopei Military Area, one of the anti-Japanese base areas in north China. He is now a Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. — *Ed.*

**"The richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of the people. It is mainly because of the unorganized state of the Chinese masses that Japan dares to bully us. When this defect is remedied, then the Japanese aggressor, like a wild bull crashing into a ring of flames, will be surrounded by hundreds of millions of our people standing upright; the mere sound of their voices will strike terror into him, and he will be burnt to death."**

— Mao Tse-tung, *On Protracted War.*

**D**URING the great war against the Japanese aggressor, our Communist Party and army built the central Hopei anti-Japanese base area deep in the enemy rear on the broad plain bounded by the Japanese-occupied cities of Peiping (now Peking), Tientsin, Paoting, Shihchiachuang and Tsangchow. This was one of the many extraordinary achievements which

were the fruit of the ever victorious thinking of Mao Tse-tung during the anti-Japanese war.

This base was an important part of the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei Border Region. Like a dagger thrust into the vitals of the Japanese aggressor, it was of immense strategic significance.

There were big difficulties to overcome in building up this base and expanding the guerrilla war. The area was deep inside enemy-held territory and ringed by four railways: the Peiping-Hankow, Peiping-Tientsin, Tientsin-Pukow, and Shihchiachuang-Tehchow lines. There were no natural strongholds on that vast flat plain. It was heavily garrisoned by enemy troops and under tight enemy control. Since 1938, it had been through a succession of "encirclement," "mopping-up," "cutting-up," "blockade" and "nibbling" operations. There were large numbers of routed Kuomintang troops left behind, landlords, traitors, and armed bandit gangs,

all of whom preyed on the people and undermined the anti-Japanese war effort.

In the face of these difficulties, our army and people in central Hopei adhered to the policies of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. They resolutely carried out the Party's policy of the anti-Japanese national united front, relied on the local Party organizations, boldly mobilized the masses and established organs of the anti-Japanese democratic power. They carried out the policies of "the reduction of rent and interest" and "the equitable distribution of the financial burden" and did all they could to expand the anti-Japanese armed forces. While striking at the Japanese invaders, they dealt firmly with the puppet forces and bandit gangs and strove to unite and win over all other anti-Japanese armed units. They were thus able to wage a hard, protracted and successful struggle behind the enemy lines under the most difficult conditions, maintain the central Hopei plain base area throughout the war and turn it into one of the strong anti-Japanese bulwarks on the plains in north China.

### Enemy Schemes

After the outbreak of the Pacific war in December 1941, the Japanese invaders were anxious to turn north China swiftly into a military base for the prosecution of their "Greater East Asia War."\* First, they tried to consolidate their hold on central Hopei, planning to exploit its rich resources in manpower and raw materials on a large scale. The Japanese commander Yasui Okamura personally directed these operations. He mustered some 50,000 troops and on May 1, 1942, launched the most ruthless "mopping-up" campaign\*\* yet conceived. He threw a "ring of steel" around the base area and began to close in. But when he found that our forces had slipped out, he began again from the centre and fanned outwards, carrying out a succession of "search and suppress" operations to push our main forces back into the centre. He then resorted to the tactics of "swift raids" and "pursuit" and operations to suppress all resistance area by area in an attempt to wipe out our main forces quickly.

As we were greatly outnumbered, we moved our main forces out of the area to preserve them, shifting them to the Shansi-Hopei-Shantung-Honan and Peiyueh Regions. A small force was left behind to continue the fight together with the broad masses of the people under the leadership of the Party. They fought bravely and effectively against the aggressors.

The situation in central Hopei underwent a crucial change after this counter-move against the enemy's "mopping-up" campaign. After our main forces moved

\* "The Greater East Asia War" was the Japanese imperialists' euphemism for the aggressive war they launched to swallow up the whole of East and South Asia.

\*\* The Japanese invaders' expression for their barbarous policy of "burn all, kill all and loot all."

out, the enemy intensified his "total war" militarily, politically, economically and culturally. He carried out his policy of "blockhouse warfare," setting up strongholds interlinked by trenches, various kinds of fortifications, walls and highways. In a 60,000-square-kilometre area of central Hopei with some 8,000 villages, the Japanese army erected 1,700 strongholds, built more than 7,500 kilometres of highways and dug more than 4,000 kilometres of trenches to blockade our forces. The strongholds were guarded by numerous defence works; the railway lines and highways, by strings of blockhouses. Strongholds, fortifications, trenches and roads together formed a huge spider's web, cutting our base area up into more than 2,000 segments, each sealed off by deadly crossfire.

Once a segment was sealed off, the enemy carried out "suppression" and "search and sift" operations. Puppets were put in power in every village; secret service organizations were strengthened; the number of puppet troops was increased; and education to enslave the minds of our people was intensified. There was looting on a large scale. Our beautiful central Hopei plain became a terror-infested world with barbed wire and blockhouses ringing the horizon.

