

PEKING REVIEW

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May 21, 1965

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

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SOLEMN PLEDGE OF THE THIRTY MILLION VIETNAMESE PEOPLE

(English language edition)

This booklet contains the March 22 Statement of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, President Ho Chi Minh's Answers to Questions of the *Akahata* Correspondent, the Appeal to the People by the Ninth Enlarged Conference of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front, President Ho Chi Minh's Address to the Viet Nam National Assembly, and the Appeal of the Viet Nam National Assembly to the National Assemblies of All Countries of the World. There is also an appendix detailing how U.S. imperialism has torn up the Geneva agreements.

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Published by: FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS, Peking, China
Distributed by: GUOZI SHUDIAN (China Publications Centre), Peking, China

Order from your local dealer or write direct to the
Mail Order Dept., GUOZI SHUDIAN, P.O. Box 399, Peking, China

PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

May 21, 1965 Vol. VIII No. 21

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

THE WEEK

Among the major events of the week:

• China exploded another atomic bomb on May 14 over its western region.

China's great success in nuclear testing has been acclaimed by revolutionary people throughout the world.

• In mammoth demonstrations and rallies all over the country, the Chinese people condemned U.S. armed aggression against the Dominican Republic and expressed solidarity with the Dominican people in their patriotic anti-U.S. struggle.

Progressive world opinion hailed Chairman Mao Tse-tung's May 12 statement supporting the Dominican people's resistance to U.S. aggression.

• *Renmin Ribao* on May 14 editorially denounced the "Johnson Doctrine" as neo-Hitlerism and synonymous with the most rabid counter-revolutionary violence.

• In his May 9 letter of reply to Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress pledged the Chinese people's full support for the Vietnamese people's resistance to U.S. aggression.

• The nation's leading newspapers featured the General Declaration and resolutions adopted at the 4th Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference in Winneba, Ghana, condemning U.S. imperialist aggression against Viet Nam, the Dominican Republic, the Congo (Leopoldville) and other countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

• The Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement on May 17 supporting the Arab countries and their people in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, West German militarism and Zionism.

• *Renmin Ribao* Commentator on May 18 exposed the motives of the slanders against China by Lyndon Johnson in his May 13 television speech on the Viet Nam question.

• The Chinese press published:
— the Japanese paper *Akahata's* May 7 article "Refuting the Groundless Charges by the C.P.S.U. Leaders — Second Comment on the March Moscow Meeting."

Chu Teh's Reply to Truong Chinh

"China will continue to do everything in its power to give resolute and unreserved support to the Vietnamese people in their patriotic and just struggle to resist U.S. aggression," declared Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in his May 9 reply to Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Earlier, on April 18, Truong Chinh wrote to Chu Teh and sent him the appeal of the Viet Nam National Assembly addressed to world parliaments, which explained the position of the Demo-

cratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Vietnamese people on the solution of the Viet Nam question.

Chairman Chu Teh said: "The Chinese Government and people fully endorse and resolutely support the four-point proposition for the solution of the Viet Nam question reiterated by the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The National People's Congress has called on the people's organizations and all the people throughout the country to support the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle of the Vietnamese people by actual deeds."

Paying tribute to the Vietnamese people's struggle, Chu Teh called it

Chinese Leaders Greet President Ho Chi Minh's Birthday

Hanoi

President of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam,

Dear Comrade Ho Chi Minh,

On the occasion of your 75th birthday, we, on behalf of the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people, and in our own name, extend our warmest congratulations to you, dear Comrade President.

You are a founder and the long-tested leader of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, an outstanding veteran fighter of the international communist movement, and one of the closest friends of the Chinese people. For decades, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and of revolution, you have led the Vietnamese people in struggling heroically and dauntlessly for the liberation of their fatherland and win-

ning great victories and in achieving brilliant successes in the socialist construction of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. You have made outstanding contributions to the cause of the Vietnamese people's revolution and construction, to the international communist movement and to world peace. You are held in esteem by the Chinese people and all revolutionary people throughout the world.

In a heroic spirit of determination to fight and win, the valiant Vietnamese people, under the wise leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and your own, are engaged in a stirring and inspiring just struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation. This struggle of the Vietnamese people not only defends the independence, sovereignty and national dignity of Viet Nam but also supports the national-liberation struggles of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the revolutionary struggles of the people of the whole

world. The Chinese people stand firmly on your side as do all the revolutionary people of the world. The great Vietnamese people are bound to win. The U.S. aggressor, who has committed no end of evil, is bound to fail.

Dear Comrade President, we sincerely wish you good health and long life. May the Vietnamese people continuously win new and still more brilliant victories in their great struggle to resist U.S. imperialism, save their country, defend the north, liberate the south and reunify their fatherland.

Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,

Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China,

Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China,

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

May 18, 1965

"a shining example for the anti-imperialist struggle of all oppressed peoples and oppressed nations of the world and a great contribution to the cause of the people of the world fighting against U.S. imperialism in defence of world peace." He also expressed firm belief that "the Vietnamese people will win and U.S. imperialism will be defeated."

Supporting the Arab People's Struggle

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in a statement issued on May 17 pledged support for the Arab countries and people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism, West German militarism and Zionism. The statement pointed out that the Bonn government's establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel at U.S. imperialist instigation was a new provocation against the Arab people.

On May 13, the Government of West Germany, disregarding the strong opposition of the Arab people, brazenly established full diplomatic relations with Israel. The statement said: "This is a new provocation against the Arab people by West German militarism and Zionism at U.S. imperialist instigation; it is also a grave provocation against the people of Asia, Africa and the whole world."

The statement noted that, in pursuance of the March 15 decision of the emergency meeting of the Council of Arab Foreign Ministers, nine Arab countries — the United Arab Republic, Syria, Iraq, Algeria, Yemen, Sudan, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Lebanon — had broken off diplomatic relations with West Germany, and Kuwait had indefinitely postponed implementation of its agreement with

West Germany on the establishment of diplomatic relations. "This," the statement said, "is a forceful counter-blow dealt by the Arab countries at the provocative action of U.S. imperialism and West Germany. A new wave of struggle against U.S. imperialism is rising throughout the Arab world."

The statement pointed out that the aim of U.S. imperialism in rearing and arming Israel was to threaten the independence and security of the Arab countries. West German militarism, which has also been fostered by U.S. imperialism, is supplying arms to Israel at Washington's behest. West Germany's establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel, planned directly by U.S. imperialism, was another grave step taken by Washington after a series of its acts of aggression had failed.

Praising the Arab people for their determined struggle against U.S. imperialism, West German militarism and Zionism, the statement expressed confidence that "the Arab people, supported by the people of other countries, will win final victory so long as they strengthen their unity and persist in their struggle."

Vilification by Tunisian President Refuted

Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba has recently made repeated statements which constitute serious interference in China's internal affairs and vile calumny against the Chinese people. The Chinese Government strongly protested against this on May 13 in a note handed by Chinese Ambassador to Tunisia Yao Nien to Tunisian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Habib Bourguiba, Jr.

The note said: "In a recent interview with a correspondent of the French paper *Combat*, President Bourguiba has declared: 'We recognize that the government of the democratic China occupies Chinese territory. But we do not accept nor recognize that Formosa should be absorbed and that, after the departure of the Americans, the Chinese of Formosa should be obliged to become Communists.'"

"Earlier," the note continued, "in an interview with a UPI correspondent on January 16, President Bourguiba said that China 'has always used the cloak of nationalism in its attempt to nibble away and gain territory under the pretext of fighting against imperialism.' He also asserted in a speech on February 12 that China's 'opposition' to 'peaceful coexistence' was the 'fundamental cause of the present situation in Southeast Asia' and that 'the majority of the Chinese in Formosa refuse to live under the communist regime and have asked for United States assistance to protect their territory.' In an interview with American journalists on April 18, the Tunisian President presented the Viet Nam question as a 'kind of sequel to the cold war fostered by international communism, especially China.' He slanderously accused China of 'try-

ing by all kinds of pretexts to impose its hegemony on Asia.'"

Refuting such vilification, the Chinese Government's note pointed out that "the Province of Taiwan, which is now occupied by the armed forces of the United States, is, from the point of view of history, and de jure and de facto, an integral part of the territory of the People's Republic of China. The Chiang Kai-shek clique which has entrenched itself on Taiwan is merely a contemptible band of traitors leading a precarious existence under the protection of U.S. imperialism. The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan, and this liberation is entirely China's internal affair and no foreign interference will be tolerated."

The note drew attention to the fact that the origin of the tense Viet Nam and Southeast Asia situation was to be found in U.S. intervention and aggression. After scrapping the Geneva agreements, U.S. imperialism has sent ground, naval and air forces to occupy south Viet Nam and has savagely bombed north Viet Nam, unscrupulously extending the war in Indo-China. The note declared: "It is regrettable that, instead of supporting the Vietnamese people in their fight against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, President Bourguiba should have, at this juncture, slandered China and openly exonerated U.S. imperialism." The note said that this was an intolerable distortion of the truth about the Viet Nam question and that it was a service to the policies of aggression and war of U.S. imperialism.

The note reaffirmed that China, as a signatory to the 1954 Geneva agreements and a close neighbour of fraternal Viet Nam, would do all it could to give firm and unreserved support to the Vietnamese people in their great struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Stressing that China had always treasured Sino-Tunisian friendship, the note expressed the sincere hope that the Tunisian Government would adopt a correct attitude favourable to the development of friendly relations between the two countries so as to contribute to the common cause of promoting Afro-Asian sol-

idarity in the fight against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

Palestine Liberation Organization Sets Up Peking Office

The Palestine Liberation Organization has established an office in Peking. Deputy Director Rashid Said Jerbou arrived in the capital on May 13.

Welcoming him at a banquet that evening, Liu Ning-I, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, said that the setting up of the office marked the further growth of friendship and solidarity between the Chinese and Palestine peoples.

In his speech, Rashid Said Jerbou said that, in the fight to end world imperialism headed by the United States, the people of Palestine and China would always stand by each other.

Palestine Day

May 15 is Palestine Day—a day dedicated to the Arab people of Palestine and other Arab countries in their struggle against U.S. imperialism. Peking marked the day at a reception given on the evening of May 14. Sponsored by the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs and the Islamic Association of China, the reception was attended by prominent figures in the capital, and diplomatic envoys and friends from the Arab countries.

Speaking on behalf of the host organizations, Hadji Mohammed Aly Chang Chieh, Vice-President of the Chinese Islamic Association, reaffirmed China's support for the just struggle of the Arab people on the question of Palestine. Denouncing the Bonn government's establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel, he expressed support for those Arab countries which had severed diplomatic relations with West Germany.

In his address, Rashid Said Jerbou expressed the conviction that "the Arab people of Palestine will return to their native land."

China Successfully Explodes Another Atom Bomb

Press Communique

CHINA exploded another atom bomb over its western areas at 10:00 hours (Peking time) on May 14, 1965, and thus successfully concluded its second nuclear test.

Following on the explosion of China's first atom bomb on October 16, 1964, this nuclear test is another important achievement scored by the Chinese people in strengthening their national defence and safeguarding the security of their motherland and world peace.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and China's scientists and technicians have wholeheartedly worked together to ensure the complete success of this nuclear test. It is a great victory for the Party's general line of socialist construction. It is a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thinking.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council extend their warm congratulations to all the commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army who took part in this test, and to all the workers, engineers, technicians, scientists and other personnel who contributed to it, and hope that they will redouble their efforts and continue to work tirelessly for the further strengthening of our country's defences.

China is conducting necessary nuclear tests within defined limits and is developing nuclear weapons for the purpose of coping with the nuclear blackmail and threats of the United States and for the purpose of abolishing all nuclear weapons. When China exploded its first atom bomb, the Government of the People's Republic of China issued a statement which contained a full explanation of our fundamental stand on nuclear weapons and a concrete proposal for a summit conference of all countries to discuss the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

Since then, the United States has been continuing its development and mass production of various kinds of nuclear weapons, and has indulged in further nuclear blackmail and threats against China and the whole world. China is developing nuclear weapons solely for defensive purposes. China will never be the first to use nuclear weapons. It is the sincere hope of the Chinese people that there will never be a nuclear war. Together with all the peace-loving countries and people of the world, the Chinese Government and people will, as always, continue to strive unswervingly for the noble aim of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

(Hsinhua News Agency, May 14, 1965.)

World Hails China's New Nuclear Test

THE news of China's second nuclear test, which was flashed around the world on May 14, has brought forth an outpouring of congratulatory messages. This latest success has been acclaimed as a great inspiration to the world's revolutionary people, a fresh blow to U.S. nuclear blackmail, and a contribution to the safeguarding of world peace.

Party and state leaders of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam Ho Chi Minh, Truong Chinh, and Pham Van Dong on May 15 sent a joint message to Chinese leaders Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh and Chou En-lai. The message stated: "At a time when the imperialists headed by the United States are intensifying the arms race, escalating the war of aggression in south Viet Nam, raining destruction on north Viet Nam and carrying on armed intervention against many other countries, this new success of the Chinese people has elated us, the Vietnamese people, and other peace-loving people the world over." The Vietnamese leaders described China's

new nuclear test as "an extremely important factor in curbing the U.S. imperialist schemes of war and aggression and an added guarantee for the national independence of the people of all countries and for safeguarding world peace."

Party and state leaders of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Il Sung and Choi Yong Kun, in their May 17 telegram to Chinese leaders Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh and Chou En-lai, declared: "The nuclear test conducted successfully in China recently is another brilliant victory won by the fraternal Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, in the struggle for the socialist construction of the country and strengthening of the defence capability by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and creative enthusiasm.

"This constitutes a heavy blow to the imperialists headed by the United States who are desperately clinging to the policy of nuclear blackmail and war provoca-

tion everywhere in the world, and a great inspiration to the peoples of the countries of the socialist camp and the people fighting for national independence and world peace."

The Albanian paper "Zeri i Popullit" on May 16 editorially pointed out that by its achievements in the development of atomic weapons which broke the U.S. nuclear monopoly and served as a rebuff to Washington's nuclear blackmail and threats, China has made a great contribution to humanity and the cause of safeguarding freedom and peace. The paper said China's nuclear success "not only strengthens the defence capability of the People's Republic of China, but helps safeguard world peace because it serves a new warning to the imperialist aggressors headed by the United States and to all its allies."

The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party in a statement released on May 15 said that China, confronted by the U.S. policy of nuclear war and blackmail, had conducted its second nuclear test of a defensive nature with a view to safeguarding its own security and world peace.

