PEKING REVIEW

4

January 21, 1966

北京周報

P.L.A. CONFERENCE ON POLITICAL WORK

The People's Liberation Army puts Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything. It stands ready at any time to smash U.S. imperialist aggression.

The Tide of Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Struggle Is Irresistible

Report on the First Afro-Asian-Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Conference

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

January 21, 1966 Vol. IX No. 4

CONTENTS

Published every Friday by PEKING REVIEW
Pai Wan Chuang, Peking (37), China
Post Office Registration No. 2-922
Cable Address: Peking 2901

Printed in the People's Republic of China

THE WEEK

U.S. "Peace Talks" Hoax Condemned

Tran Van Thanh, head of the permanent delegation of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation to China, severely condemned the U.S. aggressors and their satellite troops for carrying out a "kill all, burn all and destroy all" policy in south Vietnam. He also denounced them for using poison gas, noxious chemicals, napalm and phosphorous bombs in slaughtering the people and destroying all life over vast areas in south Vietnam.

Speaking at a press conference in Peking on January 14, Tran Van Thanh said that these towering crimes against the people once again exposed the real nature of Johnson's "quest for peace." But these atrocities, he stressed, could never save the U.S. aggressors from their doom. He distributed to Chinese and foreign reporters present copies of the statement issued on January 5 by the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation on the intensification and expansion of the war by the U.S. imperialists, and later answered questions.

Tran Van Thanh warned that the U.S. imperialists should never dream of using "unconditional discussions," the "suspension of bombing raids" on north Vietnam and other deceptions to lure or force the south Vietnamese people to lay down their arms and stop their war of resistance and for national salvation. He declared: "The south Vietnamese people will never fall into these traps. They will never lay down their arms as long as the U.S. marauders are in south Vietnam and as long as the fundamental goals of independence, democracy, peace, neutrality and the reunification of their motherland have not been achieved."

Tran Van Thanh said that, by expanding its war of aggression in south Vietnam and Indo-China, the Johnson Administration had shown the whole world that its "14-point" proposition was nothing but a shop-worn fraud aimed at covering up its wild schemes in expanding the war and at deceiving the people, the American people included, who were opposed to its policies of war and aggression. He denounced Wilson, Tito and their like for their role as salesmen of Johnson's "14-point" proposition. He pledged that the south Vietnamese people would resolutely carry on their fight to defeat the U.S. aggressor troops, liberate the south, defend the north and bring about the peaceful reunification of their motherland.

Malayan Representatives Welcomed

The Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity gave a banquet on January 12 to welcome the Mission of the Malayan National Liberation League to the People's Republic of China. Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the Committee, was among those present.

Speaking at the gathering, Vice-Chairman Kang Yung-ho of the host organization extended his greetings to the Malayan mission. He paid high tribute to the Malayan people and pledged firm support for them in their persistent struggle against the reactionary rule of the U.S.-British imperialists and their toadies, and to crush "Malaysia," and for national liberation. He said that the

Murder of Chinese Nationals on Lombok Island Protested

The Chinese Embassy in Indonesia, in a note to the Indonesian Foreign Ministry on January 12, lodged the strongest protest with the Indonesian Government against the murder of Chinese nationals living on Lombok Island and against other atrocities committed by hoodlums organized by the Indonesian Right-wing forces.

Chinese nationals on Lombok Island were victims of unbelievable horrors perpetrated by the hooligans in the latter part of last December. Following the open threat by the Indonesian Right-wing forces to "kill all the Chinamen living in Lombok" and "burn down all their houses and property," a group of hooligans at Tjakra Negara in Lombok suddenly broke into the house of Chinese national Thio Khin-hauw on the night of December 25 and murdered him and his son. That night several hundred rowdies rushed into the shopping district of Ampenan, threatening to burn down the Chinese shops. On December 28, another gang of several hundred looted and smashed up Chinese shops in Masbagik. The outrages grew more and more feverish. On December 30, organized hoodlums in Masbagik rode in trucks to Pantjor, Selong, Tandjung Teros, Labuan Hadji, Aikmel, Apitaik, Pogading, Pringgasele and Suralaga, wildly shouting such slogans as "kill all Chinamen," wantonly looting and smashing up Chinese shops and homes, and setting fire to their houses and vehicles. Nearly a thousand Chinese, thus made homeless, have fled to Ampenan and Tjakra Negara and are in a miserable plight.

Particularly shocking is the fact that the hoodlums savagely slaughtered Chinese nationals who had always lived in amity with the local Indonesian people. Even the aged and the children and women fell victim to these monstrous atrocities. An expectant mother in Pantjor was locked up with her six children in a room and burnt to death. The fingers and ears of a Chinese woman in Suralaga were chopped off by hooligans who, after robbing her of her rings and ear-rings, drowned her in a river. Many other Chinese were killed; some had their heads chopped off, others were dismembered or disembowelled.

According to incomplete figures, more than 20 Chinese were killed on December 30 alone. Scores of others were beaten up; six were so seriously injured that they had to be sent to hospital for emergency treatment. Several Chinese women have been missing, and there is yet no information as to whether they are still alive.

All this reveals the ruthlessness of the atrocities and the barbarity of the racist crimes carried out by the Indonesian Right-wing forces who serve the imperialists. In its protest note, the Chinese Embassy demanded that the Indonesian Government face up to the gravity of these atrocities, severely punish the culprits and their instigators, give immediate relief to all the victims, and take speedy and effective measures to protect the lives and property of Chinese nationals.

National Liberation League and the liberation army of Malaya, fighting on various fronts, were dealing powerful blows to the British colonialists and their flunkeys. "The struggle of the Malayan people is part of the struggle waged by the people of the whole world against U.S.-led imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism," he said. "The Malayan people, in the spirit of daring to win, will grow in strength in the course of their struggle, overcome all obstacles and forge fearlessly ahead to final victory."

P.V. Sarma, chief representative of the Malayan mission, also spoke. He said that the National Liberation League of Malaya (including Singapore) was a united front organization of the Malayan people's movement at home and abroad, its aim being the crushing of "Malaysia" and the achievement of real independence, democracy and peace in Malaya. He said that the Malayan people had learnt from their own experience that, in order to free themselves from the rule of imperialism and its puppets, they must meet counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence and oppose counter-revolutionary war with people's revolutionary war. "They have also learnt," he added, "that a United Front, which is led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance and which closely rallies the people of all social strata and nationalities, is another indispensable factor in achieving final victory over the enemy. Inspired by the armed struggle of Malaya, a mass campaign is taking shape to bring about the total defeat of 'Malaysia' and the withdrawal of foreign troops from Malaya. We are confident that we shall triumph, because ours is a just cause."

Soviet Delegation Leaves For Home

The Soviet delegation led by Alexander Nikolaevich Shelepin, Member of the Presidium and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, arrived in Peking on January 13 on its way home after visiting the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. It left for Moscow the following day.

The delegation was met and seen off at the airport by Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier. Comrade Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet on January 13 for the Soviet guests.

P.L.A. Conference on Political Work

The P.L.A. puts Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything. It stands ready at any time to smash U.S. imperialist aggression.

THE General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army concluded its conference on political work in the army on January 18 in Peking.

During its twenty days of meetings the conference made a serious study of the important instructions given by the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung on building up the army and on its political work; there were discussions on implementation of the five-point principle[1] advanced by Comrade Lin Piao to keep on putting politics first; the experience gained in political work in the past two years was summed up and arrangements for political work in 1966 were decided upon.

The conference called on all commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. to rally closely around the Central Committee of the Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, to continue to put politics first and resolutely apply the five-point principle in this connection, and to heighten combat-readiness and be prepared at all times to smash U.S. imperialist aggression.

All those attending the conference were received by the Party and state leaders Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Teng Hsiao-ping and Peng Chen. Comrades Chou En-lai, Teng Hsiao-ping and Peng Chen gave important reports at the conference on the present domestic and international situation and present tasks.

Hsiao Hua, Director of the P.L.A. General Political Department, presided over the conference and delivered a report on the implementation of the five-point principle of putting politics first. Yang Cheng-wu, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A., spoke at the conference.

The conference agreed that there was a new mass upsurge in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's works throughout the army since Comrade Lin Piao's instructions on putting politics first were implemented. It was noted that the broad masses of cadres and fighters showed a deeper class feeling towards Mao Tse-tung's thinking and greater political consciousness in remoulding their ideology and directing their activities in accordance with the guidance given by Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Great numbers of fine people like Lei Feng and Wang Chieh had come forward, and they had good deeds to their credit. There were new developments in the campaign to produce outstanding companies. There were remarkable achievements in fighting, training and the fulfilment of various other tasks.

The consensus at the conference was that the principle of putting politics first formulated by Comrade Lin Piao conforms with what Chairman Mao Tse-tung has always taught us; it was put forward in accordance with the historical experience of the Chinese people's armed forces and the present situation, in accordance with the laws of development and the economic basis of socialist society, and with the fact that classes and class struggle still exist in socialist society. This principle is the foundation on which to strengthen the revolutionization and modernization of the army, to make good preparations for the smashing of the U.S. imperialist war of aggression and to combat and prevent the rise of modern revisionism, and ensure that the army never degenerates. Comrade Lin Piao's five-point principle which calls for putting politics first not only serves as the general principle and task for all army work in 1966 but is the guiding policy in army building for all the years to come.

"Putting politics first" means putting Mao Tse-tung's thinking first, said the conference. It means regarding Chairman Mao Tse-tung's works as the highest instructions on all aspects of the work of the whole army, and putting Mao Tse-tung's thinking in command of everything. Chairman Mao Tse-tung's in-

[1] Comrade Lin Piao's five-point principle guiding the work of the P.L.A. in 1966 is: 1) creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works and, in particular, make the utmost effort to apply them; regard Chairman Mao's works as the highest instructions on all aspects of the work of the army; 2) persist in giving first place to man as between man and weapons, in giving first place to political work as between political and other work, in giving first place to ideological work as between ideological and routine tasks in political work, and, in ideological work, in giving first place to living ideas as between ideas in books and living ideas. And, in particular, make the greatest effort to grasp living ideas; 3) leading cadres must go to the basic units and give energetic leadership in the campaign to produce outstanding companies and ensure that the basic units do their work effectively, and, at the same time, that a good style of leadership by the cadres is fostered; 4) boldly promote really good commanders and fighters to key posts of responsibility; 5) train hard and master the finest techniques and close-range and night fighting tactics. — *Ed.*

structions are the criterion for all work. All his instructions must be resolutely supported and carried out, even if their accomplishment involves "climbing a mountain of swords and crossing an ocean of flames." Whatever runs counter to his instructions must be rejected and firmly opposed.

The conference called for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's works and, in particular, for the utmost effort in applying them. Whether Mao Tse-tung's thinking has been really mastered must be judged above all by its application after study. In assessing anyone, hear what he says and see what he does, with emphasis on the latter. It is incumbent not only on the soldiers and cadres at grass-root levels, but even more on the senior cadres, to read Chairman Mao Tse-tung's works, follow his teachings, act in accordance with his instructions and be a good soldier of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. One must make the study of Chairman Mao's works and the remoulding of one's ideology a life-time endeavour if one is to devote one's life to the revolution.

The conference decided that in order to put politics first and resolutely carry out the five-point principle, the whole army must hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and stimulate a new upsurge in the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's works on an even wider scale and in still greater depth.

Consistent adherence to the mass line and the continued practice of democracy in political, military and economic affairs were stressed at the conference. The instructions of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the principles and policies of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the directives issued by the Party's Military Commission and Comrade Lin Piao must be made known directly to the broad masses of cadres and fighters and translated into the conscious action of the masses.

It was important to encourage all cadres and fighters to do political and ideological work, including the political, military and other cadres, declared the conference. Ideological work must penetrate the heart and mind of every fighter. Army units should do their administrative and educational work by means of political work and by the method of persuasion and education.

The conference stressed that the decisive factor in putting politics first was Party leadership. The principle that military affairs should be run by the whole Party must be adhered to. The system of dual leadership by the military command and the local Party committee under the unified leadership of the Party's Central Committee must be resolutely enforced. The army must come under the absolute leadership of the Party and the supervision of the masses in order to ensure that the line, principles and policies of the Party are resolutely implemented in the army.

The conference pointed out that Chairman Mao Tse-tung's ideas on Party building must be followed in order to strengthen the work of building the Party organization in the army, and strengthen collective leadership by the Party committees. Democratic centralism must be adhered to and there must be a vigorous inner-Party life, criticism and self-criticism, and democracy, so that military work will be done well by concerted efforts.

The conference particularly emphasized that it was necessary to keep firmly in mind Chairman Mao Tse-tung's teaching that "modesty makes one progress, whereas conceit makes one lag behind" and be modest, prudent, and honest in word and deed at all times.

The conference called on all members of the army to sharpen their vigilance a hundred-fold and work earnestly to increase their combat-readiness.

It noted that U.S. imperialism was now shifting the focus of its strategy to Asia. It was frenziedly enlarging its war of aggression in Vietnam and directing the spearhead of its aggression against China. At the same time the modern revisionists were working even more shamelessly in the service of U.S. imperialism, thereby aggravating the danger of war.

The conference declared: "All members of the army must know that the root cause of war will remain until imperialism is overthrown and capitalism is eliminated. U.S. imperialism has obstinately set itself against the Chinese people, and against the people of all countries. It has always wanted to impose war on the Chinese people and have a contest of strength with us. Therefore, to increase our combat-readiness is not a temporary measure but a long-term strategic task.