The Japanese fascist ruling clique loudly proclaimed that guerrilla war in central Hopei would soon be stamped out, and that the central Hopei plain would become a land of "peace and happiness" and an "ideal granary." These day-dreams of the fascists were, of course, shattered by the heroic armed forces and people of central Hopei. Far from being stamped out, guerrilla fighting raged fiercer and fiercer. In just over three years the whole of central Hopei was liberated. Its armed forces in conjunction with forces from other base areas delivered a mortal blow to the Japanese aggressors and brought the anti-Japanese war to a victorious conclusion in China.

### Every Man a Fighter, Every Village a Fortress

After the enemy launched his "mopping-up" campaign on May 1, the harsh realities of war faced the people with a pressing problem. In conditions where the enemy had the base area cut up into small segments, each tightly sealed off from the other, and continually subjected to repressive enemy operations, could guerrilla warfare be carried on? How could we carry on the struggle?

Chairman Mao had long foreseen this question and had an answer. He said that guerrilla warfare could be carried out on the plains because of their vast extent, large population, correct Party policy, extensive mobilization of the people, the enemy's shortage of troops and so on. He also pointed out the need to maintain numerous small guerrilla units scattered in various counties over the vast plain and to adopt a fluid form of fighting to deal with the enemy and continue the struggle. The Shansi-Chahar-Hopei Sub-Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei Military Command



and Comrade Nieh Jung-chen,\* following Chairman Mao's directive, made a timely and correct estimation of the situation in the central Hopei base area: we had put in five years of work there; we enjoyed absolute political superiority; we had a vast area of hill regions to fall back on. And the enemy's military superiority was only relative. It was pointed out, too, that struggle in the central Hopei plain could be carried on by implementing the decision of the Party's Central Committee regarding unified leadership, by going into the rear of the enemy-occupied areas to launch widespread guerrilla warfare of a mass character, and by changing our forms of organization and of struggle.

Our Party and troops in central Hopei did just that, and under the unified leadership of the Party, placed firm reliance on the masses, kept to armed struggle as the central task, dispersed into the various areas a small part of the main forces which had been left behind, grouped local Party and administrative cadres and military units together, and developed a highly dispersed form of guerrilla warfare of a mass character which was linked up with various forms of struggle to counter the enemy's "total war."

The struggle was carried on under extremely difficult circumstances. As soon as a shot was fired, enemy troops from nearby strongholds and fortifications swarmed to the spot. On that vast, flat plain without natural barriers for defence there was only the masses to rely on. Without the aid and cover given by the masses, we could not operate. With them to help us we were as free to come and go as fish in water. The enemy realized this, too, and tried to "drain off the water to strand the fish." He sent out huge numbers of "suppression" and "search and sift" groups to get at us. Searches were made village by village, courtyard by courtyard and house by house. A single trace of us was enough to get a whole family massacred, or a village drowned in blood. He wanted to cut our links with the masses by force, separate the people from us and then wipe us out. It therefore became imperative for us to get closer to the masses, rely more on them, and mobilize and organize them still better in order to continue our guerrilla warfare on the plain.

The people of central Hopei who had long been educated by the Party, and who put their hopes of national liberation on the Party and the Eighth Route Army,\*\* acted as our sentinels and scouts. They were prepared to sacrifice everything to protect their fighters. Although our fighting men were lying low, hidden inside houses, yet we knew everything the enemy did. Many villagers sacrificed their lives rather than

\* Nieh Jung-chen, now a Vice-Premier of the State Council, was then commander of the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei Military Area.

\*\* After the establishment of the National United Front to Resist the Japanese Aggressors, the Chinese Communist Party, in August 1937, redesignated the main force of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army the Eighth Route Army of the National Revolutionary Army according to an agreement reached with the Kuomintang.

reveal the whereabouts of our fighters. Nothing the enemy could do managed to break down the defence put up by our people. We had solid ground under our feet.

The enemy's "New Order" brought enslavement and starvation to the people of central Hopei. The people were desperately eager to get their revenge. Therefore, if we only laid low, waiting our chance, and did not go out and lead the people in armed struggle to protect themselves, we would, of course, have become separated from the masses and their fighting morale would naturally have waned. But on the other hand, if we impetuously lashed out at the enemy, it could lead to even crueller repressions and that, too, would alienate the people from us. So we had to guard against both conservatism and adventurism — against not daring to lead the masses in armed struggle, and against rashness. Our Party and army in central Hopei correctly struck the right balance, resolutely waging the fight against the enemy while being guided by extremely flexible tactics. We dared to take on the enemy in an area heavily infested with hostile troops in order to protect the people, but at the same time we took care to choose the right methods. We used our wits, launching small, lightning-swift attacks which brought quick results. We fought on the principle of winning many small victories adding up to a big victory.

First of all we began dealing with the small enemy detachments that went about seizing men, looting, raping, pillaging and burning. They were doing serious and direct damage to the people. We used many methods to deal with these foraging parties; we waited inside houses and as soon as they stepped in we let them have it; we picked them off one by one inside courtyards; we set snares to catch them. We went for them at night too. We would suddenly appear in their midst from out of nowhere and quickly disarm them.

The enemy did not know how to cope with these widespread, small-scale annihilation tactics. It made them wary of sending out foraging parties. With these tactics we protected the people, tempered the armed forces of the masses and also secured weapons from the enemy to arm the people. The more we fought, the higher grew the fighting morale of the masses and the greater our strength.