After making public the presidium's statement in Party headquarters where he met the press, **Secretary-General Kenji Miyamoto** made the following points in answer to questions put by reporters: "Khrushchov said it would be absurd for countries other than the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain to squander large sums of money and a large amount of energy to develop nuclear weapons. Such a contention, based as it is upon the desire of the Soviet Union and the United States for world domination, is sheer great-nation chauvinism. It stands to reason that China, which is resolutely confronting U.S. imperialist nuclear blackmail, should be making great efforts to develop its own nuclear weapons."

D.N. Aidit, Chairman of the Indonesian Communist Party, told Antara on the night of May 14 that "China's successful second atom bomb explosion shows once again the might of the People's Republic of China in the struggle against imperialism and for peace and national liberation." He said that this "increases the prestige of the new emerging forces and is a tremendous blow to the old established forces, the United States in particular."

Aidit also declared: "Nuclear weapons in the hands of the imperialists are aimed at increasing the danger of war and intimidating the peoples now struggling for national independence. On the contrary, nuclear weapons in the hands of the new emerging forces are for the purpose of strengthening the struggle against imperialism and for peace and national independence."

Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, in a congratulatory message to Chinese Party and state leaders Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh and Chou En-lai dated May 15, called China's success "a great and active contribution to

the cause of defending peace and an encouragement to the revolutionary movement in the world as well as to the just and surely victorious patriotic struggle of the south Vietnamese people." He said: "China's successful second atom bomb test is a heavy blow dealt at the nuclear blackmail policy of the U.S. imperialists and a firm guarantee for the struggle against imperialism to achieve genuine and lasting peace." The President also said: "The south Vietnamese people are very proud to have as their heroic comrades-in-arms the 650 million Chinese people who have in their hands nuclear weapons to strengthen their national defence, thereby greatly contributing to the defence of peace in Asia and the world."

Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat and Vice-Premier of the Laotian Government of National Union, in a message to Premier Chou En-lai dated May 18, said, "This Chinese achievement not only increases China's defence capabilities, but will play an important part in furthering the national-liberation movement, including our Laotian people's struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save the country."

Ali Sastroamidjojo, General Chairman of the Indonesian Nationalist Party, in a statement to newsmen on May 18, said, "The second nuclear test conducted by China recently causes both amazement and admiration that China can explode a second atom bomb within so short a time."

Indonesian First Deputy Foreign Minister Suwito now visiting Pakistan said in Karachi on May 15 that as an Asian he was proud of China's new nuclear success.

In interviews with the press prominent Japanese citizens voiced their support for China's second A-bomb test.

Yoshitaro Hirano, Chairman of the Japanese National Peace Committee, said that the United States had conducted 337 nuclear weapons tests in 11 years. Recently, it sent atomic cannons to Da Nang, south Viet Nam, and U.S. nuclear capable F-105 planes took off from 7th Fleet carriers to menace the security of the Viet Nam Democratic Republic. In addition, the United States intended to carry the war to China. Thus, China's second nuclear test came as a pointblank rebuff to the U.S. provocations for a nuclear war of aggression.

Other prominent Japanese citizens who acclaimed China's nuclear test include: Masaharu Hatanaka, Representative Director of the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs; Seimin Miyazaki, Director-General of the Japan-China Friendship Association; Takiji Kobayashi, Chairman of the Japan Congress of Journalists; Saburo Okamoto, Permanent Director of the Japan-China Trade Promotion Association; Shizuma Kai, Acting Director-General of the Japan Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee; Sadako Ogasawara, Secretary-General of the New Japan Women's Association; Gen Saito, Director-General of the Japan-Viet Nam

Friendship Association; Hyo Hara, Socialist Member of the House of Representatives; Eiichi Shukutani, a noted personality in Japan's economic and trade circles; Kenzo Nakajima, Chairman of the Council of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association; Kakuo Honjo, Chairman of the All Construction Ministry Workers' Union; Toru Kawakami, Chairman of the All-Japan Federation of Students' Self-Government Associations; Hiroshi Suekawa, President of Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto; Itoi Hajimi, Executive Chairman of the Kyoto Teachers' Union; Ryohei Onishi, Chairman of the Kyoto Buddhists' Conference; and Takeo Kuwahara, President of the Humanities Research Institute of Kyoto University.

Tep Phan, Cambodian Royal Delegate at Phnom Penh, told the press: "We are very glad to hear of this new success of our Chinese friends. It is another support to Cambodia and other countries."

The "Daily News" in Pakistan in its May 15 editorial welcomed China's explosion for the reason that the increase of nuclear weapons in China might deter the nuclear threat of the Western powers. It said, "We, as friends of China, congratulate our Chinese friends on their signal achievement as an Asian nation of which all Asian nations should be proud."

Khaled Fahum, Member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, on May 15 said that "we hold that China's A-bomb explosion strengthened the force of the peoples in fighting for liberation."

Gabriel Yumbu, General Secretary of the Supreme Council of Revolution of the Congo (Leopoldville), in a message to the Chairman of the People's Republic of China, said, "Like the Chinese people, the Supreme Council of Revolution feels great joy at this successful explosion. This achievement is the fruit of the Chinese people in their unswerving efforts for safeguarding peace. Meanwhile, this shows once again the progress made by a free people."

Luis Almeida, Permanent Representative in Algiers of the Angola People's Liberation Movement, said on May 14 that he was very glad to learn that China had carried out its second nuclear test. "The Afro-Asian countries are a community with a common destiny and China is our guarantee," he said.

Eduardo Mondlane, President of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo), said in a statement issued by the Frelimo Headquarters in Dar-es-Salaam: "Apart from its obvious scientific value, the success of the Chinese people represents a victory for all freedom-loving people and for those who are under imperialist domination."

Ntsukunyane A. Mphanya, Deputy General Secretary of the Basutoland Congress Party, told Hsinhua on May 15 that China's second atom bomb explosion was a tremendous success. He said, "This is in fact a glory

of the oppressed peoples of the world because I know that this bomb will not be used like those in the hands of the imperialists, to suppress the progressive movement, but for the defence of world peace."

The Pan-Africanist Congress of South Africa in a statement issued in Dar-es-Salaam on May 15 said: "Now when Western imperialist aggression is at its highest point, as is evident in the Congo and Viet Nam, it is only proper that the People's Republic of China should have exploded her second atom bomb which the Pan-Africanist Congress hails on behalf of the oppressed people of South Africa."

Gottfried Jario, Acting Representative of the South West African National Union in Dar-es-Salaam, congratulated the Chinese people on their second nuclear test.

Alfred Kgokong, Director of Publicity of the African National Congress of South Africa, also congratulated the Chinese Government and people on the nuclear test.

Sow Abdoulaye, President of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Mali, told a Hsinhua correspondent, "I, in the name of the Mali people, warmly congratulate you on this great success which has strengthened the forces in defence of peace and our position and has smashed the nuclear blackmail of U.S. imperialism."

J. Nquku, President of the Swaziland Progressive Party, said, "We know that the Chinese are peace-loving people and that the Chinese bomb is for defensive purposes."

Noted Mexicans congratulated Hsinhua when the news of the success of China's second atom explosion reached Mexico City.

Luis Torres, President of the Mexico-China Friendship Association, said, "The explosion is another peace message that fills us with hope. Undoubtedly, atomic energy in the hands of the people of a socialist country is a guarantee for peace."

Andres Garcia Salgado, General Secretary of the Mexican Confederation of Revolutionary Workers, said, "China's control of atomic energy should be regarded as a guarantee for mankind's progress and for peace. It makes the forces which attempt to unleash war reflect and makes people understand that the peace-loving forces are strong enough to liquidate them ultimately."

Noted woman leader Elena Vazquez Gomez held that the second atomic explosion was quite appropriate at a time when the United States was unleashing wars in Asia and Latin America.

Famous sculptor Federico Caccesi stated, "When the Soviet Union and the United States have atomic bombs, there is no reason why China, the most populous country in the world, should be prevented from possessing them, and there is no reason why anyone should say anything against China having them."

"Johnson Doctrine" Is Neo-Hitlerism

Following is a translation of "Renmin Ribao's" May 14 editorial. Boldface emphases are ours. — Ed.

THE Johnson Administration's armed intervention in the Dominican Republic and intensified aggression against Viet Nam have served to open the eyes of an increasingly large number of people. They see that, in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, U.S. imperialism is playing the same butcher's role, suppressing the people's revolutionary struggles in various lands and throttling other countries' independence and sovereignty. This has fully exposed the aggressive features of U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. aggressors have openly sent more than 30,000 troops for the sanguinary suppression of the Dominican people's fight against dictatorship and tyranny. Casting away all pretence, Johnson brazenly declared that "we do know what kind of government we hope to see in the Dominican Republic" and that the United States "cannot, must not, and will not permit the establishment of another communist government in the Western Hemisphere." This amounts to Johnson telling the Dominican people: We'll bombard you if you don't surrender.

These utterances are the same as his shouting about the Viet Nam question. Time and again Johnson has argued that the purpose of U.S. aggression against Viet Nam and its continued war in south Viet Nam was to establish an "independent south Viet Nam," and before achieving this, "we cannot, we must not, we will not withdraw" and that the United States "must fight" in order not to hand south Viet Nam over to "communist tyranny." So Johnson has been telling the Vietnamese people: We'll bomb you if you don't give in.

In this way, Johnson has proclaimed to the whole world a war programme to strangle the independence and freedom and stamp out the revolutionary movements in various countries by force. If the people of any country dare to stand up for their independence and sovereignty, or to fight for freedom and liberation, or to rise and resist the traitorous, dictatorial rule of U.S. puppets, U.S. imperialism will send troops to suppress them and shoot to kill!

This is the "Johnson Doctrine!"

We know that in postwar United States there were the so-called "Truman Doctrine," "Eisenhower Doctrine," and "Kennedy Doctrine." The "Johnson Doc-

trine" is a continuation of the foregoing "doctrines," all of which are plans to carry out the dictates of U.S. monopoly capital and vigorously push the global strategy of enslaving the people of the whole world. The "Johnson Doctrine," however, has outdone the previous ones, bringing the U.S. policies of aggression and war to a point more blatant and more sanguinary than ever.

Johnson has opened up the most blood-thirsty page in the history of U.S. imperialist aggression!

In his military adventures and aggression in Viet Nam, Johnson has dwarfed Eisenhower and Kennedy. Eisenhower rigged up the SEATO bloc and fostered the Ngo Dinh Diem clique; Kennedy started the "special warfare," but, using native puppet troops as the vanguard, he never thought of giving up the signboards of "advisers" and "instructors." Now Johnson simply sweeps them all aside and sends U.S. ground forces to fight the war. In a short span of two months, the number of U.S. aggressive troops in south Viet Nam has increased fourfold. In an even more desperate move, Johnson has used every means in his power to extend the war into north Viet Nam. He is turning "special warfare" into a regional war.

In unleashing armed aggression to interfere in Dominican affairs, Johnson has done what his predecessors dared not do. In invading Cuba, Kennedy sent mercenaries mainly composed of counter-revolutionary Cuban gangsters. Now, in invading the Dominican Republic, Johnson has sent tens of thousands of U.S. ground, naval and air forces in a matter of a few days.

Among postwar U.S. presidents, no one has been such a fanatic about using force as Johnson, and no one made a show of force and used force to such an extent as Johnson is doing now. He flagrantly declared that "force must often precede reason — and the waste of war, the works of peace." He has turned a "cold war" into a "shooting war" and "escalated" the war from a small scale to a medium scale, threatening to fight on a big scale. He has used every conventional weapon and threatens to use nuclear weapons.

The road Johnson is travelling is the same road travelled by Hitler, and the "Johnson Doctrine" is neo-Hitlerism.

Johnson has picked up the tattered standard of the "anti-communist" crusade. Imitating Hitler, he labels anything not to his liking and anything he

wishes to destroy as "communist menace" in an attempt to use "anti-communism" as a cover for his crimes of aggression. He describes the Dominican people's uprising to topple their dictatorial regime as communist subversive activities. He refers to the revolutionary struggle of the south Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys as "communist aggression."

Johnson has brushed aside all accepted principles of international law. He feels he is not bound in any way by such principles as non-interference in other countries' internal affairs, inviolability of territory, equality among nations, respect for international treaties, freedom of navigation on the high seas, prohibition of the use of poison gas. He has unhesitatingly declared the United States' right to decide what kind of government should be established in the Dominican Republic. Arbitrarily drawing a line on the map, Johnson has designated Vietnamese and Chinese territorial waters and the adjacent high seas, which are thousands of miles away from the United States, as a U.S. "combat zone"; he has ordered the interception of other countries' ships and committed all kinds of crimes. Hitler once said: "A merit of mine is that I refuse to be bound by any fixed rule of theory or ethics." He was so arrogant as to say: "I have no scruples and I take advantage of any opportunity that is available; there is no such thing as international law nor is there any agreement that stands in my way." The creed of this fascist arch-fiend is the U.S. imperialist ringleader Lyndon Johnson's guide to action.

Johnson is stepping up the fascization of his country. Racist persecution of the Negro people has reached a new high while the violation of the American people's basic rights has come to a point of madness. Since the Johnson Administration redoubled its efforts to enlarge the war of aggression in Viet Nam and led the United States on to the road of war adventures, he has been ruthlessly trying to squash views and opinions opposed to his own, cursing that demonstrations are "Communists' subversive activities" and using this as a pretext to further his bloody suppression of the American people. In the aggression against Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic, Johnson has acted in such an overbearing manner that there are grievances and loud complaints even among U.S. ruling circles.

The "Johnson Doctrine" is synonymous with the most rabid counter-revolutionary violence; it means strangling other countries' independence and sovereignty under the anti-communist banner; it means trampling underfoot all principles of international law and furthering the policies of aggression and war without disguise. In a word, the "Johnson Doctrine" is a refurbished version of Hitlerism; it is neo-Hitlerism; it is U.S. fascism more reactionary than Hitlerism.