"We will not only defend our motherland and be ready at any moment to smash aggression by U.S. imperialism. We will also resolutely support and help the people of other countries in their struggle against U.S. imperialism. This is our bounden internationalist duty.

"We must make full preparations against the war of aggression which U.S. imperialism may launch at an early date, on a large scale, with nuclear or other weapons, and on several fronts. All our work must be put on a footing of readiness to fight."

In conclusion the conference declared: "We are convinced that we will be invincible provided we put politics first, maintain an atmosphere of keen study of Mao Tse-tung's thought and foster a high level of proletarian consciousness, high morale, solid unity and deep hatred for the enemy, and a spirit of revolutionary heroism, the spirit of daring to make revolution and daring to struggle, fearing neither war nor sacrifice."

Should U.S. imperialism dare to attack China, "our army, like a steel hammer, will crush anything it hits. Armed with the thinking of Mao Tse-tung, closely linked with the people throughout the country, and closely linked with the people throughout the world, we shall be more than a match for such a thing as U.S. imperialism, and final victory will certainly be ours."

Foreign Ministry Statement

China Condemns Towering U.S. Crimes in South Vietnam

- **While pressing ahead with its "peace talks" fraud, U.S. imperialism is pursuing an inhuman "scorched earth" policy and using poison gas and toxic chemicals on a large scale in south Vietnam.**
- **Cowards are the worst brutes. Johnson is more brutal and cowardly than Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo. The more brutal its aggression, the nearer U.S. imperialism is to its doom.**

ON January 11, 1966, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement, exposing with a mass of facts the crimes committed by U.S. imperialism in pressing forward with its inhuman policies of "scorched earth" and of "kill all, burn all and destroy all" in southern Vietnam. Previously, on January 9, the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement exposing the use by U.S. imperialism of poison gas and toxic chemicals on a large scale for massacre and destruction in southern Vietnam. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam called on all peace-loving countries and peoples, including the American people, to take action to sternly condemn and stop the U.S. aggressors' brutal atrocities. Moreover, it reiterated that "the United States must withdraw all U.S. and satellite troops from south Vietnam, definitively and unconditionally end all encroachments on the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, respect the 1954 Geneva agreements on Vietnam, and let the people of south Vietnam settle themselves their own internal affairs." **The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn U.S. imperialism for its atrocious acts of aggression and resolutely support the just stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people.**

The 650 million Chinese people are extremely indignant at the heinous crimes committed by U.S. imperialism in southern Vietnam. These heinous crimes are being committed while the U.S. Government is resorting to the trick of "suspension of bombing" of northern Vietnam and is launching a "peace offensive" all over the world. This serves all the more to expose the gangster nature of U.S. imperialism.

For quite some time, the United States has been advertising everywhere that it is willing to take the Geneva agreements as the basis for a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam question, that the four points of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam could be discussed, and even that it does not want to retain bases in south Vietnam and Southeast Asia, etc. In short, it has been pretending that it genuinely loves peace. As everyone can see now, the peace avowed by the United States means the dropping of thousands of tons of incendiary and other bombs to raze one village after another in southern Vietnam. It means the mass slaughter of Vietnamese people, chopping off their heads, cutting out their hearts, disembowelling or dismembering them, not even sparing women and children. It means the use of huge quantities of poison gas and toxic chemicals to poison thousands upon thousands of people and destroy millions of acres of crops and vegetation. The United States in no way aims at peace. It is employing this unprecedentedly barbarous fascist means in an attempt to compel the south Vietnamese people to lay down their arms and stop resistance. It is resorting to the blackmail of a "bombing pause" in an attempt to compel the north Vietnamese people to stop aiding their fellow-countrymen in the south. In the face of such shocking facts, no genuine peace-loving and just-minded country and people can help feeling indignant at the towering crimes of the United States and detesting its "peace offensive."

China and Vietnam are closely related brotherly neighbours, like lips and teeth. We Chinese people are deeply affected by the sufferings of the Vietnamese people. We had similar experience when the Japanese imperialists invaded China; and the policies of "kill all, burn all and loot all" and of "scorched earth" are still fresh in our memories. We have also learnt from our own experience that the U.S. imperialists are even more barbarous than the Japanese imperialists. **We wholeheartedly support the Vietnamese people in their just struggle and consider it our bounden international duty to sternly condemn the atrocious crimes of the United States and thoroughly expose the U.S. plot of peace talks.**

If a socialist country dare not sternly denounce the heinous crimes of the United States or thoroughly expose the U.S. peace talks fraud, it has not only lost its class feelings but forfeited all sense of justice.

Cowards are the worst brutes. The U.S. imperialists have already embarked on the road of Hitler, Mussolini and Hideki Tojo. Lyndon B. Johnson is at once more brutal and more cowardly than they. Countless facts have demonstrated that, in the face of the heroic Vietnamese people who persevere in struggle, the U.S. aggressors are a mere bunch of cowards mortally afraid of death. The more brutal its aggression, the nearer is U.S. imperialism to its doom. Chairman Mao Tse-tung has said that the imperialists and all reactionaries are paper tigers, while it is the people who are really strong. No matter how truculent and savage U.S. imperialism may be, it can never save itself from its inevitable failure in Vietnam.

People of the whole world, unite, support the Vietnamese people and overthrow U.S. imperialism! The Vietnamese people are bound to win, U.S. imperialism is bound to be defeated!

(January 14, 1966.)

Genocide in South Vietnam

U.S. Intensifies Atrocities

AT the very time the war-makers in Washington have been trying to delude the world with specious "peace talk" propaganda, they have intensified their atrocities against the people of south Vietnam. Since the end of 1965, U.S. aggressor troops have let loose inhuman "kill all, burn all and destroy all" campaigns, using virtually everything at their disposal — including widespread poison gas warfare.

After the Johnson Administration published its "14-point" proposition on December 27, "mopping-up" operations were set in motion by the American invaders in south Vietnam on a more frequent and bigger scale than ever. The U.S. First Infantry Division, First Cavalry Division and marines, and south Korean, Australian and puppet south Vietnamese troops have mounted massive attacks on the liberated areas in Cho Lon, Tan An, Binh Dinh, Bien Hoa and other provinces and in areas around Plei Me and Da Nang. The inhuman nature of these operations — a genocide policy of "kill all, burn all and destroy all" — was demonstrated when they were launched against many populated areas.

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Saigon on January 6, U.S. troops on January 1 began to implement a "broad-based program" which, the dispatch said, "includes the establishment of free-bombing zones in Viet Cong regions, killing rice crops in enemy areas, and burning other crops and homes." In the "mopping-up" campaigns west of Saigon, it continued, "every house they [U.S. troops] encountered they burned to the ground." "They round up all the people they could find . . . and burn and destroy everything eatable and livable." Other Western news agencies report that the densely populated plain south of the Vam Co Dong River, where the U.S. 173rd Airborne Brigade began its "mop-up" on January 1, is a "prime scorched earth target." The U.S. aggressors have also used poison gas, white phosphorus bombs, napalm and B-52 strategic bombers in this operation.

A Reuter correspondent reported that American marines in Da Nang on January 5 mounted a terrorist raid on an area 16 kilometres southwest of Da Nang and reduced the whole village of Vinh Phuong to ashes.

Widespread Use of Poison Gas

Since the end of last year, the U.S. aggressors have been using poison gas in south Vietnam on an unprecedented scale. In their eight-day "mopping-up" campaign in Tan An and Cho Lon, poison gas was widely and repeatedly used. Gas-grenades were air-dropped in clusters from low altitudes and were also used by ground forces. Gas bombs have even been used against women, children and old people in the "mop-up" against the "Iron Triangle" region northwest of Saigon, which was started on January 1 by 8,000 U.S. and satellite troops.

When south Korean puppet troops were turned loose in their "mop-up" against Tuy Hoa in Phu Yen Province on January 4, U.S. aircraft dropped poison gas bombs on the area, and the south Korean puppets used poison gas against tunnels.

Loud professions by the U.S. war criminals that the gas they are using is non-lethal are pure bunkum. A January 12 Reuter dispatch from Saigon reported that seven Australian soldiers were poisoned while using such gas and had to be rushed to a hospital. One of them, Corporal Robert Bowtell, died.

Chemical Warfare

U.S. aircraft have been spraying toxic chemicals on an extensive scale over populated areas in south Vietnam. They were used against the village of Long Hai in Ba Ria Province on December 27. On December 28, U.S. planes sprayed these chemicals over Can Tho Province, resulting in 4,000 people poisoned and more than 10,000 hectares of crops ruined. For three days, beginning on New Year's Day, toxic chemicals were

sprayed by U.S. planes over wide areas in Vinh Long and Sa Dec Provinces. A great number of inhabitants were poisoned and large areas of crops were destroyed.

Recently, American planes have been flying 300 to 400 sorties a day on wild bombing missions of populated areas in south Vietnam. U.S. news agencies have disclosed that in four days, January 5, 6, 7, and 9, U.S. aircraft damaged or destroyed 2,280 houses and sunk 78 civilian vessels. On January 8, U.S. planes committed the monstrous crime of bombing and rocketing the passenger ship *Thuan Phong* en route from Thu Dau Mot to Dau Tieng. The ship was sunk and more than 200 passengers were killed.

Guam-based B-52 strategic bombers have recently carried out "carpet bombing" in Quang Tri, Tay Ninh, Cho Lon and Tan An Provinces. From December 30 to January 6, these planes bombed Tay Ninh Province three times at night.

Savagery

By their crimes, the U.S. aggressors in south Vietnam have shown themselves to be more barbarous than Hitler's Nazis. They have acted like savages in their "mopping-up" campaigns.

During a "sweep" in Quang Nam Province, American troops accused a youth of being a member of the people's liberation forces. After tying him to a tree, they slit his throat and laughed and watched as the young man's blood dripped into a waiting basin.

The invaders and their puppets have used all kinds of torture. So depraved have they become that they have been known to slowly hack a prisoner to death before pouring gasoline on the body and burning it up. In Quang Ngai Province, American soldiers after beating up a woman prisoner tied her to a post and then, after tying up the bottoms of her trousers, put six venomous snakes into the trousers.

Up to this moment, the savage beasts who make up the Johnson Administration are still loudly professing that the United States cherishes a "humanitarian desire" towards Vietnam, that the American purpose is "peace and freedom" for Vietnam, and that they intend to help the Vietnamese people "improve opportunities for a better life." However, the U.S. imperialists are using the most up-to-date lethal weapons in south Vietnam, employing poison gas and toxic chemicals which the German and Japanese fascists never dared to use openly. In south Vietnam the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys have slaughtered, injured or jailed more than 1.4 million people in a territory with a total population of only 14 million. They have reached the heights of savagery.

"It suits you just fine, Mr. President."
Cartoon by An Teh-lu

Bertrand Russell Denounces U.S. War Criminals

IN a statement on January 14, the well-known British philosopher Bertrand Russell denounced U.S. genocide, the use of poison chemicals and gas in its war of aggression in south Vietnam. He said that "the United States has perpetrated every atrocity which will come under the purview of a war crimes tribunal." "First concentration camps were established and 8 million people [in south Vietnam] were incarcerated under conditions of forced labour. Later poison chemicals and napalm were employed against the civilian population," and "the latest example of the barbarism of American imperialists in Vietnam is the . . . use of cyanide and poison gas." Russell pointed out that the news that Australian soldiers wearing gas-masks had been poisoned while employing gas was "the final exposure of the dishonesty of the U.S. authorities" who have persistently "lied shamelessly, claiming that these [gases] were 'untoxic.'" Russell appealed to people everywhere to "call for the indictment of President Johnson, Dean Rusk and Robert McNamara as war criminals" and to "show their unhesitating support for the people of Vietnam in their national struggle."

G E N O C I D E !

GAS WARFARE: The face of the U.S. invader in south Vietnam

This is what the U.S. aggressors are doing in south Vietnam while Johnson talks about "peace and freedom" for Vietnam.

CHEMICAL WARFARE:
Spreading clouds of death

U.S. First Infantry Division at work

The Nazi spirit is abroad **again**

Their mother murdered. These children learn what Johnson means by "improving opportunities for a better life."

Killing in cold blood

Foreign Ministry Statement

Strongly Denounces Wanton U.S. Bombing of Laos

- **Intensified U.S. bombings of Laos constitute an important step in spreading the war from south Vietnam to the whole of Indo-China.**
- **The Chinese Government and people fully endorse the just stand taken by the Neo Lao Haksat and the Laotian patriotic neutral forces and resolutely support the Laotian people's struggle against the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys.**

SINCE the Johnson Administration announced the "temporary suspension" of bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, U.S. imperialist bombing raids against Laos have become more frantic than ever. Recently, the Neo Lao Haksat and the Laotian patriotic neutral forces have repeatedly issued statements exposing the round-the-clock wanton bombings by U.S. pirate planes in Khammouane and Savannakhet Provinces in Central and Lower Laos, which caused heavy losses in life and property to the Laotian people. According to an Associated Press dispatch, up to three hundred U.S. planes a day are dropping nearly one thousand tons of bombs and rockets. Moreover, U.S. planes spread toxic chemicals over Luang Prabang Province in Upper Laos to wreak havoc among the Laotian people. These barbarous acts on the part of U.S. imperialism have aroused the great indignation of the Laotian people. The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn U.S. imperialism for its grave crimes against the Laotian people.