### **"Using the Enemy's Fists to Strike at His Own Head"**

Using the "fists" of the enemy to "strike at his own head" was another excellent tactics which we used against the Japanese. The Japanese thought that they could use puppet troops and puppet organizations to consolidate their position, to "control Chinese through Chinese." But this boomeranged. Many of the puppet organizations became in fact what we called "white of skin but red at heart," meaning that they appeared to collaborate with the enemy but in reality were helping us. When the Japanese carried out their "suppression" and "search and sift" operations, the local village "chief" would be most obliging and hospitable, offering himself to "guide" them. Meanwhile, our men were being led to safety. . . . Even the night watchmen's "all's

well!" became a signal for launching attacks on the enemy. We were regularly kept informed of enemy moves by his "liaison men" who also enabled us to pass on false leads to lure the enemy into traps and afforded us chances to pick a fight when, where and how we wanted it.

Our people had a variety of ways to deal with the Japanese when they tried to force the people to deliver grain and other supplies and money. They would refuse point blank, play for time, mix chaff with the grain, adulterate supplies, politely agree and then procrastinate, or argue volubly and stubbornly. When all else failed, people would be sent to "deliver" the grain, but not without first telling our forces to intercept it on the way. Later, one of the "liaison men" would "rush" to report to the Japanese that the grain or supplies had been "ambushed on the way and seized by the Eighth Route Army." What could the Japanese devils do? Many of the puppet soldiers on the blockade lines were actually helping us by keeping an eye on the Japanese! We could thus move freely in the Japanese-occupied areas and even had the use of some of their strongholds as shelters for our wounded.

What was the secret behind this? It was nothing but the close co-ordination of armed struggle with the Party's policies towards the enemy and his puppet troops.

When the Japanese and puppet troops conducted joint operations, we would often leave the puppets alone but go for the Japanese; we would concentrate on resolutely suppressing the diehards among the collaborators and the puppet officers, sometimes penetrating into their very lair to settle accounts with them but, as for the general run of puppets we captured, we would let them go with a job to do for us after we had given them a few lessons to open their eyes. We mobilized the people to wage powerful political offensives to educate the puppet soldiers and members of puppet organizations so that while they were with the enemy in name they were in fact working for us, winning pardon from the people by giving meritorious service. This helped to enlarge the rift between the Japanese invaders and their puppets and also helped to disintegrate the puppet forces and organizations. After many struggles we gradually won control of certain puppet troops and organizations and used these "legal" forms of organization as a cover for armed struggle and other anti-Japanese activities. The aim was to unite and educate the people, divide the puppet troops and organizations, create opportunities for fighting victorious battles, and isolate the Japanese invaders as much as possible, continuing the struggle so as to build up our strength to win greater victories.

Armed struggle is the most decisive of all forms of struggles. Without a successful armed struggle it is impossible to carry on other forms of struggle successfully. The latter are the supports of armed struggle. Closely co-ordinated with armed struggle, they contribute to victory.

Correct implementation of Party policies, extremely skilful use of illegal and "legal" forms of struggle, and

close co-ordination of the military, political, economic and cultural aspects of the struggle smashed the Japanese scheme to "control Chinese through Chinese." The numerous enemy blockhouses became so many isolated islands in a hostile sea of Chinese people. They were sitting ducks waiting to be shot up.

From August 1942 to May 1943 our troops in central Hopei seized the initiative and launched some 400 attacks, wiping out altogether 3,000 Japanese and puppets. In an attempt to extricate themselves from their predicament of waiting passively for attacks, the invaders resorted to stationing troops in the villages and directed them to "suppress" our forces. They sent strong detachments to areas where we were particularly active, in their attempt to "eradicate" the Eighth Route Army and all anti-Japanese forces.

### Tunnel Warfare

In the struggle to counter the Japanese invaders' moves, the people of central Hopei came up with an extraordinary invention — tunnel warfare. Before the Japanese started the May 1 "mopping-up" campaign, the people had already dug many caves and cellars from which to carry on the fight against the invaders. After the May 1 operations, as the fighting grew more ruthless, the Party led the people to link up these caves and cellars by a series of subterranean passages so that every household and every village was connected underground. Problems of ventilation, lighting, protection from flooding, fire, poison gas and the problem of being dug up were all solved by the people themselves. They also laced the tunnels with cleverly concealed peep-holes and loop-holes so that they could observe and shoot at the enemy from all angles. Some tunnels were two-storeyed, some ran parallel, with trapdoors that swung up or down, left or right as necessity required.

The total length of the tunnels is not known, but this fact gives an indication of their extent: we dug nearly 5,000 kilometres of tunnels from the second half of 1944 to the end of the anti-Japanese war.

While digging tunnels, many villages altered the outward look of things as well. They threw up walls around villages, blocked up alleys inside, built false walls in houses lining the streets, erected reinforced firing-points on the taller and more solid buildings and joined up buildings with overhead ways and new openings in walls to give swift passage by "air, land and underground." The outskirts of a village and its streets and the courtyards were similarly linked so that invaders were caught in a deadly crossfire. Villages were linked to each other by tunnels. Together they formed an interlocking system for attack or defence.