The appearance of the "Johnson Doctrine" marks the bankruptcy of the global strategy adopted by U.S. imperialism in the postwar years. After assuming office, Johnson let it be known that he would follow the footsteps of Kennedy and cling to the latter's double-dealing policy. But Kennedy's methods can no longer check the vigorous development of the national-democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Today, from Japan to the Congo (Leopoldville), from the Caribbean to Cape Horn, wherever U.S. imperialism has extended its tentacles, there are earthquakes and thunderstorms. The military blocs which the United States took pains to rig up after World War II are falling apart and the puppet regimes which it has fostered are tottering. The U.S. aggressors are heavily besieged by the people of the whole world and are in a disadvantageous position beset with great strategical difficulties. There are breaches in their fronts of aggression all over the world. The fact that Johnson has to wave his "big stick" so often simply shows that he is putting up a desperate struggle and engaged in a bitter fight, locked in the jaws of a vice.

The appearance of the "Johnson Doctrine" is closely connected with the capitulationist line followed by the modern revisionists. U.S. imperialism has the measure of the modern revisionists represented by Khrushchov to an inch. Khrushchov himself and his successors dare not offend U.S. imperialism and they hold on like grim death to their so-called general line of "peaceful coexistence" manifested in "U.S.-Soviet collaboration to dominate the world." Just as the appeasement policy of Neville Chamberlain, Edouard Daladier and their followers encouraged German fascism in the 1930s, the Khrushchovian revisionists' capitulationist line has greatly encouraged U.S. imperialist arrogance. Khrushchovian revisionism is the new appeasement policy in the 1960s.

But the "Johnson Doctrine" cannot save the life of U.S. imperialism. Its appearance has greatly aggravated



In His Footsteps

Cartoon by Lan Chien-an

the contradiction between U.S. imperialism and its flunkies on the one hand and the revolutionary people of the world and all countries and peoples subjected to U.S. imperialist aggression, control, interference and bullying on the other.

The Johnson Administration is bent on going its own way; this too has greatly hastened the division among the imperialist blocs and helped the development of contradictions between U.S. imperialism and its satellites.

Walter Lippmann, the American bourgeois commentator, has brought up a realistic question. He asked: "The addicts of the global and crusading theory should ask themselves how many more Viet Nams and Dominican Republics they are prepared to police." This question is not difficult to answer. All places subjected to U.S. imperialist control and interference will be like south Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic, that is, bogs in which the U.S. aggressors will sink deeper and deeper, and nooses which will get tighter and tighter round their necks. The continued upsurge of the anti-U.S. struggle of the people of all lands is an inevitability. The Johnson Administration has appointed itself inter-

national gendarme, but the fact is that while it has great ambition it is short on ability, thus cutting a ridiculous figure because of its lack of self-knowledge. It will, like a moth fluttering about the light, burn itself in the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle of the people of the world.

In his Statement Supporting the Dominican People's Resistance to U.S. Armed Aggression, Chairman Mao Tse-tung made another clarion call to the whole world: "The people in the socialist camp should unite, the people of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America should unite, the people of every continent should unite, all peace-loving countries and all countries subjected to U.S. bullying, interference, control and aggression should unite, and form the broadest united front to oppose the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and to safeguard world peace."

We are convinced that this great call by Chairman Mao Tse-tung will further inspire all the people of the world opposing U.S. imperialism to close their ranks still more, reinforce and develop the broadest possible united front against U.S. imperialism, strike down the cross-bones neo-Hitlerite banner of the "Johnson Doctrine," and completely defeat the U.S. aggressors.

Lame Excuses for U.S. Aggression

by COMMENTATOR

Following is an abridged translation of the article "Refuting the Absurd U.S. Excuses for Aggression Against the Dominican Republic" published in "Renmin Ribao" on May 12. — Ed.

THE Dominican people's struggle against U.S. aggression has won worldwide sympathy and support. To escape condemnation, the Johnson Administration has made one statement after another in the past fortnight, advancing various excuses for its flagrant acts of aggression.

One of the excuses is "to protect American lives." This is a hackneyed formula, memories of which are still fresh in the minds of people. As Mexican Foreign Minister Antonio Carrillo Flores so aptly said: "We cannot but deplore the step ordered by the U.S. Government which brought back such painful recollections to so many countries in the hemisphere."

It was under this same pretext that the United States landed troops in Lebanon in July 1958, and conducted armed intervention in Leopoldville Congo in November 1964. This time 35,000 U.S. troops have been landed in the Dominican Republic presumably for the purpose of protecting the 3,000 Americans there. But one wonders whether it is a case of U.S. troops "protecting" American nationals or one of American nationals "protecting" the landing of U.S. troops.

The second excuse is "to save the lives of all (Dominican) people." What a saviour! But no pious-sounding words can rewrite the Dominican people's history of blood and tears. Since the beginning of this century, U.S. imperialism has repeatedly occupied that country by force of arms. It has brutally cracked down on the people rising in revolution and set up one puppet regime after another. Now, ever since Johnson began "saving" the Dominican people with guns and bayonets, the streets of Santo Domingo have been stained with the blood of more than 2,000 insurgent troops and people. If Johnson's excuse were considered valid, would not the African countries have even greater justification for landing troops in the United States to save their Negro brothers and sisters whose lives are always in peril?

The third excuse is "to maintain law and order." What has law and order in the Dominican Republic got to do with the United States? Moreover, in so far as law is concerned, the provisional Dominican Government was elected by Congress. As for order, Provisional President Francisco Caamano has said: "If the Americans had not sent armed troops into the Dominican Republic there would have been peace and order here." So it is clear that Johnson is seeking the "law and order" that will facilitate U.S. imperialist enslavement of the world. If such "law and order" were to

prevail, the Dominican people would have no law and order of their own.

The fourth excuse is "to help prevent another communist state in this hemisphere." What kind of state the Johnson Administration wants to make of the United States of America is no business of any other country. But Latin America is not Texas, U.S.A., and the Latin American people have never given the United States the right to protect them. What right then has the United States to play the boss in Latin America? If Johnson's logic were valid, then would not the Latin American people have greater justification for sending troops to Washington to help prevent a new fascist state in the Western Hemisphere? The plain truth is that the United States is using the anti-communist smokescreen to achieve world hegemony and enslave the people of all countries.

The fifth excuse is that "to yield to aggression brings only greater threats" and that "the consequence

has been more bloodshed and wider war." This reminds one of Hitler's outcries more than 20 years ago. While sending troops to Czechoslovakia's border, Hitler claimed that it was because Czechoslovakia "posed a threat" to "peace in Europe." He called the Nazi German troops' invasion of Czechoslovakia's Sudetanland "the only possible means to preserve peace"; otherwise "war," "a full-scale war," would ensue. There is little difference between Johnson and Hitler, except that the former leaves the latter far behind in arrogance and bullying.

These excuses dreamt up by Johnson to cover up U.S. aggression against the Dominican Republic have been and will be used to justify U.S. aggression in other parts of the world. Johnson himself declared only a few days ago that the United States would not "slacken" its actions in the Dominican Republic because "there are 100 other nations watching."

Chairman Mao's Statement Wins World Acclaim

CHAIRMAN Mao Tse-tung's May 12 statement supporting the Dominican people's resistance to U.S. armed aggression was hailed by freedom-loving people all over the world. In statements to the press and in speeches political parties, people's organizations, public leaders and well-known personalities in Asia, Africa and Latin America welcomed the statement as an inspiration and encouragement and expressed whole-hearted support for it.

In Havana the noted Afro-American leader **Robert Williams** said that the heroic Dominican people, as Chairman Mao had pointed out, were not alone in their fight and could count on the support of the peoples of the world. The noted Chilean painter **Venturelli** said that Chairman Mao Tse-tung's statement was a reliable encouragement and a powerful support given by the people of a militant country.

Expressing firm support for Chairman Mao's statement, **Irah Warner**, Chairman of the Anti-Imperialist American Residents in Cuba, said: "As Chairman Mao pointed out, U.S. imperialism is proceeding today as Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo did in the past, only on a still larger scale." Today, the task of the peoples of the world must be to destroy imperialism, she added.

Mahakou Souvannamithy, Acting President of the Laotian Party of Peace and Neutrality, told the press in Khang Khay, Laos, that Chairman Mao's statement was fully consonant with the aspirations of the Laotian people and all other peace-loving peoples in the world. He said: "We, the Laotian Party of Peace and Neutrality, and all Laotian people, warmly support the appeal of

Chairman Mao Tse-tung to the people of the world who love peace and justice."

Chairman Mao's statement "is in complete conformity with the feelings and thoughts of the Afro-Asian and Latin American peoples and the rest of the world's people," said **E.A. Martalogawa**, Vice-Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee of the Indonesian Cooperation Parliament. Secretary-General of the Indonesian Party **Adisumarto** said that Chairman Mao's statement was entirely correct and that facts proved that the Chinese people always stood at the forefront in defence and support of nations fighting for their independence and liberation. **Ismuwil**, head of the Indonesian Party's International Affairs Department and General Chairman of the Indonesian Youth Movement, expressed full agreement with Chairman Mao's statement.

Madame Aminah Hidajat, General Chairman of the Indonesian Peace Committee, said that Chairman Mao's statement is a great encouragement to the Dominican people and that it not only mobilized the Chinese people but also the people of other lands.

Siraddjuddin Abbas, General Chairman of the Perti Party and General Chairman of the Indonesian Organization for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity, said that Chairman Mao's statement "voices the aspirations of the progressive peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. . . . It is approved and upheld by all the world's progressive people."

Kozo Sasaki, Chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party, said that the stand proclaimed by Chairman Mao Tse-tung was correct and the U.S. dispatch of troops to

clamp down on the struggle of the Dominican people was wrong. He pointed out that the United States had interfered in the internal affairs of other countries under the pretext of "the defence of freedom" and "anti-communism" and that U.S. interference in the internal affairs of other countries with armed force and dollars was the root cause undermining peace in Asia and the rest of the world and that it should be wiped out.

Masaharu Hatanaka, leader of the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, said that Chairman Mao's statement was timely and that the Japanese people who supported the struggle of the Vietnamese people endorsed it and were encouraged by it.

Bon Shiraiishi, Chairman of the Japanese Liaison Committee of the Afro-Asian Writers' Conference; **Satsuo Yamamoto**, a noted film director; **Hisao Shinpo**, General Secretary of the National Federation of Students' Self-Government Associations; **Shizuma Kai**, Acting Chairman of the Japanese Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee; **Kunisuke Nagano**, Chairman of the Liaison Council of International Jurists; **Tomitaro Kaneda**, Vice-Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan; **Yoko Matsuoka**, Japanese columnist; **Kyotoku Nakano**, Buddhist leader; and **Mikiko Matsuyama**, noted Japanese ballerina, were among the many Japanese public figures who expressed to correspondents their support for Chairman Mao's statement.

Chairman of the Syrian Teachers' Federation **Ahmad Khatib** praised Chairman Mao's statement saying that China's great leader was a consistent opponent of colonialism and neo-colonialism. He supported Chairman Mao's proposal for the formation of the broadest united front against U.S. imperialism.

On May 13 newspapers in Nepal hailed Chairman Mao's statement. The **Samaya Daily** said in its editorial that as Chairman Mao's appeal states, "the entire people of the world should unite as one, support the Dominican revolution and oppose the use of American troops there." In its editorial **Matribhumi Daily** said: "The statement of Chairman Mao Tse-tung can be totally accepted as a prophecy of the defeat and disgrace of American imperialism."

Shirley Graham Du Bois, wife of the late well-known American Negro scholar W.E.B. Du Bois, declared in a press statement in Accra that "together with millions of freedom- and peace-loving people throughout the world, I greet Chairman Mao Tse-tung's statement."

The **Zanzibar News Service** in its May 17 editorial hailed Chairman Mao's statement, saying that it has completely exposed the ferocious features of U.S. imperialism and greatly contributed to the political and ideological awakening of the people of the world.

The **Office of the South West African National Union (SWANU) in Cairo** issued a statement on May 12. It said: "SWANU firmly endorses the idea of the leader of the Chinese people that all peace-loving countries and all countries subjected to U.S. bullying form the broadest possible united front to oppose the

U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and safeguard world peace."

At press interviews at Dar-es-Salaam **Litsebe Maotoane**, chief representative of the Basutoland Congress Party, and **Jacob Kuhangua**, Secretary-General of the People's Organization of South West Africa (SWAPO), expressed their support for Chairman Mao's statement.

In its statement **SWAPO's Cairo Office** said: "The South West Africa People's Organization backs the statement issued by Chairman Mao Tse-tung in support of the fighting people of the Dominican Republic. This statement once again shows the unreserved support of the Chinese people for the fighting people of the world." The SWAPO statement continued: "Chairman Mao's call for much-needed unity among the people in the socialist camp and the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America is vital and essential."

Delegates to the 4th Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference at Winneba, Ghana, warmly hailed Chairman Mao's statement. **S.V. Mtambanengwe**, External Affairs Secretary and leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union Delegation, said: "We cannot better the very strong terms in which Chairman Mao has condemned the recent naked aggression of the U.S. imperialists against the Dominican people. We endorse wholeheartedly the words of Chairman Mao Tse-tung on this burning issue. . . . Chairman Mao is entirely right in describing the acts of the U.S. imperialists as the freedom of pirates."

Albert Kissonga, General Director of Information and Press Service of the Supreme Council of Revolution of Leopoldville Congo; **Phillip G. Matante**, Chairman of the Bechuanaland People's Party; and **E.L. Ntloedibe**, member of the delegation of the Pan-Africanist Congress; also expressed their support for Chairman Mao's statement while attending the current Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference.

In Cairo, the **Office of the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) of South Africa** and **V.R. Sithole**, Financial Secretary and representative of the Mozambique National Democratic Union, issued statements voicing their support for Chairman Mao's statement.

From Dar-es-Salaam, **Dlamini**, Secretary-General of the Nkwane National Liberatory Congress of Swaziland and Secretary of the Joint Council of Swaziland Political Parties; **G. Mukono**, Secretary for Public Affairs and Director of the Central Bureau of Information of the Zimbabwe African National Union; and **James R. Chikerema**, Deputy President of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, also stated their support for Chairman Mao's statement.

In Algiers **Luis d'Almeida**, permanent representative in Algiers of the Angola People's Liberation Movement, declared that the Angolan people welcome Chairman Mao's statement and that he fully agreed that it was necessary for the masses of the people to establish a front to make it impossible to revive the imperialist gunboat policy.

Liao Cheng-chih's Speech at Winneba Conference

Following are excerpts from a speech by Liao Cheng-chih, head of the Chinese delegation, at the Fourth Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference on May 11 in Winneba, Ghana. Boldface emphases are ours. — Ed.