The intensified bombings of Laos constitute an important step taken by U.S. imperialism in spreading its war of aggression against south Vietnam to the whole of Indo-China. The Johnson Administration has long been trying hard to turn Laos into a bridge between south Vietnam and Thailand to support its war of aggression in south Vietnam. To this end, the United States has made a series of preparations. Since last September, many high-ranking U.S. officials have visited Laos in close succession to hatch the conspiracy. The United States has introduced into Laos thousands of tons of weapons, ammunition and other war materiel, accelerated the construction of Highway No. 13 running north and south through Laos, and expanded the military airfields at Vientiane, Savannakhet, Pakse and Saravane. Moreover, U.S. imperialism has instructed the Laotian authorities in Vientiane to step up arms expansion and war preparation, to declare a state of emergency in Khammouane and Savannakhet Provinces and to muster more than twenty battalions of Rightist Laotian troops to launch continual armed attacks on the liberated areas of the two provinces. According to information disclosed by various sources, the Johnson Administration is planning to dispatch ground forces of the United States and its vassals, Thailand and the south Vietnamese puppets, to occupy Central and Lower Laos. All this shows that **the wanton bombing of Central and Lower Laos by U.S. imperialism is a prelude to military actions on a still larger scale.**

A mere glance at what U.S. imperialism has been doing in Laos and the whole of Indo-China will reveal the real aims of the Johnson Administration in its current "peace offensive" on the Vietnam question. At the very time it is energetically advertising to the whole world its "sincere desire for peace," U.S. imperialism is in fact surreptitiously dropping thousands upon thousands of tons of bombs over peaceful towns and villages in Laos to slaughter the innocent Laotian people. It is also under this smokescreen of "peace" that the U.S. aggressors are pushing forward their inhuman policies of "scorched earth" and of "kill all, burn all and destroy all" in southern Vietnam, and the United States and its vassals, Thailand and the south Vietnamese puppets, are becoming more and more unbridled in their war provocations and armed aggression against the Kingdom of Cambodia. The United States glibly says that it is willing to abide by the Geneva agreements, yet in reality, by its own deeds it not only tore up the 1954 Geneva agreements long ago, but has trampled underfoot the 1962 Geneva agreements, to which the U.S. Government is a signatory. The facts are very clear. **In engineering the peace talks fraud on the Vietnam question, the Johnson Administration is shamelessly playing on the desire of the people of the world for peace and using honeyed words to camouflage the barbarous war it is carrying on.**

The People's Republic of China is a close neighbour of Laos and a signatory to the Geneva agreements. The Chinese Government and people fully endorse the just stand taken by the Neo Lao Haksat and the Laotian patriotic neutral forces in their statements and resolutely support the Laotian people in their just and patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. **The Chinese Government calls upon all the peace-loving countries and people of the world to condemn the brutal crimes of U.S. imperialism, to expose the sinister design of its "peace offensive" and to support and aid the just struggle of the Indo-Chinese peoples in order to defeat the U.S. aggressors.**

(January 18, 1966.)

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

JOHNSON'S CHALLENGE

Comments on U.S. President's State of the Union Message

LYNDON Johnson's State of the Union Message this year is a message for expanding the aggressive war in Vietnam. It is a message for intensifying the attacks on the American people.

A War Message

Although Johnson uttered high-sounding words to try to mislead the people, yet the keynote of this year's message is a brazen clamour for war and an outright demand on the American people to tighten their belts.

The message begins and ends with the Vietnam question. Why does the Vietnam question figure so prominently as to be the number one question for the Johnson Administration? Why does the message smell so heavily of gunpowder?

U.S. imperialism has suffered serious defeats in its war of aggression in Vietnam. Some 200,000 U.S. aggressor troops poured into south Vietnam have still failed to save the United States from these defeats. "Escalation" has proved completely ineffective and Washington's "peace talks" frauds, one after another, have fallen flat. The defeats suffered by U.S. imperialism in south Vietnam have upset its counter-revolutionary "global strategy." In his State of the Union Message, Johnson could only admit: "Because of Vietnam we cannot do all we should, or all we would like to do."

New Awakening of American People. The intensification of the war of aggression in Vietnam has resulted in the further sharpening of the class contradictions in the United States and in promoting a new political awakening of the American people. The rise of the Negro people's mass struggle against tyranny and the vigorous development of the American people's anti-war movement are developing into two time-bombs planted in the heart of U.S. imperialism itself. Within U.S. ruling circles, endless rows are going on over defeats in the war of aggression in Vietnam. This situation in U.S. domestic affairs has furthered the Johnson Administration's worries and uneasiness.

Plunging Into the Unknown. As the *New York Times* put it, "The United States is plunging into the unknown as 1966 begins." Never before in American history has the United States been so badly beaten in a war of aggression and never before has it received so violent a shock as a result of its defeats.

However, Johnson does not intend to get out of the morass. He tries in vain to find a way out by persisting in his war of aggression and expanding his military adventure.

Inevitably, all reactionaries in history commit one mistake after another right up to their doom. As the main pillar of all present-day reaction, U.S. imperialism is of course no exception. The Johnson Administration has not learnt the proper lesson from the series of defeats on the south Vietnam battlefield.

Further Extending Aggression in Vietnam

In the message, Johnson repeatedly bellowed that the United States "will stand firm" and "stay" in south Vietnam. What does this mean?

U.S. Won't Automatically Withdraw From South Vietnam. It means that U.S. imperialism will not withdraw from south Vietnam of its own accord. The message explicitly said that U.S. troops "will stay until aggression has stopped." In other words, the U.S. aggressors will not leave so long as the Vietnamese people have not completely given up their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and so long as the whole of south Vietnam has not become a colony of U.S. imperialism.

It means that U.S. imperialism intends to extend its aggressive war still further. Johnson declared that for the next fiscal year the United States would increase its military spending in the Vietnam war by another U.S. $5,800 million and that he would ask Congress for "additional appropriations" on the basis of the war's needs. He also emphasized that "whatever the cost or whatever the challenge," the United States would continue to "battle."

U.S. Will Not Give Up Control of Asia. It means that U.S. imperialism is trying hard to turn south Vietnam into a war base in Asia. Johnson minced no words when he declared that the United States wanted to "stay" in south Vietnam because it would not abandon Asia.

From his State of the Union Message, one can only draw the conclusion that Johnson is determined to switch the U.S. war machine into high gear and speed it along the road of a wider war of aggression.

"Scorched Earth" Policy in South Vietnam. Actually, the extent of current Washington activities for war expansion goes far beyond what Johnson said in his mes-

sage. Trying its utmost to round up cannon-fodder, U.S. imperialism has boosted monthly draft calls to 80,000 — equivalent to the highest figure during its war of aggression in Korea. While pouring reinforcements into south Vietnam, U.S. imperialism is conducting large-scale expansion of its military bases there with the intent of bringing in still more aggressor troops. In the liberated areas in south Vietnam, it is carrying out the inhuman "scorched earth" policy of "burn all, kill all and destroy all." It is also bombing the liberated areas in Laos on an increasing scale and directing the Laotian Right-wingers to step up attacks against the patriotic forces. It is making use of its Thai and south Vietnamese puppet troops to invade Cambodian territory with greater frequency. These facts show that, although the U.S. aggressors have been badly battered in south Vietnam, they will go on and on with their aggression regardless of the consequences. They will not be fully satisfied until they are completely destroyed.

Goal of the "Peace Offensive"

Johnson did not forget to throw some words about "peace" into his war message. The more U.S. imperialism expands its war of aggression in Vietnam, the more it tries to step up its "peace offensive." This has become a law.

Johnson: "We . . . will . . . stay . . ."
Cartoon by Miao Ti

Sheer Rubbish. In his message Johnson harped on his stale "14-point" proposition, saying that the United States would "stand by the Geneva agreements," respect "the principle of self-determination" and stand for the "reunification" of Vietnam. These professions are absolutely worthless! Since he called south Vietnam a "country" in his message, and made it definitely clear that the U.S. aggressors "will stay" there, all talk about "self-determination" and "reunification" is of course sheer rubbish, and the Geneva agreements amount to only a scrap of paper.

As for Johnson's remarks that, in the past year, the United States held 300 secret talks and contacted the governments of more than 100 countries for a "peaceful settlement" of the Vietnam problem, they cannot prove the "good faith" of U.S. imperialism. All these manoeuvres were designed to throw dust into the eyes of the public, confound right with wrong, and spread a smokescreen for the widening of the war of aggression against Vietnam. In the past year the Johnson Administration has sung quite a few "peace" psalms and U.S. brasshats and political bigwigs have rushed all over the world, but it was during this time that the flames of war lit by the U.S. aggressors spread from southern to northern Vietnam and the scale of the aggressive war expanded to a level close to that of the Korean war.

Counter-Revolutionary Dual Tactics. U.S. imperialism frequently uses counter-revolutionary dual tactics. The "peace" tactics are always used to cover up and help the war tactics. "Peace" is only a means, to be used when applicable, given up when it is not, and taken up again when convenient. Whether it is used or not, the sole purpose is to help achieve the aggressive aims of U.S. imperialism.

New Brand Name for Old Goods. But a contradiction that U.S. imperialism can never solve is that its war tactics inevitably expose its "peace" tactics. U.S. aircraft and artillery have time and again blown away the peace smokescreen spread by Johnson with his successive "unconditional discussions" offer and his "14-point" proposition. And now he has added something "new" to his "basket of peace": one is the "scaling-down of fighting," or both sides "reducing their own military activities," and the other, "to fight and negotiate at the same time," or for the fighting and the meeting at the conference table to "go on simultaneously." But how can these fool anybody? The Johnson Administration is stepping up the expansion of its war of aggression against Vietnam. Its "scaling-down" is in fact a mere cover for "escalation." As to the "fight and negotiate at the same time," it means real fighting and sham negotiation. Johnson may employ whatever tactics he likes, but he cannot hoodwink the world.

In the part on domestic affairs, the message, which contained a list of all-embracing measures, repeated the hackneyed theme of a "great society." Some measures were put in for window-dressing, to allay the growing dissatisfaction of the American people with the ruling circles of their country, while the substantive ones were designed to meet the needs of a wider

war of aggression against Vietnam by clamping down upon the American people and tightening the squeeze on them.

Attacks on the American People

American People Told to Tighten Their Belts. The picture of the U.S. economy given by Johnson is one of blooming prosperity: the economy in the course of vigorous development. the people living in "abundance," the financial deficit for the next fiscal year "one of the lowest in many years," and so on. And the reality? For a time in the past there has been a lop-sided growth in the U.S. economy, achieved in the main by such means as introducing deficit financing to a great extent, easy credit terms, "tax cuts," and increased military spending. Such artificial stimulants have already confronted the U.S. economy with an over-production crisis.

Johnson was telling an even bigger lie when he said that the financial deficit for the next fiscal year would be "only 1.8 billion dollars." Here, he deliberately left out the additional military expenditures to be allocated for aggression in Vietnam which will amount to thousands of millions of dollars. The war of aggression in Vietnam has greatly increased the American people's burden. During fiscal 1965, the average tax burden for every American was as high as $850, or 32 per cent of the individual income; this is much higher than that during World War II or in the war of aggression against Korea. The reason Johnson gave so much publicity to "prosperity" in the United States is that he wants the nation to believe that guns and butter can be had at the same time!

Ever More Savage Fascist Means. To expand the war of aggression abroad, U.S. imperialism must inevitably make the people at home suffer more. As Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out long ago: "To start a war, the U.S. reactionaries must first attack the American people. They are already attacking the American people — oppressing the workers and the democratic circles in the United States politically and economically and preparing to impose fascism there." The domestic measures which Johnson introduced in his message clearly signal that the U.S. ruling group is prepared to intensify its attack on the American people. Johnson has asked the Congress to consider measures to suppress strikes "which threaten irreparable damage to the national interest." He has told the working people to "exercise wage restraint" and make "further sacrifices" when the war so "requires." He has decided to "improve" the tax system and so wrest more money from the pockets of the U.S. taxpayers for the bottomless pit of the war of aggression in Vietnam.

What Johnson has referred to in his message is just a tiny part of these attacks. Over the last year, the Johnson Administration dispatched a large number of regular troops to cold-bloodedly put down the Negroes' struggle against tyranny in the Watts area, and, by administrative means, deprived the American workers of their right to strike. In 1966, with the escalation of the war of aggression in Vietnam and the daily sharpening of class contradictions and national contradictions at home, the Johnson Administration is sure to resort to still more cruel and savage fascist means against the American people.

Five "Lines of Policy" — Concrete Programme of U.S. Global Strategy

Expansion of Trade With the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Johnson's message shows that U.S. imperialism is directing its knife at the Vietnamese people, the revolutionary people of the world and the American people. The five "lines of policy" on foreign affairs mentioned in his message are a concrete programme drawn up by U.S. imperialism to push ahead with its counter-revolutionary global strategy on the basis of the present international situation. While threatening and blackmailing the Vietnamese people and slandering and attacking the Chinese people, the Johnson Administration holds out economic bait to the Khrushchov revisionists. Johnson said that the United States "will make it possible to expand trade between the United States and Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union." There are quite a number of people who want to be caught on the line cast by the United States. With great appreciation and full endorsement, TASS reported that the U.S. President would ask Congress "to make it possible to expand U.S. trade with Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union." And indeed, a feeling of satisfaction is clearly visible in the lines of the TASS report.

Peaceful Penetration Into Socialist Countries. But what does Johnson mean in saying this? He placed expansion of trade with the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries in the fifth of his five "lines of policy." This fifth line is what he called "support of national independence." He wasted no breath in declaring: "We follow this principle by building bridges to Eastern Europe." Obviously, U.S. imperialism has declared openly that it wants to pursue a policy of peaceful infiltration into the socialist countries. This is the greatest insult to the peoples of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. That the Khrushchov revisionists have gone so far as to be proud of this shows how far they have degenerated!