The well-developed tunnel warfare gave our armed forces a stable rear right on the plain covered with enemy blockhouses and carved up by anti-guerrilla roads and trench systems. Our small factories, hospitals, newspaper offices and printing plants, radio communication points, and storehouses were suitably and safely housed. The tunnels were convenient for

small detachments making hit-and-run sallies, as well as for concentrating large forces secretly to carry out annihilation attacks. They were good both for defence and offence. If the enemy attacked a village, nearby villages rushed to the rescue, engaging the enemy from all sides. From the network of tunnels outside the villages our forces invested the enemy blockhouses. They waited until the enemy came out, cut off his retreat and then wiped him out as he tried to get back inside.

The enemy was badly hurt by our tunnel warfare tactics. When he deployed superior forces and weapons to destroy the villages and the tunnels he was mauled even worse.

On one occasion the Japanese sent in a battalion of their own troops supported by a regiment of puppet soldiers to attack and destroy the tunnels of Michiawu Village in Pa County. Our forces of the 10th military sub-area\* engaged the enemy outside the village, inside the village, from its rooftops, from inside its courtyards and from the tunnels. They sprang out of the tunnels from concealed exits to press the fight closer. There was no front, no visible target for the enemy. Guns spat death at them from all sides.

\* A big anti-Japanese base area formed a military area, which was divided into many military sub-areas, each comprising several counties, each of which was again divided into districts. Each military sub-area had its own armed forces.

*(Continued from p. 10.)*

roading through the House of Representatives the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" which he described as a military treaty used by U.S. imperialism for war and aggression and to make Asians fight Asians.

Toshiakira Tokunaga, leader of the delegation of the Japanese Socialist Youth League, said that U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries most feared the young people of Japan and China joining forces. He declared that "to do what the enemy dislikes most is a principle of revolutionary struggle," and added that the victory gained in the Japan-China Youth Friendship Festival was a victory for the struggle to smash the "Japan-South Korea Treaty," to drive U.S. imperialism out of south Viet Nam and to restore diplomatic relations between Japan and China.

Mineo Sato, leader of the youth delegation of the Japan-China Friendship Association, said that the Japanese people would definitely not accept the "Japan-South Korea Treaty." He said that the struggle now going on in Japan to smash this treaty had been linked with the struggle against U.S. aggression in Viet Nam and the struggle for the return of Okinawa.

Uichi Shimizu, leader of the youth delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, said that the Japanese people would fight to the end against the Sato cabinet which had worked hand in glove with

When dusk fell, the Japanese pulled out but left the regiment of puppet soldiers to hold the village, little realizing that we would surround and charge into the village, and quickly put the puppet troops out of action. Over half the puppet soldiers were wiped out that night, while the Japanese themselves were tied down hand and foot and could do nothing against our "inter-linked" operations.

The famous tunnel battle of Pili Village in Kaoyang County illustrated the military advantages of tunnel warfare even better. Troops of our 9th military sub-area engaged nearly a thousand Japanese and puppet troops for a whole day. The enemy tried to drive us out by flooding the tunnels and using smoke and poison gas but all these attempts failed. Our men poured a deadly stream of bullets into the enemy troops from both inside and outside the tunnels, forcing them to retreat, leaving hundreds of dead.

In those days of unparalleled enemy cruelty, the valiant people of central Hopei, guided by the thinking of Mao Tse-tung, and with heroic fighting spirit built an "invisible Great Wall" and turned a flat plain devoid of all natural defensive features into an impregnable fortress.

By the start of 1943, many small segments of the base area were rehabilitated and revived. Armed struggle in the area grew and this created conditions for further development.

*(To be continued.)*

the Chiang Kai-shek gang and the south Korean puppets and had not uttered a single word of protest against the occupation of Japan's territory of Okinawa by U.S. imperialism. He expressed confidence that imperialism would be finally defeated through the joint struggle of the people and youth of Japan and China.

Other speakers at the rally were Hisayoshi Kubota, leader of the youth delegation of the Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Japan; Katsuo Takagi, leader of the youth delegation from the Tohoku Area; Yoshiharu Kadowaki, leader of the youth delegation from the Chugoku and Shikoku Areas; Yoshiaki Chida, leader of the delegation of the Executive Committee of National Youth Sports; Tetsuo Matsumoto, leader of the delegation of the Joint Struggle Council of the Metal Workers Trade Union; Takanobu Sano, leader of the delegation of the Joint Struggle Council of Communications and Transport Workers' Trade Union of Japan; Tetsutaro Gondo, leader of the youth delegation from the Kyushu Area; Wataru Nishimura, leader of the youth delegation of the Liberation League of "Outcast" Communities of Japan; Isamu Shimizu, leader of the youth delegation from the Tokyo Area; Tsuneo Nakai, leader of the youth delegation from the Kansai Area; and Yasuaki Onishi, leader of the Japanese youth delegation from the Hokkaido Area. They all pledged solidarity with China's youth to carry the struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries through to the end.