THE vigorous development of the national-liberation movement in Africa and Asia greatly encourages all the revolutionary people of the world. The African and Asian people dare to fight, dare to win and dare to act as masters of their own land. The African and Asian people, like giants, have stood up. Africa and Asia have become awakened, advanced and revolutionary continents.

The Vietnamese people are waging a great struggle against U.S. aggression and for **national salvation, which has become the focal point of the present anti-imperialist struggle of the people of Asia, Africa and the whole world.**

Tightening the noose around the neck of U.S. imperialism, the struggle of the Vietnamese people is seriously sapping its strength. This creates even more favourable conditions for the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism and for national liberation. This is the greatest support to the national-liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America, as well as a splendid contribution to the defence of peace by the people of the world.

What is the meaning of the "unconditional discussions" or the settlement of the Viet Nam question through "peaceful negotiations" proposed by Johnson, the ringleader of U.S. imperialism, when the Vietnamese people are winning one victory after another in their struggle against U.S. aggression and when the U.S. imperialist crimes of aggression are meeting with increasingly strong condemnation by the people of the world?

Johnson's so-called "unconditional discussions," in fact, mean "discussions" on his terms. They mean forcing people to recognize, under the threat of the U.S. imperialist butcher's knife, that U.S. aggression against Viet Nam is legal, and that the United States has the right to scrap the Geneva agreements at will, perpetuate the division of Viet Nam, hang on in south Viet Nam, continue to enslave and slaughter the south Vietnamese people and attack the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam as it likes. **In short, by waving his olive branch, Johnson is trying to cover up U.S. imperialist sanguinary aggression and aid the implementation of his criminal**

plan for the escalation of the war in order to perpetuate U.S. occupation of south Viet Nam. The so-called "unconditional discussions" mean nothing but the unconditional surrender of the Vietnamese people. This is war blackmail pure and simple.

The Vietnamese people have given a clear and unequivocal answer to Johnson's war blackmail. They have made the tremendously inspiring vow that they refuse to be enslaved and are determined to fight to the end generation after generation, till not a single U.S. soldier remains on Viet Nam soil. As President Ho Chi Minh has said, the only way to solve the Viet Nam question is: "First of all, the United States must withdraw from south Viet Nam, let the south Vietnamese people decide their own affairs themselves, and stop its provocative attacks against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam." The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation has solemnly declared: "All negotiations with the U.S. imperialists at this moment are entirely useless if they still refuse to withdraw from south Viet Nam all their troops and all kinds of war materials and means and those of their satellites, if they still do not dismantle all their military bases in south Viet Nam, if the traitors still surrender the south Vietnamese people's sacred rights of independence and democracy to the U.S. imperialists, and if the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation — the only genuine representative of the 14 million south Vietnamese people — does not have its decisive say." The peoples of Africa and Asia never fail to tell right from wrong and distinguish enemies from friends. President Kwame Nkrumah put it well when he said that the question of the Vietnamese revolution "can only be resolved by the Vietnamese people themselves." **We must wholeheartedly respect and resolutely support the clear and firm stand of the Vietnamese people and reject all plots for "peaceful negotiations" in whatever guise.**

Some well-intentioned friends may think that an acceptance of the so-called unconditional negotiations may help bring about the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressors and restore peace in Viet Nam. We must have no illusions whatever about U.S. imperialism. It is a set policy of the United States to continue its occupation of south Viet Nam. Johnson has openly declared that the United States "will not withdraw, either openly or under the cloak of a meaningless agreement," and that the United States **is** determined to fight an "endless course of battle" for this purpose. Thus, it is clear that **the U.S. aggressors will never withdraw from south Viet Nam of their own accord and that they will only**

get out if the Vietnamese people persist to the very end in their resistance to aggression. To compromise half way will only encourage aggression. The U.S. "peace talk" intrigues are merely designed to retrieve their defeat in Viet Nam. To advertise so-called "unconditional talks" runs completely counter to the interests and aspirations of the Vietnamese people and is fully in accord with the interests of U.S. imperialism.

There are other friends whose attitude on the Viet Nam question is not sufficiently fair. Neglecting the national interests of the Vietnamese people, these friends keep on urging them to compromise, make concessions and accommodate U.S. imperialism. They even fail to see that appeasing the U.S. aggressors would only inflate their arrogance in their aggression and suppression of the national-liberation movements everywhere. This would not only harm the interests of the Vietnamese people but would also be detrimental to these friends themselves. It would not only harm the national sovereignty and independence of Viet Nam, but would also eventually impair the national sovereignty and independence of their own countries. The struggle of the Vietnamese people is closely linked with the vital interests of all the peoples of Asia and Africa. Choosing our stand between the aggressor and the victim of aggression, between the imperialists and the oppressed nations, we, the Afro-Asian countries and peoples, can only side with the oppressed nations fighting aggression; we must not take any other stand.

It follows, therefore, that to advocate at present the settling of the Viet Nam question through so-called "peaceful negotiations" in whatever form is precisely to cater to Johnson's needs. It is just like meeting the needs of U.S. imperialism by advocating that the Arab people have peaceful negotiations with Israel and the patriots of the Congo (L) have peaceful negotiations with the puppet Tshombe.

We believe that all friends with a sense of patriotism and justice will certainly not be misled by U.S. imperialism's plot of "peaceful negotiations" once they understand the truth of the Viet Nam question. How can it be imagined that so-called "peaceful negotiations" will be held at a time when U.S. imperialism hangs on in south Viet Nam, sends more troops there, is bombing the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on a still larger scale and threatens to escalate its war of aggression further? To hold so-called "peaceful negotiations" at such a moment and in such circumstances amounts to asking the Vietnamese people to lay down their arms with which they are resisting aggression, and to surrender, while legalizing U.S. imperialism's violation of the Geneva agreements and its occupation of south Viet Nam and its attack on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. This would only encourage U.S. imperialism in its war adventures and pose a more serious threat to world peace.

We must also maintain vigilance against those people who have made some gestures of support for the Vietnamese people with the intention of gaining capital

for a political bargain with U.S. imperialism, implementing their so-called general line of peaceful coexistence — namely, co-operation with the United States for world domination — and betraying the revolutionary struggle of the Vietnamese people. It is certain that whatever deceptions and plots they may resort to can achieve nothing except the further exposure of their own ugly features and are bound to go bankrupt.

Today, when U.S. imperialism is desperately committing aggression against Viet Nam and brutally slaughtering the Vietnamese people and when the Vietnamese people are shedding their blood in their war of resistance, the people of Asia and Africa must unite and act in positive response to the appeals made by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and give all-out support to the Vietnamese people's struggle. To support the Vietnamese people is to strengthen the struggle of the Afro-Asian people against imperialism, and hence to strengthen themselves. We are happy to see that the Vietnamese people's struggle is gaining wider and wider sympathy and support from the countries and peoples of Africa and Asia.

U.S. imperialist aggression in Asia has set off an anti-U.S. storm among the Asian people.

U.S. imperialism is the arch-enemy of the national-liberation movement in Africa. The United States has perpetrated every possible crime in the Congo (Leopoldville). U.S. imperialism's forcible occupation of the Congo (L) is like a dagger thrust into the heart of Africa. It is a grave menace to Africa as a whole and to the new-emerging countries around the Congo (L) in particular.

Learning from bloody lessons and holding high the banner of Patrice Lumumba, the Congolese people, who are becoming more and more awakened, have resolutely taken up arms and are fighting gallantly against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs. The African people and many of the governments of the new-emerging African nations, which uphold justice, all stand by the Congolese patriots, who are persisting in armed struggle, and firmly oppose the U.S. aggressors and the Tshombe puppet government.

The flag of the United Nations is dripping with the blood of the peoples of Asia and Africa. Manipulated by the United States, the United Nations has become a tool of U.S. imperialism for undermining and suppressing the national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. And now, through the instrumentality of the so-called U.N. "Special Committee for Peace-Keeping Operations," the U.S. imperialists and their partners are plotting to set up a permanent U.N. force to suppress the national-liberation movements. We Afro-Asian peoples shall never tolerate the use of the United Nations by U.S. imperialism and its accomplices for their dirty deeds.

It is high time to thoroughly expose and condemn the crimes of the United Nations. Our conference

should sternly denounce the crimes perpetrated by the United Nations against the Afro-Asian peoples. The United Nations should forthwith correct its mistakes, be thoroughly reorganized and free itself from U.S. imperialist control. Otherwise it may be necessary to consider the establishment of a revolutionary United Nations, as a rival drama in competition with the United Nations which is now controlled by U.S. imperialism and does nothing but evil. Any attempt to belittle and negate the important role of the African and Asian countries in international affairs is bound to fail. It will be impossible to settle any important international issue without the participation and agreement of the 2,000 million people of Africa and Asia.

Of late, U.S. imperialism, in collusion with West German militarism, has stepped up its arming of Israel. This has posed a grave threat to the independence and security of the Arab countries and aroused great indignation among the Arab people. They resolutely refuse to compromise with Israel, a tool of imperialism, and reject peaceful coexistence with it.

The national-liberation movement of the Arab people is an important integral part of the Afro-Asian national-liberation movement. We Chinese people have always stood steadfastly on the side of our Arab brothers and sisters, and we will continue to do so. We resolutely support the Arab people of Palestine in their struggle to return to their homeland and regain their lawful rights, and all the Arab people in their struggle to safeguard their national sovereignty and oppose imperialism and its tool, Israel. The Chinese people will not recognize Israel, nor will the Chinese Government establish diplomatic relations with it. We are convinced that victory will assuredly belong to the Arab people fighting for justice.

U.S. imperialism has of late been sending troops to the Dominican Republic for naked armed interference and aggression against that country. We strongly condemn U.S. imperialism for its act of piracy and firmly support the Dominican people in their patriotic anti-U.S. struggle. We propose that the conference express mighty solidarity with the Dominican people. U.S. imperialism still threatens the independence and sovereignty of Cuba. It still maintains its reactionary policy of enslaving and exploiting the people in the countries of Latin America. The struggle of the Latin American people against U.S. imperialism and its stooges is developing in depth. Armed struggles for national liberation have broken out in many Latin American countries. The Chinese people support the Cuban people and all the people of Latin America in their just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the defence of their independence and sovereignty. U.S. imperialism must get out of Latin America!

U.S. imperialism is being besieged ring upon ring by the people throughout the world, including the American people. The struggle of our American Negro brothers and sisters against racial discrimination and for freedom is mounting daily. Recently, the

American people have unfolded mass campaigns against the Johnson Administration's aggression in Viet Nam and for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from there. We salute the courageous and peace-loving American people!

We are sure that the Second Conference of the Asian and African Heads of State will continue to hold high the banner of the Bandung Conference, that of unity against imperialism, and reflect the common desire and urgent demands of the Afro-Asian peoples in their struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism and for the winning and safeguarding of national independence, strengthen the solidarity between the Afro-Asian countries and peoples and contribute to the further development of the national-liberation movement in Africa and Asia.

The experience of the new-emerging Afro-Asian countries has proved that the development of an independent national economy on the basis of self-reliance and through mutual assistance based on equality and mutual benefit is the sure road for the Afro-Asian peoples to achieve complete independence and economic prosperity. The "aid" given by imperialism and its partners always has conditions attached and always benefits them at the expense of others. Moreover, they have thought up a so-called "theory of the international division of labour" and talked loudly about the "industrially advanced" countries aiding the "underdeveloped" ones. In fact, what they are seeking is to promote neo-colonialism in the Afro-Asian countries and keep them dependent economically and enslaved for ever.

Since the First Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference, the experience of the Afro-Asian people's solidarity movement shows that the first and most urgent task of the peoples of Africa and Asia is to oppose imperialism and old and new colonialism, which are headed by the United States.

For a long time now some people have been putting forward the argument that our movement should regard so-called general and complete disarmament and peaceful coexistence with imperialism as our first and foremost task. This is completely erroneous. This argument has now gone totally bankrupt. The living facts are that the imperialists, and the U.S. imperialists in particular, are everywhere suppressing the national-liberation movement, carrying out subversion and intervention against the new-emerging independent countries, madly engaging in a drive for general and complete armament and threatening world peace. Confronted with this situation, the new-emerging countries of Asia and Africa and their people must strengthen their capacity for national defence, establish people's armed forces and wage a tit-for-tat struggle against imperialism; there can be no peaceful coexistence with imperialism. The common historic task confronting the Afro-Asian peoples is to establish closer unity, drive the forces of imperialism, and especially of U.S. imperialism, out of Africa and Asia, and strive

for a new Africa and a new Asia, freed from imperialism and colonialism.

Throughout the world the people are earnestly expecting our conference to take urgent steps to give effective support to our Vietnamese brothers. The Chinese delegation would like to propose:

(1) that this conference wholeheartedly respond to the call of the Vietnamese people, and make an appeal to the people of Africa and Asia and the world to launch a powerful campaign for driving the U.S. aggressors out of Viet Nam and give all-out support to the just struggle of the Vietnamese people until their final victory;

(2) that this conference sternly condemn and resolutely oppose the U.S. imperialist towering crimes of aggression in Viet Nam and escalation of the war there. All U.S. aggressors must get out of south Viet Nam and Indo-China;

(3) that this conference declare that to advocate any unconditional "peace talks" in the present situation means asking the south Vietnamese people to lay down their arms and stop fighting. This conference firmly opposes any "peace talks" intrigue aimed at selling out the interests of the Vietnamese people and the big fraud of Johnson's so-called "unconditional discussions";

(4) that this conference declare its unreserved support for the solemn statement of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation issued on March 22, 1965 and the solemn appeal to the world adopted by the Second Session of the Third National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The South Viet

Nam National Front for Liberation is the sole genuine representative of the south Vietnamese people. The question of south Viet Nam should be settled by the south Vietnamese people themselves and the question of the reunification of Viet Nam should be settled by the Vietnamese people themselves;

(5) that this conference support the Second International Conference for Solidarity with the People of Viet Nam Against U.S. Imperialist Aggression and for the Defence of Peace to be called by its permanent bureau in Hanoi in order to strengthen the activities of the people in different countries in supporting Viet Nam against U.S. aggression.

We would like to propose that this conference adopt special resolutions in support of the struggles being waged by the peoples of the Congo (Leopoldville), the Dominican Republic, Cuba and other countries to win liberation and to fight against imperialism.

We would like to propose further that this conference adopt all effective measures to increase our support for the struggles of the Afro-Asian peoples, and particularly our moral and material support for those brothers and sisters who are waging arduous struggles for independence.