Johnson's message is a challenge to the Vietnamese people, to the American people and to all peace-loving countries and peoples. U.S. imperialism has risen to power through war and it has battened on war. Now, U.S. imperialism has been badly battered on the south Vietnam battlefield, but it still wants to find a way out by expanding the war. There is no doubt that in the face of brutal U.S. imperialist aggression and oppression, the Vietnamese people will resolutely strike back with heavier blows, that the American people's anti-war movement and their struggle for democracy and for the defence of their right to live will surge forward more vigorously, and that the anti-imperialist, peace-loving forces of the world will rally still further in support of the embattled Vietnamese people and completely frustrate the U.S. imperialists' plans of war and aggression. More serious defeats are awaiting the U.S. aggressors.

("Renmin Ribao's" editorial, January 19, 1966.)

The Tide of the People's Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Struggle Is Irresistible

THE First Afro-Asian-Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Conference came to a successful conclusion in Havana on January 15. It adopted a resolution, firmly supporting the Vietnamese people's struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save their country, a general declaration, a general political resolution, and other resolutions condemning imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the United States, and expressing solidarity with the national-liberation movements in various countries. These documents give expression to the common desire and will of the hundreds of millions of Asian, African and Latin American people to carry forward their cause of solidarity against imperialism.

Characteristic of Present Situation

The conference took place against the setting of the peoples of the three continents and throughout the world locked in a bitter struggle with U.S. imperialism. The anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles on the three continents are growing in intensity and the general situation is excellent. The heroic Vietnamese people are indomitably carrying on their resistance against U.S. aggression to save their country and are winning repeated resounding victories, thereby strongly encouraging and supporting the anti-imperialist struggles of other peoples. The battle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the United States is surging forward in Laos, Cambodia, Japan, south Korea, the Congo (Leopoldville), Southern Rhodesia, the Dominican Republic and many other places on the three continents. A new anti-U.S. revolutionary storm is in the offing in the Afro-Asian-Latin American region and the whole world. The anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples has reached unparalleled heights, while imperialism headed by the United States is at the end of its rope — such is the main current in Asia, Africa and Latin America today; and the tri-continental conference naturally cannot but reflect this characteristic of the present situation.

U.S. Imperialism — Principal Target

Strong voices against U.S. imperialism resounded from all corners of the conference hall. U.S. imperialism was the principal target of attack and exposure in delegates' speeches, in discussions at sub-committee meetings and in the many documents of the conference, which was in fact a conference to denounce U.S. imperialism and mobilize the people of the three continents for a more intense anti-U.S. fight.

Countless facts show that U.S. imperialism is the biggest international exploiter and the main bulwark of colonialism. It is the prop of all reactionary forces and the main force of aggression and war. It is the most arrogant, most ferocious and most brutal of the aggressors that mankind has ever seen. It is the root of all the evil for the Afro-Asian-Latin American region. To attain or safeguard independence and to seek liberation, it is absolutely necessary for the people of the three continents to rise and combat U.S. imperialism. To realize its overweening ambition for world conquest, U.S. imperialism is frenziedly prosecuting its policy of aggression and war in Asia, Africa and Latin America, committing aggression and intervention everywhere and wilfully infringing upon and menacing the independence of other countries. Thus, the most pressing task facing the people of the three continents is to enhance their militant solidarity, further consolidate and broaden the international united front against U.S. imperialism and its flunkeys to the widest possible extent and isolate U.S. imperialism as much as they can. Consequently, many delegates at the conference roundly condemned U.S. imperialism's policies of aggression and war. They declared that U.S. imperialism was the common enemy of the people of the three continents, and emphasized the necessity to direct the national-democratic movement in the region at U.S. imperialism. They stated that victory in any revolutionary cause, independence, peace and progress were unthinkable if the struggle against U.S. imperialism were discontinued. The conference said in its general declaration: "The Asian, African and Latin American peoples know from their own experience that the main bastion of colonial oppression and international reaction is U.S. imperialism — the implacable enemy of all the peoples of the world. To overthrow the domination of U.S. imperialism is the decisive question in order to attain a conclusive and complete victory in the anti-imperialist struggle in the three continents. In the pursuance of this objective all their peoples' efforts must converge." This is

a just verdict on U.S. imperialism and a solemn call to the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

Support the Vietnamese People — The Central Task

The Vietnamese people's struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save their country is now the focus of the worldwide struggle against imperialism. The Asian, African and Latin American peoples all demanded that the conference make it its central task to support the Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle and to oppose U.S. aggression against Vietnam. At a time when the Johnson Administration was busy with a big "peace" swindle and expanding its war, the conference voiced strong condemnation of the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression against Vietnam and expressed resolute support for the Vietnamese people persisting in their anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation. Many delegates sharply exposed the Johnson Administration's "peace talks" fraud. They pointed out that the Vietnam question can be solved only in accordance with the will of the Vietnamese people. They appealed to the people of all countries to resolutely support the Vietnamese people to carry their anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle to the finish, until the U.S. aggressors are completely defeated. The resolution on Vietnam severely condemned U.S. imperialism's plot to intensify its moves for widening the war under the "peace talks" smokescreen, and indignantly denounced U.S. imperialism as the war criminal. At the same time, the resolution expressed unreserved support for the five-part statement of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the four-point proposition of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. It demanded an immediate withdrawal from south Vietnam of U.S. and satellite troops and the recognition of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation as the sole legitimate representative of the south Vietnamese people. All this voices the common aspirations of the more than 2,000 million people of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Revolutionary Violence vs. Counter-Revolutionary Violence

As U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are more wildly relying on counter-revolutionary violence to carry out their tyrannical rule and armed suppression of the revolutionary movements of the oppressed nations, the broad masses of the Asian, African and Latin American regions have become increasingly convinced that armed struggle is the correct path for the oppressed nations and the oppressed peoples to win independence and liberation, and they have firm faith in people's war as the most effective way to deal with U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. Many delegates showed by their own experience that it was necessary to oppose the counter-revolutionary violence of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys with revolutionary violence, that the independence and freedom of all peoples could be won only by armed force, and that only by armed force could their independence and freedom be defended. The general declaration of the conference proclaimed in no uncertain terms that the people of all countries have the right to oppose imperialist violence with revolutionary violence.

Sharp Struggle Between Two Lines

The common demand of the overwhelming majority of the delegates was that the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle in Asia, Africa and Latin America be pushed to new heights. But the Khrushchov revisionists and a handful of their followers tried hard to divert the conference and lead it astray. The Khrushchov revisionists tried in vain to impose their capitulationist and divisive line on the conference and to bring the national-democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America into the orbit of U.S.-Soviet collaboration for world domination. Therefore, an intense struggle between the two lines had to be waged throughout the conference.

The Khrushchov revisionists made it quite clear that they wanted to call the tune for the conference by imposing their erroneous line on it. On the opening day, the Soviet paper *Pravda*, in an article by its editorial department, asserted that the struggles "for peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems," "for the prohibition of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery" and "for universal peace" "will be the main subjects of discussion at the Havana conference." It attempted to divert the attention of the conference with its so-called "universal peace," "total and complete disarmament," "peaceful coexistence and similar stuff. But most delegates were aware that it was U.S. imperialism which was carrying out armed aggression and intervention everywhere in Asia, Africa and Latin America and that, to the people of these areas, the most urgent task was to resolutely combat the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and intensify their revolutionary struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The Khrushchov revisionists were, in fact, doing a service to U.S. imperialism by hawking their goods at this juncture. Obviously, their wares could find no market among the revolutionary peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Soviet delegates resorted to all kinds of despicable means to smuggle into the conference their contraband "peaceful coexistence" and all that sort of rubbish. This only enabled the broad masses of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America to see more clearly the counter-revolutionary features of the Khrushchov revisionists.

Khrushchov Revisionists' Two-Faced Tactics

At a time when the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America were daily becoming more awakened politically and when the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle was reaching unprecedented heights, the Khrushchov revisionists had to resort to increasingly

hypocritical and cunning two-faced tactics — sham anti-imperialism but real capitulation, sham support but real betrayal, sham unity but real split — and carefully disguised means to peddle their erroneous line at the conference.

The two-faced tactics of the Khrushchov revisionists were especially vicious on the Vietnam question. In his address, the Soviet delegate pretended to support the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression. But he did not dare condemn the United States in strong terms for its aggression in Vietnam. Forced by circumstances, he mentioned casually that "the U.S. imperialists hypocritically talk of negotiations." However, even this sentence was deleted by TASS when reporting this address. At a time when the Johnson Administration was launching its "peace offensive" in a big way, the Soviet delegate at the conference advocated "the realization of peace in Vietnam." This was obviously acting in co-ordination with U.S. imperialism. The Soviet leaders actively peddle the "peace talks" swindle for the United States, while U.S. ruling circles hope that the Soviet leaders will help "realize peace" in Vietnam. This is no longer a secret.

Even more despicable is that the Khrushchov revisionists, exploiting the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for closer unity against imperialism, have raised a big howl about what they call "solidarity," "cohesion" and "unity." There is no doubt that, at the present moment, when a most fierce struggle is being waged between the aggressors and their victims, all forces which truly pit themselves against imperialism should unite and form the broadest possible international united front against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. But what the Khrushchov revisionists are advocating is certainly not such anti-imperialist unity. Since they regard the common enemy of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America as the one with which they should collaborate, since they are bent on taking united action with U.S. imperialism in pursuit of the domination of the world through U.S.-Soviet co-operation, and since they have set themselves against the revolutionary people of all countries, how can the genuine anti-imperialist, revolutionary forces stand in "unity" and take "united action" with them?

The "Unity" the Khrushchov Revisionists Want

What kind of "unity" the Khrushchov revisionists want could be clearly seen at the conference. In spite of all their calls for "united action," the Soviet delegate refused to put up his hand in favour of the proposal tabled at the sub-committee meeting by the Cambodian delegate urging all countries which uphold justice and peace to refuse to have any political, diplomatic, economic and cultural co-operation with the United States, though all the other delegates voted for it. In spite of all the Khrushchov revisionists' calls for "united action," the Soviet delegate refused to support, though many other delegates supported, the demand of the delegate of the Dominican Republic to condemn the United Nations as a tool serving the interests of colonialism and neo-colonialism. In spite of all the Khrushchov revisionists' calls for "united action," the Soviet delegate opposed, though most of the other delegates supported, the demand of the delegate from the Portuguese colonies to sever all relations with Israel — U.S. imperialism's instrument of aggression. These hard facts readily show that in calling for "united action," the Khrushchov revisionists do not intend to unite with the people of the Asian, African and Latin American countries to oppose U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, but that they want the others to join them in giving up the struggle against U.S. imperialism and surrendering to it. Of course this is impossible.

Throughout the conference, the Soviet delegates tried in every way to form a new tri-continental organization to replace the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization which has a history of eight years of struggle against imperialism. They fondly hoped that in this way they could bring the mass organizations of Asia, Africa and Latin America and their anti-imperialist activity under control. This plot, hatched also for the alleged purpose of "united action," has made it crystal clear that the Khrushchov revisionists are working for sham unity and real split.

Great Successes

The conference achieved great successes, thanks to the unflagging struggle of the great majority of the delegates who upheld truth and justice. The true colours of the Khrushchov revisionists, with their manoeuvres of sham anti-imperialism, sham support and sham unity, were further exposed, and their capitulationist and divisive line met with ignominious failure. From the proceedings of the conference one sees once again that no force on earth can stem the tide of the anti-imperialist, revolutionary struggle in Asia, Africa and Latin America. One sees still more clearly that, in order to combat imperialism, struggles must be waged against revisionism. As the conference has stressed in its general declaration: "The peoples of the three continents, determined as they are to sweep all the obstacles out of their way and to fight undauntedly towards a new Asia, a new Africa, and a new Latin America, once and for all emancipated from imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, should co-ordinate their efforts in closed ranks until they win a total and conclusive victory. They are inspired with full confidence in their future."

Advance, the revolutionary peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America!

("Renmin Ribao's" editorial, January 18, 1966.)

Report From Havana

The First Afro-Asian-Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Conference

The conference witnessed a sharp struggle between two lines. It marked a tremendous upsurge and victory for the Afro-Asian and Latin American peoples' cause of solidarity against U.S. imperialism. It was a damning exposure and heavy defeat for the new Soviet leaders' capitulationist and divisive schemes.

THE 13-day First Afro-Asian-Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Conference closed on January 15 in Havana. Around 500 delegates from 82 countries and regions with more than 60 observers and over 70 guests attended the conference.

Strong voices were raised for unity among the people of the three continents in opposition to the policies of aggression and war of imperialism headed by the United States and in support of the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and the popular anti-imperialist struggles in all other countries. These voices combined to form an irresistible force that frustrated the plots the Soviet delegation tried to peddle under the cloak of sham anti-imperialism and sham unity.

After 13 days of struggle and heated debate, the joint efforts of the great majority of delegates to the tri-continental conference won a major victory for the line of firm unity in opposition to imperialism — a line which reflects the will of the more than 2,000 million people in the three continents. **The Khrushchov revisionists' attempts to manipulate the conference and peddle their spurious "united action" to promote their capitulationist and divisive line were thoroughly exposed and firmly rejected. They failed, too, in their attempt to control the tri-continental anti-imperialist solidarity organization and to liquidate the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization in order to bring the national-democratic movement in the three continents into the orbit of U.S.-U.S.S.R. co-operation for world domination.**

The general declaration adopted at the conference points out in clear-cut terms that the present international situation is favourable to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles. It roundly condemns U.S. imperialism as the sworn enemy of the people of the world and an international gendarme. It proclaims in stirring words: it is right to make revolution and combat imperialism. The oppressed nations and peoples have the right to wage popular armed struggles to defeat the aggression and armed suppression by imperialism and its lackeys.