# ROUND THE WORLD

## U.S.-Soviet Collaboration

### "Preventing" Nuclear Proliferation

The U.N. General Assembly's Political Committee adopted on November 8 a resolution calling on the "18-nation" disarmament committee to reconvene as early as possible to negotiate a treaty to "prevent nuclear proliferation."

Right from the outset, the U.S. and the Soviet Union have been plotting the conclusion of a treaty to prevent other countries from developing nuclear weapons, and in this way, to secure their nuclear monopoly. As proposed by the U.S. delegate and approved by the Soviet delegate, the subject was made the first agenda item for the Political Committee meeting which began on October 15. During the discussions the two countries have been at one in their basic positions. While William Foster, the U.S. delegate, emphasized "the urgency of countering [nuclear] proliferation" and urged an agreement on "preventing nuclear proliferation," N.T. Fedorenko, the Soviet delegate, stressed the importance of "urgent consideration of the question" and called for the conclusion of a treaty to "prevent nuclear proliferation."

At the Geneva meeting (July 27-Sept. 16) this year, the U.S. delegate submitted a draft treaty providing that countries having nuclear weapons should not transfer, directly or indirectly, "nuclear weapons into the national control of any country not having nuclear weapons," neither should they help any non-nuclear country manufacture such weapons. Then during the general debate of the current U.N. General Assembly session, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko submitted a draft treaty which provided that the states possessing nuclear weapons should undertake not to deliver them in any form, either directly or indirectly, through third states or groups of states, into the ownership or put them

at the disposal of states or groups of states which do not possess nuclear weapons, and not to accord to these states or groups of states the right to participate in the possession, disposal or utilization of nuclear weapons. The essence of the two draft treaties is the same, so much so that the U.S. delegate expressed his satisfaction with the Soviet draft treaty, seeing it as "a sign of progress" on the part of the Soviet Union. This was not, of course, the only time that an American diplomat had patted the Soviet Union on the back. Almost at the same time, Harlan Cleveland, the U.S. Ambassador to the aggressive NATO bloc, described the Soviet Union as "a responsible citizen of the world community," and added that "the beginning of the Soviet Union's conversion" was the most significant change in the present-day world situation.

A slight difference does however exist between the American and the Soviet draft treaties. The U.S. has, on several occasions, made it clear that its draft treaty "would not preclude the establishment of nuclear arrangements—such as a multilateral force within NATO." The U.S. desire to sign a non-proliferation treaty with the Soviet Union and its plan to establish a NATO multilateral nuclear force are, in fact, two aspects of the same American policy of retaining nuclear monopoly in order to carry out nuclear blackmail.

Through the establishment of a NATO M.L.F., it seeks to put all the nuclear weapons of its West European "allies" under its control. The M.L.F. plan, which would pave the way for West Germany to obtain nuclear weapons, has naturally become an issue between the U.S. and the Soviet Union in bargaining for a non-proliferation treaty. The Soviet delegate Fedorenko has said that the agreement proposed in the Soviet draft treaty must exclude the creation of a "multilateral" or other NATO nuclear force.

With the U.S. and the Soviet Union still haggling, the Political Committee

decided to forward the Soviet draft treaty to the disarmament committee conference together with the views of the U.S. and other countries. In addition to nuclear co-operation, there are also "encouraging signs" of Soviet-American united action in many other fields. U.S. Secretary of State Rusk let the Soviet Union know that it has not shown its "sign of progress" for nothing when he declared on November 5 that the U.S. was prepared to explore further possibilities of reaching agreement with the Soviet Union.

### Asian "Development" Bank

A preparatory meeting to discuss the projected \$1,000 million Asian Development Bank was held recently in Bangkok's United Nations building under the sponsorship of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE). A high-ranking five-man delegation from the Soviet Union took part together with delegations from the United States, Japan, the Chiang Kai-shek group in Taiwan and the puppet regimes of south Korea and "Malaysia" among others. *Time* magazine (Oct. 29) described as "remarkable" the presence of the Soviet delegation at the meeting where "nationalist Chinese [the Chiang Kai-shek gang] hobnobbed with Russians."

A U.S.I.S. report from Bangkok said that the Asian Development Bank was seen as one way to approach the goal of U.S. President Johnson's call in his April 7 speech this year for "international effort" for Southeast Asian development. It was in that speech at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore that Johnson tried to sugar-coat his demand for "unconditional discussions" on the Viet Nam question by talking glibly about "development" in Southeast Asia. "I hope," said Johnson, "all other industrialized countries—including the Soviet Union—will join in this effort."

This the Soviet Union has done with a vengeance. Japanese news agency Kyodo quoted U Nyun, Secretary-General of ECAFE, as saying that "the Soviet Union had proposed that it be invited to the signing ceremony for the creation of the Asian

Bank, scheduled for December." *Nippon Keizai Shimbun* reported on November 2 that "according to the Soviet delegation, the Soviet Government will announce the sum of its investment after a thorough study of the charter of the Asian Development Bank."