In accordance with the unanimous decision of the Algiers Council session concerning the convocation of the Fifth Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference in the capital of our country in 1967, and on behalf of the Chinese people and the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian solidarity, I wish once again to express our warm welcome and look forward to receiving our friends in Peking.

Winneba Conference General Political Resolution

THE Fourth Conference of Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, meeting in Winneba from 9 to 16 May, 1965, regards with gravest concern the present international situation aggravated by the intensification of imperialist aggression. However, the conference notes with deep satisfaction that, since the Moshi Conference, the national-liberation movement in Africa, Asia and Latin America has been developing powerfully and has won great victories and dealt telling blows at the imperialists, colonialists, neo-colonialists and racists headed by the U.S. imperialists. **In their desperate efforts to save themselves from total defeat and final collapse, the imperialists are now waging war on the three continents against the independent peoples in order to re-establish feudal, reactionary and neo-colonialist regimes which will be subservient to them in their continued political domination and economic exploitation. The imperialists never**

ceased to use the methods of open aggression and military conquest with which they founded their empires in the past and enslaved whole continents. They are now intensifying their efforts to recolonize newly independent countries, to suppress national-liberation movements, and to forcibly prevent the adoption of progressive measures in all developing countries.

Under the hypocritical pretext that they are protecting freedom and democracy, they have openly declared war against every movement of national liberation and economic progress in those parts of the world which they wish to continue exploiting with the same rapacity and indifference to human suffering which they have shown in the past.

In order to achieve their ends they have embarked on acts of criminal aggression against the people of Viet Nam; on outright military occupation of the Do-

minican Republic; in the Congo (L), the imperialists are giving military aid, hiring mercenaries and sending bombers to the puppet regime of Moise Tshombe; on furnishing arms to the fascist regimes of Salazar, Verwoerd, and to the African neo-colonialist countries mainly through Israel in order to suppress the freedom fighters' movements in these countries; on military adventures in Yemen; on the economic strangulation of Cuba, and on containing and sabotaging the economies of states with socialist programmes for national development.

The Afro-Asian countries should co-ordinate their economic policies in the face of the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist sabotage. Those countries having advanced and having powerful economies should in this field reconsider their relations with the developing countries. These relations should be based not only on the principle of mutual interest but also on genuine solidarity.

Imperialist manoeuvres in Africa have assumed dangerous dimensions and the cunning form of neo-colonialist exploitation, lately characterized by the establishment of the Afro-Malgache Community Organization (O.C.A.M.), an imperialist creation, aimed to save Moise Tshombe's regime and all other similar regimes in Africa; attacking not only the progressive states of Africa but above all the just idea of African unity as contained in the charter of the Organization of African Unity. But the conference is convinced that these manoeuvres could be stopped by the unity of the progressive forces in Africa in the form of an African revolutionary front struggling against imperialism and reaction, for the genuine unity of Africa. In particular, the formation of a union government as the surest guarantee for political and economic security of the continent and its contribution to the security of mankind.

The desperate and ruthless policies of the imperialists are clearly aimed to save their colonialist and neo-colonialist structures from final collapse. But neither their aggressive wars nor their measures of economic containment can prevent or slow down the forces of liberation, social justice and economic progress from achieving their goals. They can only call for greater heroic efforts and fiercer struggles from the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America and all progressive people of the world.

Our urgent task is to intensify the peoples' struggle against aggression, to win and safeguard national independence and to ensure peace. **This means using all the powers and means at the command of our peoples to compel the Anglo-American imperialists to withdraw their military forces from south Viet Nam, the Congo (L), the Dominican Republic, South Yemen and Malaya (including Singapore), and North Kalimantan. This is our supreme duty.**

With the aim of completing the national liberation of all peoples under colonial chains, of furthering

human progress to a more just social system and greater economic development, of preserving world peace, the conference affirms its determination to oppose aggression of imperialists by consolidating the solidarity of the peoples of Africa and Asia, and by extending its solidarity to embrace the peoples of Latin America and its co-operation with other progressive peoples in the world, by struggling against imperialist aggression which threatens world peace, and by taking counter-measures to destroy neo-colonialist structures of economic exploitation throughout the developing world.

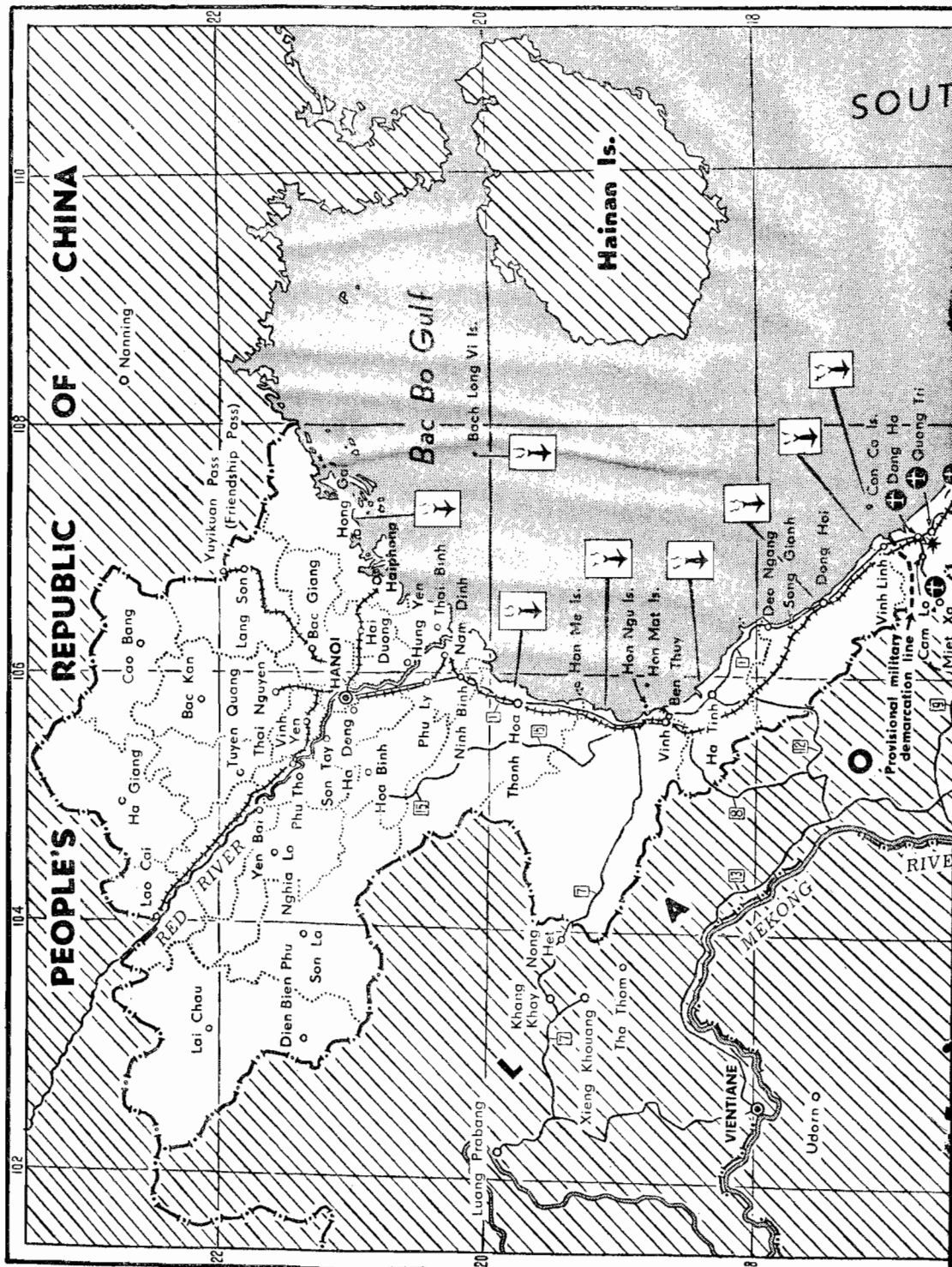
We must mobilize, organize and educate our peoples to regard the foreign military bases and joint military pacts in their midst not only as a continuous threat to peace, but also an encroachment on their national sovereignty, and consequently to regard governments which allow imperialists to establish and maintain such bases and such joint pacts or any country building up colossal military might with U.S. aid and weapons for aggressive actions against neighbours in Asia, Africa and Latin America as neo-colonialist puppet governments and enemies of their people. We must consolidate our own solidarity and extend it to include the people of Latin America who are also suffering from the same form of neo-colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism. Now that U.S. imperialism has spread its tentacles over all the continents, our solidarity with Latin America is not only logical, but imperative. In the United States itself, 22 million Afro-Americans are suffering from the same racial discrimination and exploitation which plagues the people under colonial rule. The struggle of Afro-Americans should no longer be regarded as a civil rights issue but that of human rights which must be raised before the United Nations.

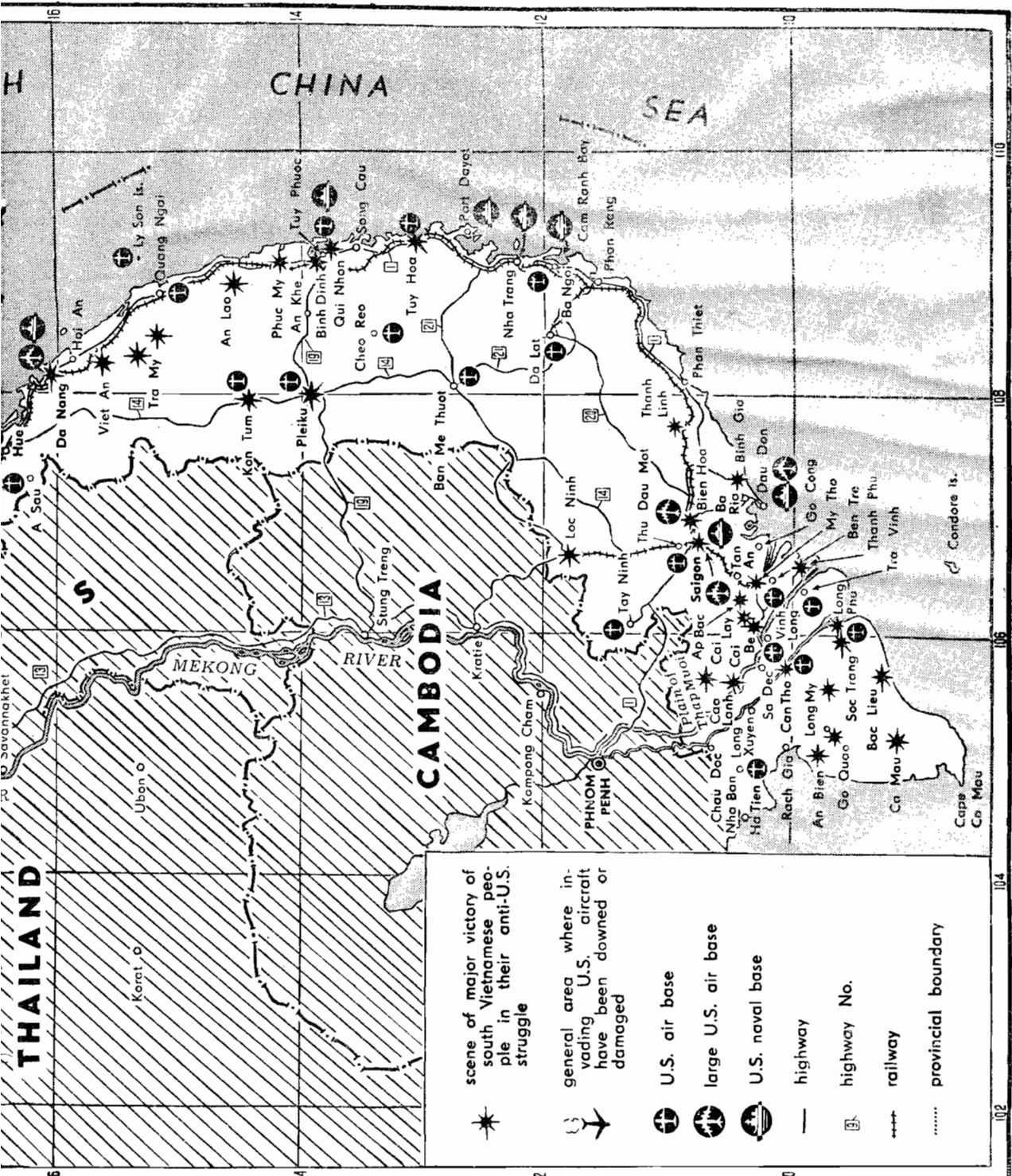
The conference affirms that **it is the legitimate right of the Afro-Asian peoples to answer imperialist violence by revolutionary violence in their struggle for national liberation and for safeguarding national independence.** This is why we support the statement made by President Nkrumah: "You are entitled to your freedom at any cost, and if you are only able to gain your freedom by an armed struggle, we will not only consider your wars against foreign oppressor as just and holy, but we will be prepared to help you as if these were our own wars for our own liberation."

The conference supports the Second Afro-Asian Conference to be held in Algiers. It is convinced that this conference will contribute to the achievement of national independence by the Afro-Asian and Latin American peoples and that it will promote solidarity between the peoples of the three continents.

The conference condemns the United States which, by imposing its imperialist policies despite every effort exerted by progressive forces, has transformed the United Nations Organization into its tool to frustrate and suppress the national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. **We call upon the peoples of Asia and Africa to demand and compel the**

VIET NAM: U.S. AGGRESSION AND THE PEOPLE'S VICTORIES





* scene of major victory of south Vietnamese people in their anti-U.S. struggle

(✈) general area where invading U.S. aircraft have been downed or damaged

(✈) U.S. air base

(✈) large U.S. air base

(⚓) U.S. naval base

— highway

(H) highway No.

(—) railway

(.....) provincial boundary

Sketch map by Chu Su

United Nations to correct its mistakes and return to the principles of its charter. Should it fail to do so, then we must reorganize it so that it can reflect the will of the Afro-Asian peoples instead of that of the imperialists. Only thus can it become an instrument of peace. We encourage and support the efforts of the Afro-Asian states in the United Nations to achieve such aims.