The resolution on Vietnam adopted at the conference condemns U.S. imperialism's criminal aggression against the Vietnamese people, exposes the "14-point" hoax of the Johnson Administration, and strongly denounces the U.S. aggressors' "peace offensive" as a trick to cover up their scheme for a wider war.

The organizational resolution adopted at the conference defeats the long pre-meditated plan of the Khrushchov revisionists to liquidate the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization which already has a history of eight years' struggle against imperialism.

The conference also adopted a general political resolution and a number of other resolutions. These resolutions express firm support for the just struggles of the peoples of the three continents against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the United States and reflect the firm will of the people of the three continents to make revolution and combat imperialism. Only a few resolutions adopted contained views contrary to the legitimate desires of the people of the three continents.

THE MAIN CURRENT AND THE ADVERSE CURRENT

The great majority of delegates came to Havana with a common purpose, namely, the first tri-continental peoples' solidarity conference should be a conference against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the United States, and a conference to condemn U.S. imperialism and express solidarity with the struggles of the peoples and particularly with the Vietnamese people's struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save their country.

It was decided at the preparatory committee meeting that a new item of the agenda: "Support for the Heroic Struggle of the Vietnamese People Against U.S. Imperialist Aggression, for the Liberation of South Vietnam and the Reunification of the Whole Country" was to be added to the first item: "The Struggle Against Imperialism, Colonialism and Neo-colonialism" and listed as first point of the first item on the agenda.

The great majority of the 72 delegates who took the floor at the conference expressed support for the Vietnamese people in their struggle and condemned the United States by name for its policies of aggression and war.

In the light of the situation in their own countries, the delegates condemned U.S. imperialism for its monstrous crimes in Asia, Africa and Latin America:

It is "escalating" the war of aggression in Vietnam;

It has intensified the war of aggression against Laos;

It threatens and violates the territory of Cambodia;

It has sent troops to occupy Thailand;

Together with British imperialism, it has created "Malaysia";

It works hand in glove with the Right-wingers in Indonesia to suppress the progressive people's forces;

It occupies China's territory of Taiwan;

In collusion with the Japanese militarists, it has manufactured the "Japan-ROK treaty" which threatens the security of the Asian people;

It co-operates with the Soviet Union in arming the Indian reactionaries to carry out expansion against India's neighbours;

It has turned Israel into a base for aggression against the Arab people;

One Wave Higher Than the Last
Cartoon by Miao Ti

In collusion with old colonialism, it suppresses by force of arms the national-liberation struggle of the Congolese (Leopoldville) people;

It has encouraged British imperialism to support white colonial rule in Southern Rhodesia;

Through its partners in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization it supports the British and Portuguese colonial authorities and strengthens their rule in the southern part of Africa;

It has been subverting and imposing a blockade against Cuba and occupies the Guantanamo base;

It has sent 40,000 aggressor troops to suppress the uprising in the Dominican Republic;

It fosters reactionary puppet governments in Latin America to maintain the rule of U.S. monopoly capital there.

The accusing voices of the delegates swept across the Gulf of Mexico to shake the North American empire.

About 30 of the speakers advocated people's armed struggle to defeat the aggression and armed suppression by imperialism and its lackeys. Many delegates condemned the United Nations as a tool of U.S. imperialism for its aggressions in Asia, Africa and Latin America. They criticized the views of peaceful coexistence with U.S. imperialism and exposed certain people who have recently preached collaboration with U.S. imperialism and "united action" with the reactionaries.

In sub-committee discussions, many delegates demanded that documents to be adopted at the conference should reflect the situation of the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of the three continents, especially the situation of their anti-U.S. imperialist struggle. They opposed peaceful coexistence or any form of collaboration with U.S. imperialism and waged tit-for-tat struggle with the Soviet delegation and its handful of followers.

Under these circumstances, the conference adopted a fairly good general declaration. In the course of its drafting, many erroneous views which failed to reflect the fervent anti-imperialist feelings and fierce anti-imperialist struggles of the people of the three continents were rejected after repeated struggles and consultations. The correct views of the Chinese, Korean, Japanese and other delegates were finally accepted. The general declaration thus reflects the main current of the conference and records its keynote.

However, there was also an adverse current which clashed fiercely with the main current. Even before the opening of the conference, the Soviet delegates had widely proclaimed their intention to push their capitulationist "peaceful coexistence" line at the conference and energetically engaged in divisive manoeuvres. After its opening, they stepped up their activities, sometimes working behind the scenes, sometimes coming out into the open to peddle their contraband goods. This was the cause of the successive scenes of intensive struggle both inside and outside the conference hall.

Like the weather in Havana in those days, dark clouds alternated with bright sunshine over the conference.

SUPPORT FOR THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE OR SERVICE TO LYNDON JOHNSON

Speaking at the conference and sub-committee meetings, most of the delegates in strong terms condemned the U.S. aggression against Vietnam, supported the Vietnamese people to the end in their people's war against U.S. imperialist aggression, exposed the recent U.S. "peace talks" conspiracy, especially Johnson's 14-point plan and condemned any collaboration with U.S. imperialism on the Vietnam question.

Many delegates pointed out that the Vietnam question could be settled only in accordance with the five-part statement of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the four-point stand of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam — especially the withdrawal of all U.S. and satellite troops in Vietnam.

As strong condemnation of U.S. imperialist aggression against Vietnam resounded throughout the conference, the Soviet delegates found it expedient at times to make a few remarks against the United States. But they evidently came to Havana with a purpose of their own at a time when the United States was launching a massive "peace offensive" and the Soviet Union was carrying out intensive activities in many capitals in its support. What the Soviet delegates did at the conference was: minor attack in words but major help in deeds.

Afraid to speak in strong terms against U.S. aggression in Vietnam and to expose the scheme of U.S. aggressors to hang on in south Vietnam, the Soviet delegates simply called for "the achievement of peace in Vietnam," which was but an echo of the fraudulent U.S. call for "peace talks." A Soviet delegate said in an undertone, "the U.S. imperialists hypocritically talk about negotiations," but that very sentence was deleted by the Soviet news agency TASS when it released his speech. Such tricks only accentuate the Khrushchov revisionists' service to the Johnson Administration's "peace talks" hoax.

Looking upon themselves as benefactors, the Soviet delegates said nothing about the invaluable contributions made by the Vietnamese people's anti-imperialist patriotic struggle towards the revolutionary struggles of the people of the whole world. Instead, they kept on boasting of the Soviet "aid" of aircraft, rockets and other modern weapons for Vietnam. On the pretext that certain countries were unable to send aid materials to Vietnam, the Soviet delegates proposed the founding of an international aid-Vietnam fund organization. All this had aroused discontent among the delegates.

Indonesian and other delegates immediately called attention to the fact that the Vietnamese people's victory in their fight against U.S. aggression was primarily a result of their own struggle, which was supported by other countries. It was not only a matter of the socialist countries supporting Vietnam, but of the Vietnamese people by their courageous struggle supporting all other peoples of the world. He also said that it was not only the rich who were qualified to aid Vietnam.

The Chinese delegate pointed out that it was the bounden internationalist duty of the socialist countries to support Vietnam. He queried: Why should there be any international fund organization as suggested by the Soviet delegates? Why must the Vietnamese people receive aid from other countries through such an international organization, and be deprived of their right to receive aid directly from other countries? Wasn't this an obvious attempt to bring the aid of the peoples of the three continents to Vietnam under the control of such an organization?

The Chinese delegate vehemently pointed out that in seeking to mislead the world, the Soviet delegates had played up the question of transport for Soviet aid supplies to Vietnam. In so doing they were repeating the lie spread by a Soviet journal that China had obstructed the transit of material for Vietnam.

The Soviet delegates' fuss over the question of aid to Vietnam failed to achieve their ulterior purpose. Instead, this only made it clear that the Soviet Union wanted to use aid as a means to intervene in Vietnam to obtain capital with which to bargain with the United States, and to stir up anti-China sentiments at the conference and bring about a split in the name of "united action."

RESOLUTELY OPPOSE U.S. IMPERIALISM OR SEEK "PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE" WITH IT

The common desire of the great majority of delegates to the conference was to lift the revolutionary struggle against imperialism in the three continents to new heights through the conference. From the very beginning, however, the Khrushchov revisionists did their best to impose their capitulationist line of "peaceful coexistence" at the conference and to bring the liberation movements in the three continents into the orbit of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. collaboration for world domination. The Soviet paper *Pravda* in an article published on the day the conference opened asserted that the struggle "for peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems," "for the prohibition of nuclear weapons and means of their delivery" and "for universal peace," "will be the main subjects of discussion at the Havana conference." The Soviet delegation then proceeded to present just such contraband at the conference.

At the political committee meeting, the Soviet delegates insisted on inserting a passage on so-called "peaceful coexistence" into the committee's draft general resolution. They did not call for opposition to imperialism headed by the United States but urged that "all nations, big or small, should take peaceful coexistence as the foundation of their inter-relations."

Delegates from China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaya, the Congo (L), Southwest Africa and other countries and regions firmly opposed the imposition of this erroneous line on the peoples of the three continents.

The Chinese delegate said that the tri-continental conference should discuss the question of unity of the peoples of the three continents in the struggle against imperialism and not the question of peaceful coexistence. It is absolutely wrong to refrain from opposing imperialism and instead speak vaguely about so-called peaceful coexistence among big and small countries. Can Vietnam and the Dominican Republic coexist peacefully with the United States? The Congolese (L) delegate asked emotionally: The Congolese people are even denied the right of existence, how can there be any talk of peaceful coexistence? The delegate of Southwest Africa said: The tri-continental conference is not the United Nations or a hotchpotch conference. Peaceful coexistence is out of the question here; it is a choice between struggle or capitulation. We will certainly not capitulate! The Uganda delegate said that the attempt to stress peaceful coexistence at such a conference showed the designs of certain people to bring the struggle for national liberation into the orbit of "peaceful coexistence" and "general and complete disarmament" to hamper the advance in the struggle against imperialism. He asked: "You harp repeatedly on peaceful coexistence. Does this mean that you want everybody to stop supporting Vietnam's war of resistance against U.S. imperialism and instead compromise with the United States?"

Strong opposition from a large section of the delegates prevented the Soviet delegate from inserting so-called peaceful coexistence into the general political resolution. The meeting decided to delete this passage from the draft resolution. But the struggle did not end there. As the political committee meeting went on from 9:30 p.m. on January 11 to 6:00 a.m. the next day, a document on so-called peaceful coexistence was put forward suddenly in the form of an extraordinary draft resolution.

In the ensuing harangue, the followers of Khrushchovism supporting the motion resurrected all the rubbish Khrushchov peddled in his time. One speaker said that in the present nuclear weapons era mankind had to choose either peaceful coexistence or a big nuclear war, and we chose peace. He claimed that "peaceful coexistence" was essential to revolutionary struggle, a new form of struggle for liberation. With the Soviet peace policy, he said, the hands and feet of imperialism could be bound while the liberation struggle in many places could be victorious under the help of the Soviet Union.

This incensed the delegates of many countries. The Uganda delegate said that the conference should discuss opposition to U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of the peoples of the three continents. Can our extensive talk about peaceful coexistence check the U.S. imperialist aggression against Vietnam? he asked. If the conference passed such a resolution, it would alienate itself from the broad masses of people of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The Nepalese delegate said that relations between states lay within the sphere of diplomats, and we should discuss the question which concerned us, the struggle against imperialism. The delegate of Bechuanaland said that the people of his country had never known the imperialist powers to respect the sovereignty of small countries. The delegate of Southwest Africa spoke emotionally and loudly: We resolutely oppose the publicizing here of the monstrosity called peaceful coexistence in whatever colour it was painted.

Amid roars of protest, the chairman put the draft resolution to a vote. China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaya, Thailand, Nepal, Pakistan, Uganda, Southwest Africa, Bechuanaland, and Basutoland voted against it. The Soviet Union, India and other countries voted in favour of it. Many other delegates abstained. According to the rules of procedure, any resolution must be adopted by a two-thirds majority, if no unanimity can be reached through consultation. However, the chairman of the meeting declared the resolution adopted without even giving the number of votes cast in favour of it.

Another strange circumstance is worth mentioning. As the marathon meeting lasted from 9:30 in the evening till 9:30 the next morning, many people had left the meeting room to go to bed. However, a minute before the vote was to be taken, there was a sudden rush into the room of a large number of "voters" whose sleepy look clearly showed that they had just been roused from bed. They raised their hands without even fully opening their eyes. In this way, the chairman declared the "peaceful coexistence" resolution adopted.

Many delegates expressed discontent at the adoption of such a resolution by the militant tri-continental conference.

Gabriel Yumbu, leader of the Congolese (L) delegation, angrily declared that to adopt such a resolution was to spoil the fruits of the conference, and implied the recognition of Mobutu. This was not conducive to the cause of the Congo and the whole of Africa. By insisting on imposing this document on the conference, the Soviet delegates have made themselves antagonistic to the people of the three continents who are firmly against imperialism and want to carry out revolution. They have thus once again shown that they are following a line of sham anti-imperialism and real capitulation.

TO CENSURE THE UNITED NATIONS OR TO EXTOL IT

At the meeting, many delegates strongly charged that the United Nations is an instrument of U.S. imperialism for committing aggression against the people of the three continents.