The American delegation was pleased with the attitude of the Soviet delegation. U.S. chief delegate Merlyn N. Trued observed: "My impression is that the [Soviet] delegation participating here has shown deep interest in the proceedings." He added: "In my judgment they have shown every willingness to consider, as time goes on, what sort of participation the Soviet Union might be able to have in the Asian Development Bank."

The Japanese *Asahi Shimbun* noted on November 2 that the setting up of this bank jointly by the Soviet Union and the U.S. "is of political interest and has attracted people's attention." As Takeshi Watanabe, advisor to the Japanese Finance Ministry, put it, "this will be the first time for East and West bloc nations to participate in such a regional organization. It will mark an epoch in international economic co-operation."

### S. Rhodesian Issue

#### **Fight for Kwacha**

"There will be no black rule in my lifetime," said Ian Smith, head of the colonial regime in Southern Rhodesia. Run by ministers whom people call "the Nazis" or "Cowboys," who are ex-army, navy or air force officers or get-rich-quick lawyers and who are all without exception bigoted racists, the Smith regime unilaterally declared "independence" on November 11 in an attempt to perpetuate the minority rule of 217,000 white settlers in a land with an African population of nearly 4 million.

Africans call Southern Rhodesia Zimbabwe, meaning "stone city," a historical site in the southwestern part of the country of which they have every reason to be proud. It was occupied in the 1890's by the

British colonialists headed by Cecil Rhodes and named after him in 1895. In 1923, the British Government made it a self-governing dominion under a British governor and started exercising direct administration over the land.

In July 1961, the British Government imposed by force a so-called "constitution" in Southern Rhodesia which discriminated against the Africans. This "constitution" enables the few white colonialists to hold the reins of government while giving the Africans a few seats in the legislature — 15 out of 65 — as a sort of window-dressing. Under the "constitution," only 12,000 of the 4 million Africans have voting rights. The people of Zimbabwe strongly opposed this "constitution" and a popular struggle for real independence was unfolded.

In 1964, Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia) and Nyasaland (now Malawi) achieved independence after breaking away from the gimcrack "Central African Federation" which Britain formed in 1953 in an attempt to retain its hold over these two countries and Southern Rhodesia on the strength of the latter's large white police force. The victories of the people of Zambia and Malawi have given confidence to the Zimbabwe people in their struggle against colonial rule. Last year, especially after the notorious Rhodesian Front headed by Smith assumed office, the popular

struggle began to gain momentum; there were strikes and demonstrations all over the land which greatly shook Britain's colonial rule. The cry for *Kwacha* (independence) became firm and powerful.

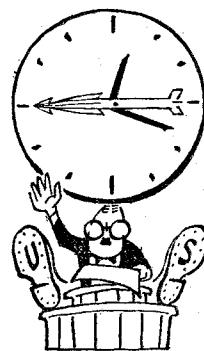
In the circumstances, the white settlers' racist government began to step up its scheme for a unilateral declaration of "independence." It hoped to establish a white man's fascist rule after the pattern of the South African racist government to put down the struggle of the Zimbabwe people. The scheme, however, met with the firm resistance of the 4 million Zimbabwe people and the strong opposition of the other African peoples. London, which is subtle and more "experienced" than the racists in Salisbury, was alarmed. Wilson began a number of meetings with Smith to talk things over. While seeing eye to eye with Salisbury that colonial rule in Southern Rhodesia must be maintained, Wilson insisted that a "unilateral declaration of independence" would never do. As Wilson saw it, the undisguised UDI scheme was fraught with dangers, for it would certainly provoke the Zimbabwe people to still stronger opposition, bringing about an "extremely serious situation." To the Salisbury regime, he warned: "If Rhodesia acts illegally, do not underrate the consequences of what might be thrown at you, which Britain — even if it had

## THE PASSING SHOW

### Midnight Madness

Bourgeois parliamentary democracy in Japan reached its zenith when the ruling Liberal Democratic Party put on its recent display in the Diet of what liberalism, democracy and efficiency mean. The time was 00:18 hours on November 12. Enter Speaker Naka Funada, escorted by guards and fellow party members. No sooner had he stepped onto the rostrum than a signal of clapping sent other Liberal Democratic Diet members rushing up to it, to take up their positions and throw a cordon around Funada. Thus fortified, the Speaker announced a change in procedure and proposed that the five bills concerning the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" be voted on as a package.

Funada had scarcely closed his mouth when his "attendants" let loose an uproar which was ruled to be approval by a "standing majority vote." The farce lasted 45 seconds.



## NEWS NOTES

**New York.** The U.N. General Assembly began on Nov. 8 the debate on the exercise of China's legitimate rights in the organization. Cambodia's Huot Sambath and Albania's Halim Budo who spoke on behalf of 11 countries and delegates of many other countries strongly denounced U.S. manipulation of the U.N. and opposed the U.S. schemes to keep China out. Soviet delegate N.T. Fedorenko also spoke, saying that it was necessary to restore China's U.N. seat "for the sake of the U.N.O. and the cause of international peace." His speech lasted for 12 minutes. AP reported that the American delegate Goldberg's reaction was that: "It was one of the shortest speeches the Soviet Union had ever delivered on the subject in the United Nations, and that it was delivered apparently just for the record."