Our measures for the expulsion of imperialist armies, for the destruction of imperialist military bases, pacts and for the end of all colonial occupations, for the abolition of all forms of neo-colonialist exploitation, for the destruction of all neo-colonialist puppet governments must be based on the affirmation of following objectives:

To organize and mobilize

— mass demand for the withdrawal of all American aggressive troops from south Viet Nam and to give every possible support to the D.R.V. struggling against the military aggression of American imperialism and recognize the National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam as the only legitimate body expressing the will of the south Vietnamese people;

— mass support of Africa, Asia and Latin America for the people of the Congo (Leopoldville) in their heroic struggle led by the National Liberation Council against imperialist intervention especially U.S. imperialism, British and Belgian mining monopolists who are draining the mineral resources of the Congo;

— the people of the world, to firmly support the armed struggle being waged by the peoples of Cameroon and Niger against French imperialist aggression camouflaged behind the regimes of neo-colonialist dictatorship;

— the people of Africa, Asia and Latin America to denounce the crimes of the armed aggression of the United States against the people of the Dominican Republic and the U.S. imperialists' open intervention to use the Organization of American States to serve U.S. aggressive purposes in Latin America;

— the people of the whole world to give firm support to the people of Cuba in its heroic struggle against the provocations and aggressions of American imperialism and the illegal economic blockade of the Republic of Cuba;

— to obtain the firm support of the people of the world for the armed struggle of the people of Venezuela, Colombia, Guatemala and Honduras against U.S. neo-colonialist political and economic domination;

— to denounce the presence of colonialism on the American Continent and to firmly support the struggle of the peoples of Puerto Rico, British Guiana, Martinique and Guadeloupe for national independence;

— people for firm support to the armed struggle being waged by the people of Angola, so-called Portuguese Guinea and Mozambique, against the Portuguese colonialists and their imperialist accomplices in NATO;

— people for firm support to the peoples of South Africa and South-West Africa in their just struggle against racial discrimination and the criminal apartheid policy, and for their total liberation;

— people for firm support to the struggle of the Zimbabwe people against the racist regime of settler minority imposed by force on the African people of Zimbabwe;

— people for firm support to the peoples of Bechuanaland, Basutoland, Swaziland and so-called French Somaliland as well as other African peoples in their just struggle for independence and liberty;

— people to give active and firm support to the masses of Africa in their determination and efforts to realize African unity and thereby to unmask and frustrate the neo-colonialist puppets who seek to split the O.A.U. through the urgent creation of neo-colonialist institutions such as the O.C.A.M. known for its hostility to the Addis Ababa Charter, and thus preventing the establishment of a solid basis for the creation of a continental union government;

— people for firm support to the peoples of Oman, Bahrain and other occupied parts of the Arabian Gulf in their just struggle against British imperialism for independence and liberty;

— people for firm support to the Arab Palestinian people in their just struggle against Israel, a conscious instrument of imperialism, and for every assistance to be given to the Arab fighters of Palestine to liberate their usurped homeland;

— people for firm support to the armed struggle being waged by the people of occupied South Yemen (Aden and protectorates) against British colonialism and its military bases of aggression;

— to support the people of Cyprus in their struggle for complete, unrestricted, unfettered sovereignty and independence and their right to determine their future in accordance with the principle of self-determination without any foreign intervention, interference or threat of aggression;

— support of the Afro-Asian and Latin American peoples for the people of Malaya (including Singapore) and North Kalimantan in their armed struggle against Anglo-American imperialism and for dissolution of the neo-colonialist federation of "Malaysia" and for complete national independence of their respective countries;

— people for firm support to the Korean people in their struggle to smash the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks" aimed at perpetuating the division of Korea and fabricating the aggressive military bloc "NEATO," for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea and for realizing unification of the country against American imperialism without any interference from outside;

— people for firm support to the Laotian people for their struggle against U.S. imperialist intervention and aggression;

— people for support of the Cambodian people in their just struggle against subversive plots of U.S. imperialism:

— to support the struggle of the Japanese people against U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionary forces subservient to it, using Japan as their base for the policy of aggression and war, particularly towards the Asian peoples;

— the Afro-Asian people to struggle against racism prevailing in the United States against our coloured brothers and to extend to them our necessary aid to their struggle in defence of human rights, freedom and social justice;

— people to extend to the national-liberation movements, particularly those engaged in armed struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racialism, every material and moral support which they have the right to demand from the Afro-Asian countries;

— people for firm support for all national-liberation forces engaged in revolutionary and armed struggle against neo-colonialist puppet governments in Africa, Asia and Latin America;

— and to organize and mobilize people for firm support for all the Latin American peoples in their heroic struggle against imperialism and for national liberation!

(Boldface emphases are ours. — Ed.)

Report on Visit to Five African Countries

by LIU NING-I

Following are excerpts of a report to an enlarged session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on May 5 by Liu Ning-I, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, who recently headed a N.P.C. delegation to Guinea, Mali, the Republic of Central Africa, the Congo (B) and Ghana. — Ed.

WHAT impressed us most during our visit is the strong determination and militant spirit of the African people in combating imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. In the decade following the Bandung Conference, earth-shaking changes have taken place on the African continent. One after another, the banner of national independence has risen, imperialism has suffered increasing defeats and the colonialist system is disintegrating with each passing day.

But imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the United States refuse to take this lying down. By political, economic, military and other means, they openly or covertly carry out control, interference, subversion and aggression in an attempt to again enslave the people of the newly independent African countries. Carrying on their bloody policy of suppression, they relentlessly ride over those African people who are still under colonialist domination.

The African people are an unbending people who refuse to bow to force. They have been carrying on heroic, indomitable and persevering struggle against aggression by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and to win and safeguard national independence. In order to wipe out colonialist influence and further rid themselves of foreign domination, Guinea, Mali, the Republic of Central Africa, the Congo (B) and Ghana have all made great efforts in replacing foreigners with Africans in government offices and other spheres of public life. All or nearly all government officials and officers in the armed forces of many African countries are now Africans.

The people of the newly independent African countries deeply sympathize with and vigorously support the national-liberation struggle of their African brothers who are still under colonial domination. The people in the countries we visited regard the struggle and victories of the Congolese (Leopoldville) people as their own. Inspired by hatred for the common enemy, they have provided the Congolese (L) people with various kinds of aid.

The slaughter of the Congolese (L) people by U.S. imperialism and its subversive activities against the new emerging countries have gradually brought the broad masses of the African people to realize that U.S. imperialism is an international gendarme and the most ferocious enemy of the African people, and that the U.S. imperialists not only want to occupy the Congo (L) but to

enmesh once again the whole of Africa in the web of U.S. neo-colonialism.

From their own experience in the struggle, the African people have come to realize very clearly that facts definitely do not support the assertion made by some persons that colonialism has disappeared from the earth. Colonialism has not yet died; it is still kicking on its deathbed. Old colonialism is trying hard to restore its former colonialist domination while neo-colonialism, especially U.S. imperialism, is using still more cunning tactics in frantically pushing its policies of aggression and war. **Combating imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism remains the most pressing task of the African people.**

Today the situation in Africa is an excellent one. **The African people who were trampled underfoot by imperialism and colonialism for centuries are now filled with a heroic spirit of daring to fight and daring to seize victory; they are now fighting valiantly against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. Africa is becoming an awakened, militant, revolutionary and advanced continent. The revolutionary strength of the African people is invincible, and they are determined to be masters of their continent. Imperialism is doomed. It can never hold back the advance of the wheel of history.**

II

The African peoples who have won independence are well aware that political independence is inseparable from economic independence. In order to consolidate political independence and achieve complete national liberation there must be economic independence. The people of the new emerging countries in Africa are now energetically taking various kinds of measures to wipe out colonialist influence and to develop their national economies and national cultures, and they have achieved outstanding successes in these fields. Everywhere we went we could see the African people diligently building new factories and plantations. The economic and technical personnel of the African countries are developing rapidly. Industrial and agricultural production has made new progress. A new release of life is evident everywhere. The dependent single-product economy which the colonialists created for the African countries is also beginning to develop in the direction of a diversified economy. The Mali Government has nationalized the "Niger Office," a colonialist enterprise. Following this, not only has Mali registered a big increase in cotton output but for the first time has succeeded in growing wheat and sugar cane on its soil and building tea plantations. In the past few years the Mali Government has taken many steps to develop agriculture and stock-breeding. Mali now has achieved self-sufficiency in food grain and even has a surplus. In the past Ghana mainly produced coconuts, but it has now made some progress in stock-breeding, growing

vegetables and rice, and in rubber plantations. Before independence, Guinea had to import such daily necessities as cigarettes and matches. Now the Guinean people have established a plant for making cigarettes and matches, which, besides supplying domestic needs, are also sold to the foreign market. The 12-point programme of action against speculation, smuggling and corruption proclaimed by President Sekou Toure last November has had a great significance in placing the nation's economic life on a sound basis and promoting economic development.

In the course of building up their countries, the African people have gradually realized that they must attach importance to relying on their own efforts and utilize their own resources to develop their independent national economies. Many African friends told us that building up one's country by self-reliance is a precious experience derived by the African people out of the practice in their own work of national construction.

The African people have also achieved positive results in developing their national cultures. In order to eliminate the colonialist influence in the ideological and cultural fields, the Guinean Government and people have ordered the banning of decadent Western songs and used various forms of literature and art to educate the people on patriotism. We had the opportunity to see a play called *Ousman* performed by Guinean actors. Through the character Ousman, the play criticizes the erroneous ideas of certain intellectuals who put blind faith in the West, and brings into focus the Guinean people's ardent love for their country, for labour and for their hard-working spirit to make their country strong and prosperous. This play is highly praised by the masses, and is an exhilarating result of the Guinean people's development of their national culture.

The African people are brave and industrious. Africa has fertile land and rich resources. We are convinced that by relying on their own efforts and with the support of friendly countries and people, the people in the new emerging countries in Africa are sure to overcome the various kinds of difficulties on the path of advance, and gain great victories in the struggle for national construction. An advanced, strong, prosperous new Africa is sure to emerge in the world.

III

The African people's profound love for Chairman Mao Tse-tung made a deep and unforgettable impression on us. Wherever we went we could hear the words "Mao Tse-tung," "Mao Tse-tung — China" erupting from the crowds. Many African friends told us with warm feeling that the writings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung enjoy great popularity among Africans, and they enthusiastically talked with us about Chairman Mao's works and statements which they had read. Chairman Mao's statements and talks supporting the African national-liberation movement especially have received

warm appreciation and positive response from the African people. The great love of the African people for Chairman Mao Tse-tung is a profound reflection of the thoughts and feelings that the African people, who have suffered colonialist rule for a long time, hold in common with the Chinese people.

The leaders of these five African countries and the African people have the sincerest friendship for and confidence in New China and the Chinese people. When receiving the delegation, President Sekou Toure of Guinea said: "Facts have proved that the Chinese people are a reliable friend of the people of Guinea and all other African countries." President Modibo Keita of Mali expressed great satisfaction with the growth of friendly relations between Mali and China, and considered that "co-operation on both sides has entered a positive stage." President David Dacko of the Republic of Central Africa said that "among the friends of the Republic of Central Africa we first cite the name of the People's Republic of China." President Alphonse Massamba-Debat of the Congo (B) said: "The imperialists are engaging in an anti-China campaign, but under no circumstances will the Congolese (B) people change their friendship towards China. On the contrary, this friendship will continue to be strengthened and consolidated." President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana expressed the view that the success of the Chinese Communist Party and the liberation of China have dealt imperialism its biggest blow. Other leaders, people from all walks of life and ordinary citizens have shown the same warm and friendly feelings towards us. **During this visit we deeply felt that the African people regard the Chinese people as their most loyal and reliable comrades-in-arms. No matter how the imperialists, modern revisionists and reactionaries of all countries rack their brains and no matter what tricks they play to break the militant solidarity and friendship between the Chinese and African peoples, their schemes can never succeed.**

The African people highly appreciate China's firm stand in supporting the national-liberation movement.

its five principles in handling relations with the African countries and its eight principles on foreign economic and technical aid. Time and again they expressed thanks for our economic and technical aid and praised the work of the Chinese experts working in their countries. We repeatedly made it clear that aid has always been mutual, the heroic struggle of the African people against imperialism, old and new colonialism and their achievements in construction are a great support and inspiration to the Chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction. We have always regarded our aid to the African countries as our international duty. The aid we give to each other is absolutely different from the aid given by the imperialists and certain countries, which aims at aggression and control. It is aid between people in the same boat; it is based on equality and mutual benefit; it is practical and reliable and is conducive to independent development.

The African people have the deepest concern for the cause of Afro-Asian solidarity against imperialism. Many African friends told us that the U.S. imperialist aggression against the Congo (L) is an aggression against the whole of Africa and also against Asia, and that the U.S. imperialist aggression against Viet Nam is an aggression against the whole of Asia and also against Africa. U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious common enemy of the Afro-Asian peoples and of people all over the world. As long as the 2,000 million Asian and African peoples and the people throughout the world further close ranks, and carry on persevering struggle, they will certainly be able to drive the U.S. aggressors out of Viet Nam, the Congo (L) and all the places they have forcibly occupied.

Finally, I am pleased to report to you that the parliaments of the five African countries have accepted the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress to send delegations to China on a friendly visit at a time they deem appropriate. We happily and earnestly expect the arrival of friendly envoys of the people from the militant and revolutionary African continent.

FRIENDLY CO-OPERATION

Albanian Olive Trees in China

The 1,900 Albanian olive saplings planted a year ago in Haikou State Afforestation Farm near Kunming are doing well. Some of them have added on nearly two metres in height. These saplings were part of the 10,000 presented to China by the Albanian Government last year when Ilia Nako, Chief Engineer of the Department of Forestry of the Ministry of Agriculture, and Bedri Lumani, Albanian specialist in olive cultivation, brought them to China and gave guidance in

cultivating this fine strain of olive. Premier Chou En-lai and the Albanian specialists planted one sapling as a living symbol of the friendship between China and Albania.

Burma's Friendship Bridge

The Kunlong suspension bridge, the first permanent bridge to span the Salween—the longest river flowing through Burma, will soon be completed. It was begun in May last year.

Chinese engineers and technicians helping on this project have become

good friends with their Burmese colleagues and the people of Kunlong who refer to the 248-metre-long bridge as "Friendship Bridge."

Buffaloes for Oxen

Recently nearly a hundred prize buffaloes which have a working life of about 20 years arrived in China's Yunnan Province from Hagiang Province in Viet Nam. They were in exchange for 200 carefully selected oxen that had been sent to Hagiang earlier from the Wenshan Chuang-Miao Autonomous Chou in Yunnan Province.