An Indonesian delegate said: We must further unmask the nefarious imperialists who are using the United Nations as a tool for dominating the whole world and deceiving the people.

A Pakistan delegate said: The United Nations is still being dominated and utilized by the imperialist powers. It continues to deprive the Chinese people of their legitimate seat in that organization. Its intervention in Korea, Pakistan, Kashmir and the Congo (L) has com-

plicated matters in these places and this is only beneficial to the imperialists and colonialists.

However, the Soviet delegates and their followers did not miss a single opportunity at the meeting to justify the United Nations in order to meet their need to use that organization as a market place between the United States and the Soviet Union for concluding transactions to dominate the world. They took up the cudgels whenever anybody attacked the United Nations.

At the committee meeting for discussing urgent problems, the Dominican delegate called for a denunciation of the United Nations because it failed to defend the people's right to self-determination and to put a stop to the military interventions in Africa, Asia and Latin America. This had in fact reduced the organization into an instrument of colonialism and neo-colonialism, he said.

The Soviet delegate at the meeting said nothing. The delegate of the African National Congress (South Africa), who often spoke in support of the Soviet delegate, came forward to defend the United Nations. He said that nobody should denounce the United Nations because many Asian and African countries were represented on it.

The Chinese, Korean, Congolese (L) and other delegates made scathing attacks on the United Nations. The Chinese delegate expressed unreserved endorsement of the Dominican draft resolution and pointed out that by adopting the resolution for a "cease-fire" in the Dominican Republic under joint U.S.-Soviet sponsorship, the United Nations had legalized U.S. armed aggression against that country. The Korean delegate condemned the United States for using the United Nations as a signboard in its aggression against his country. The Congolese (L) delegate indignantly charged: "The United Nations has come to our country, but what has become of our Lumumba? What has become of our Republic of the Congo? I know all these things. I know how the U.N. representative was overjoyed when Lumumba was murdered. We all know what sort of organization the United Nations is."

Before the vote was taken, the delegate of the Dominican Republic demanded that the Soviet delegate clarify his stand. The Soviet delegate hurriedly replied that he agreed with the view of another delegate who suggested a certain "modification" in the wording so as to avoid calling the United Nations an "instrument of colonialism and neo-colonialism." **When at last the draft resolution of the Dominican delegate was put to a vote, the Soviet delegate voted against it.**

At another meeting of the urgent problems committee, the delegate of the African National Congress (South Africa) tabled a draft resolution on South Africa. It called on the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America to "carry out all resolutions of the United Nations." This further enraged the delegates. The Chinese delegate asked: Does this mean that the Chinese people should carry out the U.N. resolution which branded China as an "aggressor"? The Congolese (L) delegate demanded to know whether the Congolese people should betray their own motherland. Under the pressure of the delegates for a clarification, the delegate of the African National Congress at the next day's session had to agree to delete that paragraph.

At that time, the Soviet delegate suddenly became bold and insisted that the African National Congress was the sole organization engaged in underground struggle in South Africa. "So please adopt the resolution as they demand," he said. This added fuel to the anger of the Venezuelan, Brazilian and other delegates. **Under the accusing fingers of the majority of the delegates, the delegate of the African National Congress had to declare once again that the said paragraph should be deleted. Only then was the debate closed.**

While the political committee was drafting the general political resolution, the Chinese delegation pointed out emphatically that the resolution should, in compliance with the demand of many delegates, expose and denounce the United Nations as an instrument for aggression. The Indian delegate put forward an amendment in an effort to defend the United Nations. But he failed to advance any convincing arguments. Finally, the following passage was included in the general political resolution: "The conference accuses the United Nations of having allowed itself to be used more than once by U.S. imperialism as an instrument of its policy of aggression against the national-liberation movements and against other countries such as the Congo, Korea, and Santo Domingo. It also condemns the United Nations manipulated by the United States for having deprived the People's Republic of China of its legitimate seat in this organization."

CAPITULATIONIST AND DIVISIVE NATURE OF "UNITED ACTION"

The overwhelming majority of the delegates voiced the desire of the people of the three continents to unite against their common enemy, imperialism headed by the United States. Wu Hsueh-chien, leader of the Chinese delegation, said: "At a time when a fierce struggle is going on between the aggressive forces and the forces against aggression we should unite all genuinely anti-imperialist forces to fight against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the United States."

However, the "united action" demanded by the Soviet delegation at the meeting is quite another matter. Its aim is to take advantage of the legitimate desire for unity of the people of the three continents to impose on the conference the Soviet line of collaboration with the United States for world domination, under the hypocritical slogans of "united action" and "a common fight against the enemy."

In the course of the conference, many things had happened which clearly showed that **all the endless talk of the Soviet delegation about "unity," and "co-ordination" was designed to cover up their own capitulationism and splittism. But they failed dismally. The ugly nature of their so-called "united action" was utterly exposed.**

The Chinese, Indonesian, Japanese and other delegates all demanded to know with whom the Soviet delegation wanted to take united action and against whom this united action was to be directed. The leader of the Chinese delegation Wu Hsueh-chien raised ten "why's" in his speech to the conference. But the Soviet delegation did not dare to utter a single word in reply to the ten questions.

Nevertheless, they answered them with their actions. The Dominican and Cambodian delegates, for instance, resolutely opposed at the conference any sort of co-operation with U.S. imperialism. The Cambodian delegate tabled a draft resolution at the committee for discussing urgent problems, calling on all countries which love justice and peace to refuse to co-operate, in political, diplomatic, economic and cultural fields, with the U.S. Government and all governments which energetically support its policy of aggression against Indo-China. When the resolution was put to a vote, the Soviet attitude was an adamant no.

Where does the Soviet delegation stand, people ask, on the sharp issue of opposing co-operation with imperialism?

Also at the committee for discussing urgent problems, the Indonesian delegate put forward a draft resolution for condemning the Indonesian reactionary army leaders' suppression of the progressive forces. Far from endorsing this resolution, the Soviet delegate went so far as to oppose the inclusion of this draft resolution in the agenda of the committee. Doesn't this sufficiently prove that the Soviet delegate was standing on the side of the Indonesian Rightists?

In discussing a draft resolution advanced by the Palestinian delegate, delegates of the Portuguese colonies suggested the addition of a call for "breaking off all relations" with Israel. This suggestion had the support of most of the delegates. But the Soviet delegate was opposed to the severance of "all relations."

Similar instances are too numerous to be cited one by one. No wonder that after the committee discussions, an African delegate said: What the Soviet delegates have in mind is now clear to all. **An Asian delegate said: Whenever anybody attacks the United States, the Soviet delegates would come forward to defend it. Isn't it amply clear whom the Soviet delegates want to unite with and whom they are against?**

PLAN TO CONTROL TRI-CONTINENTAL SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATION GOES BANKRUPT

The Khrushchov revisionists' slogan of "united action" also finds its expression organizationally in the demand for the establishment of a new Afro-Asian-Latin American organization to be controlled by these revisionists themselves and affiliated with organizations under their thumb, such as the World Council of Peace. Their aim is to abolish the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization and undermine the Afro-Asian people's cause for unity against imperialism. To this end, the Khrushchov revisionists raised a hue and cry for "enlargement" of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization into a tri-continental organization.

For quite a number of years, the anti-imperialist organizations in Asia, Africa and Latin America had exchanged views on the question of convening a solidarity conference of the peoples in the three continents. The Executive Committee of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization meeting in Gaza in December, 1961, recommended that representatives of the Afro-Asian-Latin American anti-imperialist organizations make preparations for the convening of a tri-continental conference. The Third Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference held in Moshi, Tanzania, in February 1963, decided to convene a tri-continental conference in Havana and to set up an 18-nation preparation committee. The Fourth Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference held in Winneba, Ghana, in May 1965, approved the holding of the First Afro-Asian-Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Conference in Havana in January 1966.

For quite a long time, the Khrushchov revisionists had tried to prevent the convening of the tri-continental conference, for reasons best known to themselves. But in the past year they suddenly changed their attitude and shifted to the tactics of energetically participating in, manipulating and controlling the preparatory work in an attempt to erase the anti-imperialist character of the projected conference. They tried hard to bar the representatives of the genuine anti-imperialist forces in the three continents from attending this conference. They even kept outside the conference hall some representatives of genuine anti-imperialist organizations who had already arrived in Havana after overcoming diverse difficulties.

On the eve of the opening of the tri-continental conference, the Soviet and Indian delegates rushed up and down the hotel Havana Libre and tried to collect signatures demanding a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization in Havana. It was said that they intended to propose at the committee meeting the "enlargement" of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization into a tri-continental organization. In other words, they wanted to "bury" the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization in Havana. But the signature drive quickly proved abortive.

The Chinese delegation in a letter to the member countries of the Executive Committee of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization resolutely opposed any illegal convention of a meeting of the committee during the tri-continental conference, thus crushing the Soviet and Indian delegates' plot.

After the opening of the conference, the head of the Soviet delegation took the floor and put forward an official proposal on the establishment of a tri-continental organization. In sub-committees, they advocated "permanent co-operation" and "close relations" between the various mass organizations of the three continents on the one hand and the World Council of Peace and other Soviet-controlled international organizations on the other.

Many other delegates, out of a desire to strengthen the solidarity of the peoples in the three continents in their anti-imperialist struggle, also looked forward to the establishment of a tri-continental organization. But the overwhelming majority of them were against the abolition of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.

The Soviet, Indian, and a small number of other delegates insisted that the conference adopt a resolution on "enlargement" of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization into a tri-continental organization. The Indian delegate said: "After the water of small rivers has flown into a big one, the existence of these small rivers is no longer necessary!" His argument was repudiated by many other delegates. The Indonesian delegate said: If after the establishment of a bigger regional organization the smaller ones must be abolished, didn't it mean that the Arab League must be abolished since the African people's organization has already been established? Should the Pan-African Union of Journalists be abolished after the establishment of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association?

The Chinese delegate pointed out that in recent years the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization had contributed a great deal to the national-liberation struggle in Asia and Africa. To abolish the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization would split the Afro-Asian solidarity movement and seriously threaten the tri-continental solidarity movement.

The conference's organizational committee after discussions turned down all proposals for the abolition of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization. Thus the Soviet delegates suffered another defeat.

The Soviet delegates' sabotage activities against Afro-Asian-Latin American solidarity reached a new height on the eve (January 14) of the closing of the conference. In disregard of the resolution already adopted, they insisted on forcing their way into the Executive Secretariat of the tri-continental organization. Before this, delegations from various countries had already met separately, consulted with each other and decided on the composition of the Executive Secretariat of the Afro-Asian-Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Organization, the establishment of which had earlier been approved by the tri-continental conference. The members from four Asian countries were to be Korea, southern part of Vietnam, Pakistan and Syria. At the meeting of the heads of the Asian delegations held on January 14, the Soviet delegation suddenly moved to annul the list of names of Asian secretaries already agreed upon through consultation. It even unabashedly recommended itself to be a member, saying: "Whatever responsibilities the Asian people want the Soviet Union to shoulder, it is always willing to do so." This action of the Soviet delegation enraged the delegations of Asian countries. The head of the Laotian delegation Vongvichit repeatedly asked: Was the list of names passed on January 13 valid or not? He insisted that the list already approved should be taken as a decision of the conference. The Japanese delegate pointed out that international conferences had never witnessed such a precedent: A resolution was to be reversed right after its adoption. From five in the afternoon till past midnight, the Soviet delegate made one difficulty after another on that issue. He was compelled to withdraw his demand only when he found himself unanimously condemned by the delegates of China, Japan, Indonesia, Nepal, Cambodia, Laos, Korea and south Vietnam.

CONCLUDING WORDS

The tri-continental conference was the scene of a serious struggle: the struggle between two lines. Should one resolutely combat imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the United States or practise peaceful coexistence with them? Should one firmly support the Vietnamese people in carrying through their people's war against U.S. imperialist aggression to the very end or lend a hand to U.S. imperialism's "peace talks" plot? Should one severely condemn and expose the United Nations as an instrument of U.S. imperialism for aggression or gloss over the fact that the United States and the Soviet Union are using the United Nations as a market place for bargaining at the expense of the people of the three continents? Should the people of the three continents form the broadest possible united front against imperialism headed by the United States or should one take the so-called "united action," and put the continuously rising national-liberation struggles in the three continents into the orbit of U.S.-Soviet collaboration for world domination? Should one abolish the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization with an eight-year-old anti-imperialist tradition in favour of a new organization to be controlled by the Khrushchov revisionist clique for pushing their erroneous line, or should one promote the Asian, African and Latin American peoples' solidarity movement on the basis of safeguarding the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization and its anti-imperialist tradition?

The outcome of the struggle shows that thanks to the joint effort of the delegates from the three continents, the Khrushchov revisionists have suffered a crushing defeat in their attempt to put across their erroneous line at the conference and their intrigues to sabotage the Afro-Asian solidarity movement and to control the tri-continental solidarity movement. Their true features of sham anti-imperialism and real capitulation, sham support and real betrayal, sham unity and a real split were once again completely unmasked and this has taught the people of the three continents a new lesson by negative example.

The tri-continental people's solidarity movement ran into various difficulties at its very outset. But **in accordance with the will of the people of the three continents, the movement is sweeping forward with irresistible momentum, overcoming one difficulty after another, and is triumphantly carrying forward its task of opposing imperialism headed by the United States and striving for national liberation.**

— HSINHUA CORRESPONDENT

U.S.S.R. Refuses to Clear Up Anti-China Rumours

IT has been learnt from competent sources that Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Ping-nan received Soviet Ambassador S.G. Lapin in Peking on January 4. He handed the Ambassador a Chinese Government memorandum to the Soviet Government concerning the fact that the Soviet side has time and again spread rumours that China hindered the transport of Soviet military aid supplies in transit to Vietnam.