**Washington D.C.** The U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration announced in mid-October that the U.S. and the Soviet Union have agreed to set up an editorial board for a joint review of research in space biology and medicine. NASA said that this was one of the two "satisfactory understandings" reached between its representatives and the Soviet Academy of Sciences. The other understanding reaffirmed an existing agreement for the exchange of weather-satellite data between the two countries.

**Paris.** The 54-member Inter-Governmental Oceanographic Commission, which recently met in the Paris headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), has set up a "co-ordinating group for warning against tidal waves." The members of the group which includes the Soviet Union, the United States and the Chiang Kai-shek clique have agreed on a fuller exchange of information on tidal waves among themselves.

**London.** British Prime Minister Harold Wilson told the House of Commons that he had been in constant touch with Alexei N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., on the Viet Nam question and Kosygin's future visit to Britain. Wilson said both he and Kosygin "feel we should be quite sure there is a good prospect of making progress in relieving East-West tension." Yet the Viet Nam question "is one that stands in the way. But we are having useful exchanges," the British Prime Minister added.

**Northeast U.S.A.** The massive power failure on Nov. 9 which affected 40 million people in eight states and dozens of cities had caused "chaos and confusion . . . rioting, vandalism and looting," according to UPI. There was, however, no interruption in the

"hot line" service between Washington and Moscow, which originates at the U.S. end in the Pentagon, UPI reported.

**Phnom Penh.** There is no doubt that the Americans and the Russians are collaborating in their efforts for world domination, said Cambodian weekly *The Nationalist* in an October issue. With the U.S. waging a war against the south Vietnamese people and daily bombing socialist north Viet Nam, "the passivity of the Soviet Union troubles us," the magazine said.

"The U.S.S.R., above all, wants to win the favour of the U.S. and their verbal quarrels at the U.N. and elsewhere are only 'clumsy tricks.'" Actually, the weekly pointed out, the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. were as thick as thieves. Speaking of the Soviet leaders' impolite cancellation of Cambodian Head of State Prince Sihanouk's visit to the Soviet Union, the journal said that racial superiority complex and big power chauvinism were the words to describe the Soviet attitude.

**Havana.** The Governments of Cuba and the United States have reached an agreement on Cubans leaving for the United States. Under a "memorandum of understanding," embarkation lists for Cubans destined for the U.S. will be approved by the two sides through the Swiss Embassy in Cuba.

the will — would not have the power to prevent." Wilson would prefer to practise deceit by increasing the number of African seats in the legislature so as to lull the revolutionary zeal of the people. He is, of course, opposed to the people's demand for real independence. The Africans, he says, have not been "trained" for self-government!

The Zimbabwe people, for their part, are firmly opposed to both the UDI and the British plan for a "gradual transition" to African majority rule which, according to the *Financial*

*Times*, might take a period ranging from 15 to 20 years to complete.

The Smith regime's "unilateral declaration of independence" is now being condemned by people throughout the African continent and the world. In China, condemnation has been particularly strong. *Renmin Ribao* in an editorial noted: "By his own action Smith has taught the Zimbabwe people that the handful of white colonial rulers will never quit the scene of their own accord. Wilson, on his part, has taught the Zimbabwe people that the imperialists will stop at no crime for all their fine words."

In the face of Smith's provocation, African nationalist parties in Southern Rhodesia have called upon the Africans to rise up in arms against his regime. They have declared that they will fight on until they have power in their own land and will use axes, spears, arrows and stones — anything they can lay their hands on.

With the unilateral declaration of "independence" by the white settlers, the Zimbabwe people's struggle for real independence has entered a new stage.

# FOLK ART

## New Story-Tellers

From time immemorial China's peasants have listened with wrapt attention to the village story-tellers. They brought them legends, homely wisdom and ideals, knowledge of their history, tales of folk heroes who fought for the people against their oppressors. But this art, like all others, was the arena of a complex class struggle. Interwoven with the healthy strands were others twisted in by the feudal ruling class culture of the past with its elements of superstition and enervating idealism, and inculcating ideas of humble subjection to the forces of tyranny, exploitation and reaction.

Since liberation, much has been done to free the good from the dross. As a result, the fine stories of the past are better than ever today. But even more encouraging is that now entirely new stories are being told—tales of the revolution and of contemporary life or episodes from modern novels.

The villages in the rural counties of Shanghai municipality give an outstanding example of this new trend in China's popular art. Three years ago the Shanghai Cultural Bureau and the Shanghai Communist Youth League Committee jointly organized the first class to train new amateur rural story-tellers. A year later there were 1,000 of them. Last spring, their numbers had soared to over 10,000. They are all just ordinary commune members but typical of that new generation of peasants who are good at both mental and manual labour. Needing no stage props, they are always ready to enliven a work break, a rest at a tea-house, a wait at a station, or a social occasion at home or at the club.

The Shanghai peasants like the new stories because of their revolutionary realism, revolutionary optimism and militant spirit. They like the way they fit in with life today.