China Supports Dominican People's Anti-U.S. Struggle

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

THE outrageous U.S. armed intervention in the Dominican Republic has caused a fresh tide of anger all over the world against U.S. imperialism. The Chinese people have denounced this latest crime of the Johnson Administration and pledged resolute support for the Dominican patriots who have risen in arms to fight Yankee imperialism.

On the afternoon of May 12, 100,000 people in Peking went to a mass rally at the huge Workers' Stadium and later demonstrated through the streets. The great crowd included workers, rural commune members, students, government employees, men and officers of the Liberation Army and armed people's militia. The rally was attended by Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Premier Chou En-lai; Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and many other leaders of the Party and state. With them were diplomatic envoys and friends from the five continents now visiting the Chinese capital, including experts working in Peking.

"Fight U.S. Imperialism to the End!"

The rally cheered to the echo a speech by Peng Chen, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Mayor of Peking, who declared that the Chinese people were determined to carry through to the end the struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression together with the Dominican people and the people of the whole world. Mayor Peng Chen paid tribute to the patriotic armed struggle now being waged by the Dominican people against the Yankees as marking a new upsurge of the national-democratic movement in the Dominican Republic and of all Latin America. "The dauntless spirit of the Dominican people," he declared, "greatly inspires the other Latin American peoples in their national-democratic revolutionary struggle and the people of the whole world in their fight against U.S. imperialism."

Peking's Mayor described this latest crime of the Johnson Administration as another proof that "the nature of U.S. imperialism will never change, and neither



Peng Chen addressing Peking rally

will its policies of aggression and war." He drew a parallel between the words and deeds of the Johnson Administration in its aggression against the Dominican Republic and Nazi Germany's aggression and war carried out under the pretext of opposing communism. "The Johnson doctrine is a refurbished version of Hitlerism; it is U.S. fascism, which is more reactionary than Hitlerism." Peng Chen warned that the new appeasement policy followed by the modern revisionists, who want to co-operate with the Johnson Administration instead of waging a tit-for-tat struggle against it, would only whet the appetite of the U.S. gangsters for aggression. The people of the whole world are opposed to such a policy.

Expressing confidence that the Dominican people would be victorious, he declared that the "good old days" of U.S. imperialism were gone for ever and its attempt to re-conquer the Dominican Republic as it did 50 years ago would never succeed.

The rally was also addressed by Manuel Reed, representative of the National Union of Students of Haiti; Nguyen Minh Phuong, Acting Head of the Permanent Delegation of the South Viet Nam National Liberation Front to China; and R.K. Mwanjisi, Member of the Central Committee of the Tanganyika African National Union.

The rally adopted by acclamation a message of support for the patriotic Dominican soldiers and people in

their steadfast anti-U.S. struggle. The message also fully endorsed Chairman Mao Tse-tung's May 12 Statement supporting the Dominican people's struggle against U.S. armed aggression (see *Peking Review*, 1965, No. 20) and the Chinese Government Statement of May 3 opposing U.S. armed aggression against the Dominican Republic (see *P.R.*, 1965, No. 19).

The rally concluded with cheers for the Dominican people. Pouring out of the stadium, massed columns of demonstrators paraded the streets with banners and flags flying.

The following day, stirred by Chairman Mao's words, another 300,000 citizens of the capital demonstrated or held meetings. From early morning to dusk, revolutionary songs and slogans demanding that U.S. imperialism quit the Dominican Republic drowned the noises of the main streets as the demonstrators con-

verged on the heart of the city, Tien An Men Square. There 30 groups of artists performed skits caricaturing U.S. imperialism. Among the demonstrators were friends from Latin America, Asia and Africa who are either working or studying in Peking. Leading members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and of the various democratic parties and people's organizations were in the demonstration. They spoke with one voice: "Salute the heroic Dominican people!" "People of the world, unite! Down with U.S. imperialism!"

A powerful wave of demonstrations has swept across the land from Shenyang in the northeast to Lhasa in the southwest and from Urumchi in the northwest to Canton in the southeast. More than three million people have already demonstrated in support of the Dominican people's heroic fight against U.S. aggression.

For Your Reference

U.S. Plunder of the Dominican Republic

THE armed forces of the United States have been used for more than half a century to back up American plunder of the Dominican Republic. Control of the Republic's economy by armed intervention and military occupation dates back to the beginning of the century. In 1904, voracious U.S. imperialism, bent on grabbing colonies, sent warships into the Republic's territorial waters. The following year it forced the country to accept U.S. supervision of customs and the collection of customs duties.

In 1916 U.S. troops invaded the Dominican Republic and eight years of occupation enforced by outright military rule by the marines followed. For the next 40-odd years the marines, watchdogs for American capital and the big stick used to suppress the Dominican people's resistance, served as Washington's strongarm for controlling the Republic.

After forcing open the portals of the Dominican Republic, American capital poured in as monopolists seized mineral resources and large tracts of land and exploited cheap sources of labour. According to official U.S. figures, in 1962 direct American investments in this land of 3 million people reached U.S.\$108 million. But more realistic figures given by the Dominican authorities in 1961 showed that U.S. investments already amounted to U.S.\$250 million.

The penetration of Yankee capital into the Dominican Republic's finances, foreign trade, sugar industry, mining and other vital spheres of the economy gave the United States control over the nation's economic life. In order to facilitate the entry of U.S. private capital, in 1962, Washington forced the reactionary pro-U.S. regime in the Dominican Republic to sign an agreement safeguarding U.S. capital.

To control Dominican finances, the Morgan banking interests set up a branch of the First National City Bank of New York. In addition, American capital gained control of most of the country's import-export trade as well as 60 per cent of the processing industries.

The Dominican Republic was turned into a producer of raw materials with sugar as the main product. Sugar makes up 60 per cent of the total value of exports, and more than four-fifths of the sugar industry is in American hands: the South Puerto Rico Sugar Company and another U.S. company. In the Dominican Republic the former holds 120,000 acres of sugar-cane fields, 110,000 acres of pasture with choice livestock and 45,000 reserve acres. It also has a private railroad system, a dock and a bulk sugar loading station to facilitate the export of sugar. In 1964 alone this one American company, which deals mainly in sugar in the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico, earned U.S.\$8.1 million.

In 1959 the Mellon financial group's Aluminum Company of America branch in the Dominican Republic — the Alcoa Exploration Company — began plundering Dominican bauxite resources, and in 1963 robbed the Republic of 852,000 tons of bauxite. According to figures released by the Aluminum Company of America, it has invested U.S.\$176 million in the Caribbean region and in 1962-63 made a profit of U.S.\$155 million.

The notorious United Fruit Company, commonly known in Latin America as the "Green Devil," holds 12,350 acres of banana plantations in the Dominican Republic. For further economic penetration, United Fruit recently signed an agreement with the Republic to build its own railways and ports.

Among the many American-controlled enterprises, even the beer industry has not escaped.

The Dominican Republic has served as the happy hunting-ground for U.S. super-profits from the exploitation of cheap labour. Workers in the sugar industry get a meagre U.S.\$1.30 for a 12-hour day. Still more pitiful is the lot of the agricultural worker who receives only 30 to 40 cents daily.

The "Unity" Advocated by Modern Revisionists Means Split

Following are extracts from a March 24 statement issued by the Political Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand. Boldface emphases are ours. — Ed.

THE moves of the leadership of the C.P.S.U. to compel the world Parties to embrace a revisionist line has met with another setback," says the Political Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand in its March 24 statement on the schismatic March meeting in Moscow.

The main conclusions which the Political Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand arrived at from the Moscow meeting convened by the leadership of the C.P.S.U. were:

"1. By attempting to foist this improper meeting upon the world communist movement the organizers have continued to do harm to the cause of communism and the world's working class.

"2. The communique is an attempt, under cover of soft words and Marxist-Leninist phrases, to create further disunity in the world movement.

"3. It makes clear that the leaders of the C.P.S.U. (and their supporters in other places) persist in their revisionist ideas and are determined to impose them upon the world movement.

"4. The practical effect of the meeting is to encourage imperialism to continue its war of destruction in Viet Nam, threaten China with attacks and intensify its ruthless suppression of national-liberation struggle.

"5. That the world communist movement must stand firm on the ground that an attack on any one socialist country is an attack on all socialist countries and must be met by their combined might. The vital task of the C.P.N.Z. is to strive to win the working class to lead the struggle to stop the U.S. war against socialist Viet Nam and to force the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Viet Nam.

"6. That the struggle against revisionism (opportunism) within the world Parties is the road to the revolutionary unity of the movement—the necessary condition for new victories for socialism and the defeat of imperialism with its continuous threat of war."

"From the time the leadership of the C.P.N.Z. first became aware of the world ideological dispute, it has always been in favour of the holding of an international meeting of the world Parties—provided such a

meeting was held with the object of reaching ideological unity and not with the object of forcing an organizational split. That is why it has always insisted that such a meeting be preceded by bilateral discussion between the Parties involved in differences."

The statement notes "the determination of the organizers to avoid the proper preparation as laid down in the 81 Parties' Statement. The necessity for bilateral talks between Parties on a free and equal basis is once again spurned and with it any serious attempt to establish a real Marxist-Leninist foundation for building world communist unity."

"Consequently it is necessary to see that **the plan outlined in the communique to convene a meeting of the 81 Parties to consider whether an international conference should be held is merely a new revisionist trick to achieve their anti-Marxist-Leninist objectives under the pretence of 'overcoming the differences and strengthening the solidarity of the world communist movement.'**"

Referring to the utter failure of the schismatic Moscow meeting, the statement says that the meeting had been changed from one which was to organize and prepare a meeting of world Parties in 1965, to a downgraded "consultative meeting." This was a setback for the revisionist leaders of the C.P.S.U., the organizers of the meeting.

"A second blow was that the meeting itself was forced to recognize that it could not prepare and proceed to convene a conference of world Parties. But it is equally clear from the communique that the organizers have not given up their hopes of imposing their revisionist ideas on the world movement.

"The third and most telling blow to the organizers of the Moscow meeting was struck by world events.

"American bombs were raining down on socialist soil as the representatives of the 19 Parties sat down in Moscow to solve the problems of the world communist movement. . . . In the communique of the meeting it [Viet Nam] is dismissed in a single sentence.

"True, they also issued what is described as a call for 'worldwide public action to support the people of Viet Nam.' But it cannot by any means be described as a clarion call. **There were representatives of some eight socialist countries present at the meeting, but there was not a single reference to the fact that acts of war against one socialist country are acts of war against them all.** The statement failed to record what has been readily

forthcoming on other occasions, i.e., that the might of the whole socialist camp will be used to defend the socialist rule sacred to the world's working class—wherever it may be. . . .

“To the imperialists the 19 Parties’ statement would come as a welcome reassurance that the Khrushchov line still prevailed in the Soviet leadership and among their supporters in the leadership of other Communist Parties.

“The hollow ring of the communique, despite liberal use of Marxist-Leninist phraseology, would go far to convince the U.S. Government that for the time being at least, an empty barrage of words was the only obstacle their bombers were likely to meet from the quarters that might otherwise have ended their missions of death. . . .

“From Cuba to Viet Nam, and in the interim, the working class has been faced with the manoeuvring of the revisionists in the leadership of the C.P.S.U. Many were temporarily taken in. The capitulation involved in the partial test ban treaty was believed by many to be a big step towards the elimination of the threat of nuclear war. Daily too, the phoney theories on war and peace, peaceful transition and peaceful coexistence with the ‘reasonable imperialists’ are being exploded by life.

“The actions of Khrushchov and his colleagues towards Albania; the embracing of the revisionist Tito (whose role as a servant of imperialism has become more thoroughly exposed); the arming of India against socialist China; the disruption of the trade union, peace, youth and women’s congresses; the attempt to break up the Tokyo conference on A- and H-bombs; the interference through diplomatic channels in the internal affairs of Communist Parties and the encouragement of local revisionists to split Parties adhering to Marxist-Leninist principles—the significance of all these things has become much more widely known and understood. More and more workers are becoming clear that revisionism does not serve their class but the enemies of the working class. As a consequence the Marxist-Leninist parties throughout the world are gaining in prestige and support. This is shown by the resounding

defeat of the revisionist Communist Party in Kerala which was supported by the Soviet leadership.”

The communique of the meeting was “a complete negation of Marxism-Leninism. It is not the world outlook of dialectical materialism. There is nothing dialectical or materialist about it. It is idealism pure and simple.”

“The line of the revisionists on ‘unity’ leads to the liquidation of the Communist Parties. It transforms them from revolutionary parties of the proletariat into labour parties, social democratic parties, reformist parties. How well this would serve imperialism.

“The ‘unity’ the revisionists advocate is not the revolutionary unity of the working class which means death to imperialism and colonialism. It is not the unity of the world working class and progressive forces that leads to decisive action against imperialist aggression and war. It is a ‘unity’ that enforces inaction or sabotages revolutionary action wherever it arises. It is a ‘unity’ which disarms the working class, a ‘unity’ in which Marxism-Leninism is to be submerged beneath revisionist ideas which aim at the adaptation of the working class and its Communist Parties to the ideology, economics and politics of capitalism.

“Revisionist ‘unity’ is disunity. It stifles united action by the working class. It gives the green-light to imperialism to extend its military attacks on socialism and the national-liberation movement and reduce the working-class movement in the capitalist countries to impotency. **Revisionist ‘unity’ is capitulation to imperialism. Again and again life is demonstrating this truth. . . .**

“We can confidently say that in the end the designs of the revisionist leaders are doomed to failure. The scientific laws of social development ensure this. The worldwide demonstrations and actions of the working class and progressive forces are providing abundant evidence. The false revisionist theories of peaceful transition to socialism, peaceful coexistence by coming to agreement with ‘reasonable imperialists’ are being tested in practice and found wanting. The victory of Marxism-Leninism is inevitable.”

C.P.S.U. Leaders Persist in Khrushchov’s Line

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist) is of the unanimous opinion that by persisting in their meeting of March 1, 1965 the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union have clearly branded themselves as opponents of Marxism-Leninism and are determined to split the international communist movement in the interests of U.S. imperialism.”

This statement on the schismatic March meeting in Moscow was issued by E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Communist Party of Australia (M-L). It was published in the April 23 issue of the *Australian Vanguard* (Vol. 2, No. 23).