The memorandum pointed out that the Chinese Government had always met the reasonable requests of the Soviet Government and had provided all possible facilities and assistance in the transport of arms in transit which were required by the Vietnamese side and which the Soviet side agreed to supply. Nevertheless, the Soviet side fabricated all sorts of rumours alleging that China obstructed the transport of Soviet military aid supplies to Vietnam and even asserting that China demanded from the Soviet Union payments in U.S. dollars for the transit of these supplies. Despite repeated advice from the Chinese side, the Soviet side indulged in such rumour-mongering with still greater zeal. Now, **such rumours were spread far and wide not only in private, but were openly published in the Soviet press. This can only arouse the greatest indignation on the part of the Chinese Government and the Chinese people.**

The Chinese Government demanded in all seriousness that the Soviet Government take on itself the responsibility to clear up the rumours publicly, guarantee that similar incidents will not occur in the future, and give a reply at the earliest possible date.

(The Soviet weekly *Za Rubezhom,* in its 50th issue in 1965, by reprinting a *New York Times* report, slandered China as demanding from the Soviet Union payments in U.S. dollars for the transport of aid supplies in transit to Vietnam. **For details, see *Peking Review,* No. 1, 1966.)**

The competent Chinese sources pointed out that since February 25, 1965, when the Soviet side made its first request to China, the Chinese Government has met all the requests made by the Soviet Government and confirmed by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam for the transport of military aid supplies and technical personnel in transit to Vietnam. **The Chinese railways without exception transported these supplies and personnel by special express military consignments.** Every time Soviet supplies and personnel were brought to the Chinese border station, the Chinese side had at once assigned waggons for their transport from the Sino-Soviet frontier to the Sino-Vietnamese frontier, generally not exceeding 10 days. **The Chinese railways did this free of charge, receiving not a single kopeck, let alone one U.S. cent from the Soviet side.** Soviet personnel concerned have more than once expressed satisfaction with this. For instance, Colonel A.A. Shaitan, acting representative in China of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, who was responsible for the shipments in transit, said on October 21, 1965: "We positively appreciate the efforts made by the competent Chinese organs in the matter of transporting goods in transit sent by the Soviet Union to the D.R.V."

Recently, D.R.V. Premier Pham Van Dong also said: "Aid supplies from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries have been transported to Vietnam according to plan."

The facts are plain and the Soviet side is well aware of them. Yet rumours about so-called Chinese obstruction to the transport of Soviet military aid supplies in transit to Vietnam came again and again from the Soviet side. Under the circumstances, it is quite reasonable and justified for the Chinese Government to demand that the Soviet Government take on itself the responsibility to clear up the rumours publicly and guarantee that similar incidents will not occur in the future.

What was astonishing was that although the Soviet weekly had undeniably printed these rumours in black and white, Ambassador Lapin made a categorical denial in his conversation with Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Ping-nan and even said that the Soviet weekly, *Za Rubezhom,* had "printed by mistake" the *New York Times* story and that the Soviet Government could not be held responsible for reports in the Soviet press.

In addition to rejecting the Chinese Government's reasonable demand that the Soviet Government publicly clear up these rumours and guarantee not to manufacture them any more, Ambassador Lapin went so far as to unjustifiably refuse to accept the memorandum of the Chinese Government. On January 9, 1966, the Chinese Foreign Ministry delivered the Chinese Government's memorandum to the Soviet Embassy in China. On the following day, the Soviet Embassy in China returned the Chinese Government's memorandum to the Chinese Foreign Ministry. On January 11, the Chinese Government dispatched the memorandum to the Soviet Foreign Ministry through the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union. On the same day, the Soviet Foreign Ministry returned the memorandum to the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union. **This practice on the part of the Soviet side cannot but be regarded as a new step along the road of worsening state relations between China and the Soviet Union.**

Competent Chinese sources pointed out that it was already crystal clear that the Soviet side had spread

the rumours about the alleged hindrance by China to the transit of Soviet military aid supplies to Vietnam. Obviously, it has its ulterior motives in endlessly doing this. To put it bluntly, **its purpose is to vilify China, sow discord in the relations between China and Vietnam and serve U.S. imperialism.** No matter how obstinately the Soviet Government may refuse to accept the Chinese Government's memorandum and refuse to clear up these rumours publicly, the result can only be that the more it tries to cover up, the more it reveals itself.

(Hsinhua News Agency, January 15.)

A.A.J.A. Upholds Anti-Imperialist Banner

THE Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association, which withdrew from Djakarta in late December, gave a press conference on January 15 in Peking where its secretaries were gathered. It told the hundred and more Chinese and foreign correspondents present why it had temporarily withdrawn from Djakarta and what it planned to do in the future. The Secretariat declared that "whatever the new leadership of the Indonesian Journalists' Association does to interfere in the affairs of the A.A.J.A. will be illegal and null and void." It said that journalists of Asian and African countries were determined to hold aloft the anti-imperialist banner and carry the anti-imperialist struggle through to the end.

A.A.J.A. Secretary L. Morrison (South Africa) told the gathering his association's work in the past 32 months. He said: "The A.A.J.A. has never stood aloof from the anti-imperialist struggle of the people all over the world. . . . While fighting against imperialism, we also oppose those false revolutionaries who pretend to be friends of the A.A.J.A. We know who are our friends and who are our enemies."

Referring to the struggles of the progressive Indonesian journalists, he said: **"The skies over Indonesia are overcast with dark clouds. A big storm is rising, after which the sun will shine again throughout Indonesia."**

Account of A.A.J.A.'s Withdrawal. I. Sugiyama, Japanese secretary to the A.A.J.A. Secretariat, said that while the A.A.J.A.'s headquarters was in Djakarta for more than two years, the A.A.J.A. Secretariat, with the enthusiastic and friendly help of the Indonesian people and progressive journalists, had contributed much to the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. But, he said, since the drastic change in the Indonesian political situation last October, it had often met with undue interference in its work.

Sugiyama recalled the obstacles put in the way of the A.A.J.A. Secretariat's work when it was in Djakarta. Cables and letters were often delayed or not delivered at all, office telephones were disconnected, and Indonesians working for the Secretariat were arrested. The Indonesian newspaper *Angkatan Bersendjata* (Armed Forces) published on November 4 an editorial, slandering that the "GESTAPU" (the September 30 Movement) journalists had seized the leadership of the A.A.J.A. On November 30, the new leadership of the Indonesian Journalists' Association sent a letter to the Secretariat unilaterally announcing the removal of Joesoef from his post of acting secretary-general of the A.A.J.A. and the appointment of a person by the name of Arifin Bey, once an announcer on the "Voice of America," to replace Joesoef. Sugiyama expressed the A.A.J.A. Secretariat's firm opposition to such gross interference in its internal affairs.

"The Indonesian armed forces insulted and harassed the Secretariat," Sugiyama continued, "the Right-wing papers viciously attacked it and the new leaders of the Indonesian Journalists' Association interfered with increasing intensity in the internal affairs of the A.A.J.A., thus making it impossible for the Secretariat to carry on its work according to the principles to which it has been resolutely dedicated." It was in these circumstances, Sugiyama added, that the Secretariat was compelled to withdraw temporarily from Djakarta. He said that the Secretariat had its temporary office in the Peking Hotel and that the convocation of the fourth plenary session of the Secretariat was planned to discuss the question of its provisional seat and its future work.

Protest Against Arrest of Joesoef. At the press conference, a message of protest by the A.A.J.A. Secretariat to the Indonesian Foreign Ministry against the arrest of Joesoef, acting secretary-general of the A.A.J.A., by the Indonesian armed forces was read by L. Morrison. The message demanded the immediate release of Joesoef and other Indonesian journalists who were subjected to unreasonable persecution.

The same evening, A.A.J.A. secretaries A.R. Aboukoss (Arab Republic of Syria), Chen Chuan-pi (China), L. Morrison (South Africa) and I. Sugiyama (Japan) were warmly welcomed at a reception given by the All-China Journalists' Association. Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, also attended.

In his speech, Wu Leng-hsi, Chairman of the host organization, paid tribute to the A.A.J.A. secretaries for their consistent efforts to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and to strengthen Afro-Asian solidarity. He said that the temporary withdrawal of the A.A.J.A. Secretariat was caused by the Indonesian Right-wing forces. He pledged the Chinese journalists' support and hoped that the A.A.J.A. Secretariat would develop its militant tradition.

ROUND THE WORLD

"Peace Offensive" Escalation

Washington Gives Itself Away

After a round-the-globe trip to sell his government's "peace talks" hoax, U.S. roving ambassador Harriman soon got down to business when he declared in Canberra that there was no change in U.S. policy towards Vietnam and the U.S. would never "retreat" from south Vietnam. The actual purpose of his mission to Australia was revealed by the local press which headlined the news: "Harriman Seeks More Soldiers."

In New Delhi, Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers Kosygin held long and secret talks with U.S. Vice-President Humphrey and Secretary of State Rusk in the Soviet Embassy after attending the funeral of the late Indian Prime Minister Shastri. When the one-hour-and-45-minute meeting, described by UPI as "one of the longest that Soviet and American leaders have had in recent years," was over, the Americans left the Soviet Embassy smiling and holding up two fingers for reporters "in the traditional 'V' for victory sign." The Press Trust of India reported that "Vietnam is believed to have figured prominently" in the talks.

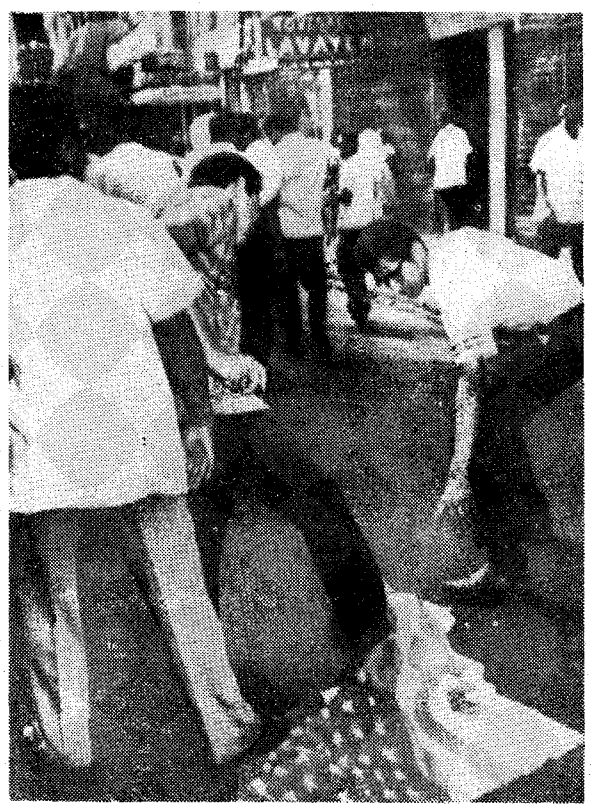
With Humphrey rushing back to Washington to report to Johnson, Rusk was joined by trouble-shooter-at-large Harriman to junket in Saigon, where they had a busy day talking to Nguyen Cao Ky and other south Vietnamese figureheads. Here Rusk excelled Harriman in his indiscretions. A joint communique issued following the talks said that the U.S. would continue to "take all necessary military measures" and give "full support" to the south Vietnamese puppets. Before his stopover in Saigon, Rusk broke his journey in Bangkok and talked about U.S. "commitments" to Saigon. He added: "The United States will by no means make a concession to the Communists in Southeast Asia."

The Washington-Saigon joint communique, outspoken as it is, has placed Johnson's partners and followers in the fraudulent "peace talks" in a rather awkward position. As Rusk and Harriman have made no bones about the intentions of U.S. imperialism in Vietnam, those who collaborate with it can hardly describe themselves as "fair-minded" and "peace-loving"!

Panama's Anti-U.S. Demonstrations

Fresh in Their Memory

Two years ago, on January 9 and for several days thereafter, U.S. troops shot down unarmed Panamanians by the hundreds following the killing of a student who tried to raise the Panamanian flag in the Panama Canal Zone.



Angry anti-U.S. demonstrators in Panama City trample on the Stars & Stripes symbolizing Yankee imperialism

On January 9 this year, more than 30,000 people in Panama City held a big anti-U.S. demonstration to show their determination in fighting for the recovery of their national sovereignty over the Canal Zone and to pay homage to the patriots killed two years ago. As the demonstrators marched they dragged along the ground a Stars & Stripes which was later burnt as they sang their national anthem and shouted the slogan "Down with the murderers of the peoples!" Demonstrators paying tribute to the dead all stressed that today the same murderers of the Panamanian people were killing other peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The memorial activities lasted three days. On January 11, angry marchers pledged solidarity with the people of the Dominican Republic, Vietnam and the Congo (Leopoldville). They burnt two more U.S. flags. Huge streamers were hung on the buildings in Santa Ana Square. One was inscribed: "Don't approve the new treaty!"

The talks for a new canal treaty now going on, as Washington observers noted months ago, "hinge not on abrogation of the old treaty, signed in 1903, but on the terms of another treaty covering the future sea-level canal." This projected canal will, of course, only mean more prerogatives for U.S. imperialism in Panama. But the Panamanian people have seen through this new trick of the Johnson Administration. During the 3-day demonstration, members of mass organizations, professors and students held a meeting at the National University at which they made it clear that the people would not cease to struggle as long as one Yankee

soldier remained and the Canal Zone was not returned to Panama.