### Clear-Cut Orientation

The new stories have a clear-cut orientation. They propagate the Party's policies, direct attention to

new people and new things, spread socialist ideas and so serve the revolution. In the current socialist education movement, stories of class exploitation and the real life histories of local families are being widely told in the villages. They remind the old people of the bitter days of the past; they give them a better understanding of the meaning of the happiness of today; they also tell the younger generation of that recent past which they never knew and teach them to be true to the revolutionary tradition.

The story of the *Paupers' Co-op* will not be forgotten by the members of the Xinzhuang Commune. It is about a group of poor peasants whose only property when they set up a co-op farm was their tiny plot of land and a three-quarter share in a donkey. Yet they made their co-op succeed. Discussing the story after they heard it the Xinzhuang farmers took heart: "That *Paupers' Co-op* began with only three legs of a donkey. We have half an ox. They succeeded; why can't we?" And today their commune is a big success.

### Inspires Changes

In 1965, in response to the Party's call for an upsurge in agricultural production, the story-tellers of Shanghai's countryside have stressed the production angle. They made the *Story of Tachai*—about a self-reliant commune—a big favourite. When the Party secretary of the Gold Star Brigade, Xiaozheng Commune, Chingpu County, cited Tachai at a meeting, everyone knew what he referred to. The brigade was expanding its acreage of double-cropped rice and its members were discussing the question of asking the state for extra fertilizer. But, with Tachai as an example, in a self-help move they rallied to the initiative of their Party secretary, organized a team to collect wild plants to make compost and saved money and material for the state.

New stories have helped to wipe out superstitious practices. When a fortune-teller came around in Chingpu County, one young story-teller countered with *How Fortune-Teller Xiao Tie Kou Changed His Trade*.

When the fortune-teller heard the story he was embarrassed. Next time when he was seen, he wasn't a fortune-teller but a repair worker.

The new stories had to make their way in competition with the old. Old Chu Hsing-ken is one who loves to listen to as well as tell old stories. One day as his team rested in a cotton field, he told an anecdote of one of the emperors of the Ching Dynasty. It was a story that had entertained many times in the past. When he finished, a new young story-teller summoned up courage and began to tell a story of real happenings during the struggle against landlord exploitation. The peasants liked it and asked for another. Old Chu, at first, wasn't too happy but bit by bit he got over his chagrin as he found himself being moved and encouraged by the young man's tale.

The direct encouragement of the Communist Party's Shanghai City Committee has been a key factor in the success of the new stories. In the spring of 1965 when it called a meeting of first secretaries of local county Party committees, it devoted one session to a telling of the *Story of Tachai* as an introduction to the importance of new tales.

### New Type of Literary Creation

The Shanghai story-tellers get their tales from three sources: stories by professional writers, stories adapted by themselves from novels, plays and films, and stories they make up themselves. Creative imagination is particularly encouraged. Experienced story-tellers, professional writers and editors all eagerly give their help at the classes to coach would-be story-tellers organized at the Shanghai Hall of Mass Art. In a typical session, the tyro story-teller tells his tale, then it is discussed; amendments are suggested and the author finalizes it himself after the necessary polishing.

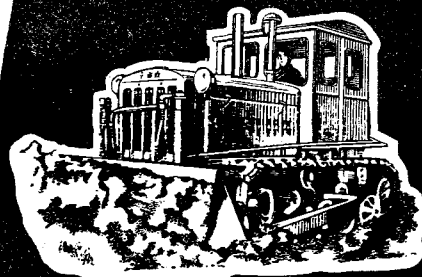
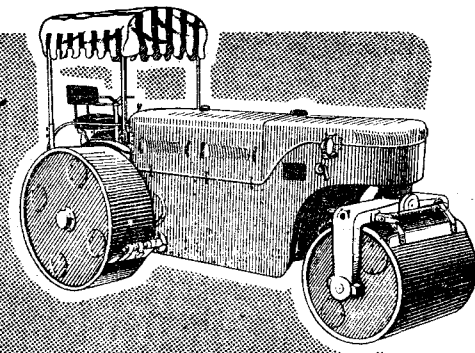
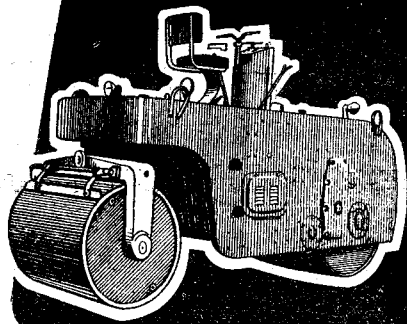
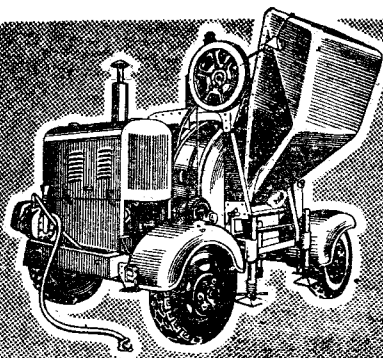
Publishers are beginning to turn to account the rich fund of literary art clearly waiting there to be tapped. In Shuyuan Commune, for instance, more than 20 new stories have become popular favourites. Three have already been published for national circulation.

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