American Negro Struggle

The Gathering Storm

Birmingham in the state of Alabama, a city known for its heroic tradition of Negro struggles, has in the last few weeks pushed its fight against racial discrimination to a new high. One scene of confrontation between the police and demonstrators there gives a glimpse of the nationwide struggle in miniature: the oppressed can no longer contain their pent-up fury and want to take action while the oppressors do their best to suppress them but to no avail.

On January 11, 200 American Negro students in Birmingham decided to demonstrate on the streets in protest against racial discrimination. When policemen fired shotgun blasts in an attempt to keep them inside the school campus, the students retaliated with rocks, bottles and bricks. After a struggle lasting eight hours and a half, they succeeded in marching out of the school and poured into the streets in the downtown area. On the way, some 300 passers-by joined in.

In Tuskegee, Alabama, more than 300 Negro students marched through the city area in defiance of police intimidation. They were protesting against the slaying of a Negro civil rights worker on January 3. This was one of five recent demonstrations in the city which scared the mayor out of his wits. He said he would ask for Federal troops to bring the "explosive situation" under control.

In Hattiesburg, Mississippi, Negroes demonstrated for five days in succession protesting against the murder of a local Negro leader by the Ku Klux Klan. The Ku Klux Klan could now no longer frighten Negroes, who would carry the struggle for their rights through to the end, said another local Negro leader at a protest meeting in front of the city's courthouse.

Since the outbreak last August of the American Negroes' opposition to tyrannical rule in the Watts area of Los Angeles, the struggle has been going on unabated throughout the length and breadth of the country. A recent Californian official investigation report noted that the August Negro struggle might seem "to be only a curtain-raiser for what could blow up one day in the future." In the meantime, the American Negroes' struggle against racial discrimination is now becoming more and more integrated with the popular struggle against the war of aggression in Vietnam. In Georgia, the local House of Representatives recently discriminated against Representative-elect Julian Bond, a Negro, and barred him from taking his seat, because he endorsed statements denouncing the U.S. policy of aggression in Vietnam. This has touched off a 1,500-man demonstration in Atlanta.

"The speedy development of the struggle of the American Negroes is a manifestation of the sharpening of class struggle and national struggle within the United States," said Chairman Mao Tse-tung in his August 8, 1963 statement supporting the American Negroes in their struggle. "In the final analysis," he added, "a national struggle is a question of class struggle." With the sharpening of the class struggle in the U.S., the American Negroes' national struggle is sure to come to a new upsurge. *Newsweek* (January 17) fretted: "The [Johnson] Administration has been keeping a vigil over more than a score of U.S. cities to see where simmering Negro feelings threaten to boil over."

African Opinion

Origin of Anti-China Slanders

El Moudjahid, an Algerian paper, in its January 10 commentary censures imperialism and its followers for their slanders against China and declares that the Chinese people are the friends of the African people.

Referring to the unwarranted severance of diplomatic relations with China by certain African countries, the paper says: "A new anti-China wave is sweeping part of Africa. The pen-pushers in the service of imperialism have rushed to exaggerate it, to emphasize on each occasion the phenomenon and to try to make it a wide movement conforming in all points to the interests of their masters."

"One has no right to lie and try to represent friendly China as having so-called 'expansionist aims' towards African countries. Actually, the lying is ridiculous. Some even go so far as to speak of 'Chinese imperialism,' proving their complete ignorance of the term and thus absurdly slandering a people who have never ceased to render assistance to countries on the continent in their construction," the paper says.

The African continent suffered under the yoke of colonialism for more than a century but, the paper adds, this has no link with the People's Republic of China. On the contrary, "the Chinese people have always given concrete assistance, at least moral and political support to the people of Africa in their struggle to free themselves from colonialism."

El Moudjahid goes on to say that the gigantic efforts made by the Chinese people and the great successes they have won in all fields are a valuable example for most of the developing countries. It points out that those who take unreasonable actions against China do so out of the wish to extricate themselves from their internal difficulties at a cheap price. The imperialist press tries to make use of such actions.

Repudiating the imperialist allegation about the "danger" posed by China, *L'Essor*, a Malian weekly, says that no one can frighten the Malian people with imaginary danger. "We have not witnessed any aggression by China against any country. The Chinese have not landed in other countries, nor have they established any military bases in the territory of another." But "those who exploited, committed aggressions against and humiliated the Chinese people for centuries are now scared to death in face of China's awakening and the upsurge of its patriotism." Citing a number of industrial projects which China has helped Mali

to build, the weekly declares that "the co-operation between Mali and China, based on intimate friendship, may open the eyes of those who are keen on anti-China manoeuvres."

I.U.S. Meeting

Capitulationist Line Denounced

The Executive Committee meeting of the International Union of Students (I.U.S.) held last month in Czechoslovakia served as a touchstone to test the stand of the political forces present. At the meeting, the Soviet delegation and some leaders of the union plugged the capitulationist and splittist line of sham opposition to imperialism and sham unity. Delegates from China and many other countries waged a resolute struggle against this erroneous viewpoint.

The primary task of the international student movement now was to oppose U.S. imperialism, said the Chinese delegation which proposed that this should be explicitly stated in the first item of the agenda. When the proposal was put to the vote the majority of the delegates voted for it; the Soviet delegate, in the face of popular pressure, dared not vote against but abstained. Delegates from many Asian, African and Latin American countries in their speeches stressed the need to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Sharp disputes also arose on the following question: should there be steadfast support for the Vietnamese people's struggle to resist U.S. aggression, or should support be given only in words, while actually there is collaboration with U.S. imperialism in its "peace talks" manoeuvring? Delegates from the South Vietnam N.F.L. and Democratic Republic of Vietnam exposed Johnson's fraudulent "unconditional discussions" offer which was denounced by many other delegates as well. The I.U.S. President, Zbinek Vokrouglicki, however, tried to justify the joint statement issued by I.U.S. and the World Federation of Democratic Youth in March 1965 calling for a "peaceful political settlement" of the Vietnam question.

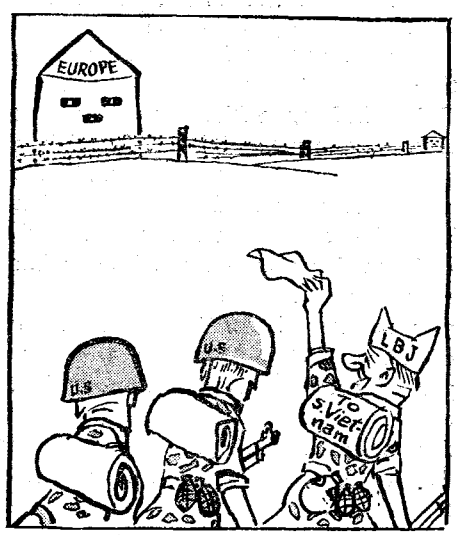
The Chairman of the Students' Council of the U.S.S.R., Spiridonov, while bragging about Soviet "support" for the Vietnamese people's struggle, tried hard, with a guilty conscience, to justify the Soviet authorities' suppression of the anti-U.S. demonstration in Moscow last March by the students of China, Vietnam and other Asian, African and Latin American countries. But when Hsu Kuei, deputy head of the Chinese delegation, took the floor to give the facts about the incident, the Soviet delegate and his followers stopped him. Many delegates, however, after seeing the photographs showing the suppression which were produced by Hsu Kuei and after hearing the true story from him during a recess, expressed their indignation at the Soviet outrages.

The Soviet delegation and its followers finally rammed through a resolution approving the erroneous line of "peaceful coexistence" and "general and complete disarmament" followed by the I.U.S. over the past few years. They even forced on the meeting an open letter to the International Students Conference, an instrument of U.S. imperialism, seeking its "co-operation." Nine delegations, however, voted against the letter and six others abstained.

CORRECTION: In *Peking Review*, issue No. 3, p. 22, the first line of the third paragraph on the left-hand column should read: On October 24, 1964. . . .

NEWS NOTES

All Quiet on the Western Front . . . His Master's Voice . . . Ugly Americans Abroad

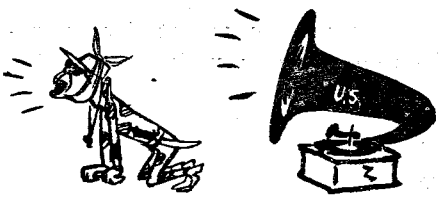


All Quiet on the Western Front
Cartoon by Hua Chun-wu

Of the 10,500 U.S. servicemen in Western Europe who "volunteered" for duty in south Vietnam, 6,300 had already received such "assignments," reported the *New York Times*. The French paper *Combat* observed: "Europe is calm . . . Washington and Moscow appear today . . . more like allies than adversaries."

* * *

Dinh Trinh Chinh, a Saigon puppet supposedly in charge of "psychological warfare," said recently that he did not think that the U.S. would give up south Vietnam and conduct "peace talks" with the D.R.V. As an "expert" on psychological warfare, Chinh has well read his masters' heart and shown up the latest U.S. "peace offensive" for what it is.



HIS MASTER'S VOICE

* * *

Donald Dumont, U.S. Ambassador to Burundi, and his two top aides have been ordered by the Burundi Government to leave because of their intervention in that country's internal affairs. In early 1965, the Burundi Prime Minister Pierre Ngendandumwe was assassinated by an employee of the U.S. Embassy in Bujumbura at the instigation of his American employers.

ACROSS THE LAND

Tachai Learns From the Rest of the Country

EVERYONE in China knows what the word Tachai stands for — the Tachai spirit of forging ahead by one's own efforts. It is short for Shansi Province's Tachai Production Brigade, famous throughout the country for the self-reliant way it transformed its lean, rocky hillslopes into fertile farmland giving high and stable yields.

The Tachai brigade is one of the finest examples of the way the peasants are learning from Chairman Mao's works and applying his thinking in practice to build go-ahead farming units. As a national pace-setter it has been the model for farming communities all over the country for nearly two years. Every farm has been working hard to catch up with and surpass it. The upshot is that today there are scores of other "Tachais" — and more are coming along.

"With everyone learning from our experience, what must we do?" the Tachai members asked themselves. The answer they gave was: "We must master the advanced experience of all other brigades and communes. There is much we can learn from them."

It was the answer one would expect from such a revolutionary collective. Tachai members know they are not perfect and they know that the advanced cannot stand still: they must advance constantly.

"What we are most afraid of," said the Party secretary of Tachai, Chen Yung-kuei, "is ignorance of our shortcomings and what we should do to bring our efforts up to those of other advanced farming collectives."

So Tachai members made comparisons to find out who were better than themselves and how and why. Towards the end of last year their delegates went on study tours to advanced farm units in several provinces.

It was a rewarding experience. They found that the Xiadingjia brigade of Shantung Province, for example, had terraced their land better, and that its soil and water conservancy and afforestation efforts were also better. Xiadingjia's irrigation facilities were ahead of Tachai's too. Xiadingjia, incidentally, is one of the 56 advanced farming units cited as "Tachai-style units," an honour every production team, production brigade, people's commune and county strives for. Here was one teacher Tachai had to learn from. Another was found right in their own province — the Yangjingdi brigade. They found many more.

Terraced fields in Shensi Province, built in Tachai-brigade style

Discovery led to immediate action to make all their plots smoother yet for better irrigation, to deepen the topsoil to hold more moisture and strengthen their terraced fields. The aim is to reinforce the guarantees of high and stable yields in any weather.

With that modest attitude, Tachai again shows that it is indeed worthy to be the pace-setter for the nation's farming communities.

Books for the Blind

CHINA has some 300 schools and institutes for the blind. Using textbooks in a Chinese version of braille, they provide ordinary school courses and vocational training in such specialties as singing and instrumental music, art metal and print-shop work and Chinese therapeutic massage. This last is a highly regarded branch of traditional Chinese medicine used in treating ailments ranging from rheumatic complaints to infantile paralysis.

Two state publishing houses specialize in Chinese braille publications. The one in Peking puts out the works of Chairman Mao and textbooks for schools and institutes for the blind, in addition to a national monthly in braille. The other, in Shanghai, publishes novels, poems, plays, dictionaries and popular science books as well as textbooks in braille. It also puts out a monthly journal of popular songs. All books and journals published in Chinese braille are sold at one quarter of their cost.

Briefs

Among its thousand and more spare-time colleges, China has 126 correspondence colleges with 149,000 students. A big effort is being made to popularize spare-time college education, especially correspondence courses, for people living in the countryside.

* * *

Tibet brought in a record harvest of herbs last year. Half of the 500 most commonly prescribed herbs in China's traditional pharmacology grow there.

北京周报第四期（一九六六年一月二十一日出版）邮政代号二—九二二

NOW'S THE TIME TO THINK OF IT

Come to the

CHINESE EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR

Spring 1966

Canton, April 15—May 15

Jointly sponsored by the national foreign trade corporations of China

A wonderful chance for trade and friendship

Businessmen from all lands are welcome

Whether you wish to BUY or SELL, you may be sure of a big welcome in lovely subtropical Canton

Representatives from every branch of China's foreign trade corporations will be at the Fair to discuss trade with you

Interpreters available — courteous personal service

First class travel arrangements and accommodation arranged for you by

CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE (Hongkong) LTD.

of 12 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Cables: TRAVELBANK HONGKONG.

acting for

CHINA INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL SERVICE

For further information, please apply to

CHINESE EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR, Canton, China Cable Address: CECFA Canton