The statement went on to say that their predecessor Khrushchov had thrown overboard the revolutionary principles of the 1957 Moscow Declaration and

the 1960 81 Parties' Statement and that Khrushchov had trampled upon the principles set forth in those two documents to govern the relations between Communist Parties.

"The leaders of the C.P.S.U. have directly persisted in Khrushchov's line. Despite the opposition of Marxist-Leninists to participation in Khrushchov's meeting the leaders of the C.P.S.U. insisted upon holding the meeting. . . .

"Brave words cannot conceal the divisions that have arisen nor the honest bewilderment of many of their followers."

Referring to the Australian revisionist group's toeing of the line of the leaders of the C.P.S.U., the statement said: "More and more Australian people see these twists and turns as real service to U.S. imperialism. Under the slogan of unity with the Right-wing A.L.P. leaders, the leaders of the Australian revisionist group serve U.S. imperialism. . . .

"The real interests and aspirations of more than 90 per cent of Australian people are utterly opposed to this line. Thus the world isolation of U.S. imperialism is shared by all its supporters, including the modern revisionists, whatever words these supporters may use.

"All this is thrown into clear relief by the situation in Viet Nam. The U.S. imperialists are desperately striving to find a basis for so-called negotiations. This cry is taken up by the leaders of the Australian Labour

Party and by the leaders of the revisionist group. Thus in the testing ground, in the practice of the struggle of the Vietnamese people, the unity of U.S. imperialism, world revisionism, Right-wing social democracy and the Australian revisionist group is clear for all to see.

"Marxist-Leninists, therefore, draw attention to the deeds and practice of revisionism headed by the present leaders of the C.P.S.U. and followed slavishly by the Australian revisionist group.

"Their deeds speak far louder than their words. The results of the 'deliberations' of the motley collection who gathered in Moscow on March 1 are quite clear now; some words against U.S. imperialism but real support for it.

"Australian Marxist-Leninists call upon the Australian working class, working people and all Australian patriots to carry the struggle against imperialism to the very end.

"Therefore, no one should be deceived by the words of the leaders of the C.P.S.U. nor their local followers, nor the words of the Moscow Communique.

"The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Australia (M-L) is completely confident that in condemning the splitting activities of the revisionists it is acting in the real interests of the overwhelming majority of Australian people."

(Boldface emphases are ours. — Ed.)

True Face of C.P.S.U. Leadership Exposed

Following is a summary of an article published by "Akahta," organ of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party, on April 13 under the title "A Commentary on the March 1 Meeting Convened by the C.P.S.U. Leadership in Moscow." Boldface emphases are ours. — Ed.

AKAHATA exposes the fact that the C.P.S.U. leadership, while repeatedly paying lip service to the "solidarity and cohesion" of the communist movement, is following a path of splittism by calling a factional and schismatic meeting.

The article declares in conclusion that, in order to solve the question of solidarity of the international communist movement, the leadership of the C.P.S.U. must: (1) Stop carrying out the plan for convening a schismatic "international conference," and (2) Admit the errors it has committed in arrogantly and unjustifiably attacking the Communist Party of Japan and other fraternal Parties, and immediately cease disruptive activities against the C.P.J. and overbearing interference in the affairs of other fraternal Parties. The other parties which levelled unscrupulous and un-

warranted attacks at the Albanian Party of Labour and the Communist Party of China should, together with the leadership of the C.P.S.U., explicitly acknowledge their responsibility for the attacks, thereby creating an atmosphere which would make the necessary bilateral talks possible.

The article appeals to the Communist and Workers' Parties to act promptly and wage a concerted struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggression in Viet Nam, support the Vietnamese people's just struggle, demand immediate withdrawal of U.S. armed forces from Viet Nam and make concerted efforts in the international democratic movement for the purpose of opposing U.S. imperialism.

Concerning preparations for an international meeting to "work out common views through consultations and co-ordinate joint actions in the struggle for common goals," the article says that steps should be taken to ensure adequate and necessary consultations in accordance with the principles governing the relations between fraternal Parties as laid down in the Moscow Declaration and Moscow Statement.

The article is divided into five parts: (1) Whether the "Drafting Committee Meeting" plotted by the leadership of the C.P.S.U. with N.S. Khrushchov at its head? (2) What is the fundamental nature of the March 1 meeting convened by the leadership of the C.P.S.U.? (3) On the proposal for a "preliminary consultative conference of representatives of the 81 Parties"; (4) Public polemics and the question of interference in the internal affairs of other Parties; (5) Genuine solidarity of the international communist movement and its pressing tasks.

Akahata analyses the fundamental character of the March Moscow meeting engineered by the leadership of the C.P.S.U. The meeting, it points out, was illegal both in procedure and content and was detrimental to the solidarity of the international communist movement. "No amount of fine words can hide the fact that the meeting was attended by only a number of Parties called together by the leadership of the C.P.S.U. in a blatant and unprincipled manner by illegally and unwarrantedly usurping the right to call the meeting. **The meeting simply aimed at perpetuating the split in a disguised manner. In this sense, it brought to the surface the split in the international communist movement and was sectarian and schismatic in character.** Of course, we are not putting all the other Parties represented in the conference on a par with the leadership of the C.P.S.U. . . . It is the unshirkable, bounden duty of the truly Marxist-Leninist parties to point out publicly and unequivocally the sectarian nature of the meeting."

Khrushchov's downfall marked the political bankruptcy of the revisionist, big-nation chauvinist and schismatic line of the international trend of modern revisionism. **The failure of the "Drafting Committee Meeting" [the March Moscow meeting] engineered by the leadership of the C.P.S.U. represented another bankruptcy for the international trend of modern revisionism, in particular, bankruptcy for its big-nation chauvinist organizational line.**

The article exposes the true nature of the statement on Viet Nam issued by the March Moscow meeting and of the tactic to put reluctant emphasis on the anti-imperialist struggle in the communique. "This shows that in face of the war of aggression against Viet Nam, which has relentlessly exposed the ferocious, aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism, the leadership of the C.P.S.U. can no longer repeat its irresponsible talk to prettify U.S. imperialism as it did before. It had to write in here and there certain incoherent phrases about the importance of the task of striving for concerted action at the present time.

"The policy pursued by the leadership of the C.P.S.U. of unprincipled compromise with U.S. imperialism has enabled the latter to make use of the disunity in the world communist movement and has encouraged it to arrogantly engage in war and aggression. In carrying out its criminal war of aggression in Viet Nam, U.S. imperialism places its hopes on the revisionists' policy of unprincipled 'U.S.-U.S.S.R. co-operation.'

"If the leadership of the C.P.S.U. really hoped to strengthen 'concerted action' in the struggle against imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, as was stated in the communique [of the March Moscow meeting], it should not have called such a schismatic meeting as the one which opened on March 1 at a time when there was a grave situation in which U.S. imperialism became more and more unbridled in extending its war of aggression. The day after the meeting opened, U.S. imperialism, after an interval of 20 days, renewed massive bombing of the territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. This, we consider, is not accidental. It is obvious that the very act of calling the 'consultative meeting,' aimed at bringing the split into the open and perpetuating it, had the effect of encouraging U.S. imperialism."

Referring to the question of calling a halt to open polemics raised in the communique, the article points out that the C.P.S.U. leaders "provoked open polemics and legalized them when they considered that this was advantageous to themselves, but when the situation became unfavourable to them they declared that open polemics should be stopped. This is an attitude of big-power chauvinism pure and simple and not one which Communists should adopt."

It was the C.P.S.U. leaders who first provoked the open polemics and who should be held fully responsible, the article declared. It is absolutely unfair to call for the cessation of open polemics before the C.P.S.U. leaders have repented. The Japanese Communist Party reserves the right to make refutations so long as the French Communist Party and other fraternal Parties, which have made slanderous attacks by name against the Japanese Communist Party, have not openly admitted their mistakes.

While continuing their flagrant sabotage and intervention against the Japanese Communist Party, the C.P.S.U. leaders have publicly stated that the internal affairs of other Parties should not be interfered with. This is certainly a far cry from the attitude of making words accord with deeds, which Communists should adopt. The article cites a mass of facts to show that after Khrushchov's downfall the C.P.S.U. leadership has continued to intervene and undermine the Japanese Communist Party by the most vicious means. It openly supports Yoshio Shiga and other anti-Party elements expelled by the Japanese Communist Party and praises the anti-Party organization which it has knocked together. In the recent Japanese Upper House election campaign, it has helped these anti-Party elements in their sabotage activities against the Japanese Communist Party. The Soviet press has also carried articles openly supporting renegades of the Japanese Communist Party and heaping intolerable slanders on the C.P.J. The C.P.S.U. Central Committee has also unjustifiably dismissed a member of the Japanese Communist Party working in Radio Moscow on the ground that he refused to broadcast an article of the C.P.S.U. attacking the Japanese Communist Party and even expelled him from the Soviet Union. The C.P.S.U. leadership has also

carried out unreasonable interference and conspiratorial activities against the movement for the banning of atomic and hydrogen bombs and against other democratic movements in Japan.

"This is not simply a question between our Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union." At a time when U.S. imperialism is ferociously committing aggression in Viet Nam and working hand in glove with Japanese monopoly capital in a desperate attempt

to undermine the anti-imperialist struggle in Japan, a powerful U.S. stronghold, and to weaken the Japanese Communist Party, the C.P.S.U. leaders use every possible means to make trouble for the C.P.J. and interfere in its internal affairs, overtly or covertly, and in a most illegal manner. The article declared: "It is crystal clear that, in the final analysis, what they are doing helps U.S. imperialism to push forward its policies of war and aggression."

Facts on File

Viet Nam Question: The Whys and Wherefores

Following is a factual survey of the Viet Nam question, the first instalment of which appeared in the last issue of "Peking Review." — Ed.

Division of a Nation

The Geneva agreements unequivocally provide that "the military demarcation line is provisional and should not in any way be interpreted as constituting a political or territorial boundary," and that nationwide free general elections should be held in July 1956 to bring about the reunification of Viet Nam (Final Declaration of the Geneva Conference).

Ngo Dinh Diem, who ordered flags to be flown at half-mast to "mourn" the signing of the Geneva agreements, flatly rejected all proposals from the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to prepare for general elections. In this the U.S. aided and abetted him. And the reason was not far to seek. Eisenhower, in his memoirs *Mandate for Change*, wrote:

I have never talked or corresponded with a person knowledgeable in Indo-Chinese affairs who did not agree that had elections been held . . . possibly 80 per cent of the population would have voted for Ho Chi Minh.

On July 16 and August 9, 1955, the Diem regime openly declared that it "could not be bound" by the Geneva agreements and refused to attend a north-south consultative conference to prepare for the 1956 nationwide general elections. It then proceeded to proclaim the bogus "Republic of Viet Nam" (October 26, 1955), organized by force and fraud a separatist "election of the National Assembly" (March 4, 1956), and made that "Assembly" adopt a "constitution" (July 2, 1956) — a series of moves designed to deepen and formalize the division of the country.

Thus, the Ben Hai River in the vicinity of the 17th Parallel, which had been chosen earlier as the provisional military demarcation line in accordance with the Geneva agreements, became an artificial barrier, and the nation was torn in two.

Many families were separated. Even personal mail cannot go through. The national market was partitioned and traditional trade channels blocked. A matchbox or a packet of cigarettes made in Hanoi found in a south Vietnamese pocket suddenly turned into a "subversive" object and its owner was liable to decapitation.

In the following years, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam made many proposals to normalize north-south relations and create favourable conditions for national reunification. But the United States and its puppets paid no heed and were bent on perpetuating the division.

This state of affairs grieves all Vietnamese people. They cannot accept it. As the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation said in its well-known March 22, 1965 statement:

Viet Nam is one, the Vietnamese people are one. North and south Viet Nam are of the same family. This sentiment is higher than mountains and deeper than the sea. This truth is like the sun rising in the east and cannot be shaken by any force whatsoever.

Brasshats and G.I.'s Move In

With effect from the date of entry into force of the present Agreement, the introduction into Viet Nam of any troop reinforcements and additional military personnel is prohibited

So read the Geneva agreements (Article 16, agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Viet Nam).

A partial listing of Washington's breaches of this provision reads:

1954 200 American military personnel stationed in south Viet Nam as members of a "Military Aid and Advisory Group."

1961 Number increased to 3,500. "M.A.A.G." had many sections including operations, psychological warfare and intelligence. American person-

nel installed at all levels from Diem's "Defence Ministry" down to military sectors and units.

1962 Number increased to 11,000. On February 8, a "Military Aid Command" formally established in Saigon under General Paul D. Harkins (replaced by General William C. Westmoreland in 1964).

1965 (up to May 8) Number of U.S. troops rose to 50,000, including 5,000 officers. More and more marines and paratroops landed. Two thousand south Korean puppet troops arrived. An "International Military Assistance Office" set up in April for collecting cannon-fodder. Mercenaries from Taiwan, the Philippines, Australia, Malaya, and other places brought in.

* * *

With effect from the date of entry into force of the present Agreement, the introduction into Viet Nam of any reinforcements in the form of all types of arms, munitions and other war materials, such as combat aircraft, naval craft, pieces of ordnance, jet engines and jet weapons and armoured vehicles, is prohibited

This is what the Geneva agreements call for (Article 17, agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Viet Nam). On this score here is part of the American record:

Major items of American war materials introduced into south Viet Nam up to March 1965:

2,000 aircraft, including B-57 strategic bombers, various types of jets and U-2 spy planes

Over 800 naval craft

Hundreds of tanks and armoured vehicles

Huge quantities of arms and war equipment, including missiles.

* * *

With effect from the date of entry into force of the present Agreement, no military base under the control of a foreign state may be established in the regrouping zone of either party; the two parties shall ensure that the zones assigned to them do not adhere to any military alliance and are not used for the resumption of hostilities or to further an aggressive policy.

So stipulate the Geneva agreements (Article 19, agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Viet Nam).

But the U.S. has honeycombed south Viet Nam with 169 airfields (compared with 6 in 1954), 11 modern military harbours and a network of strategic highways.

As for military alliance, the SEATO bloc rigged up by the United States on September 8, 1954 in Manila openly "designated" south Viet Nam as part of the area under its "protective umbrella." In subsequent years, the Saigon quisling regime has repeatedly sent "observers" to SEATO meetings and its armed forces have taken part in SEATO war games.

With this record of systematic violation of the Geneva agreements by himself and his predecessors behind him, Lyndon Johnson reached a new low in perfidy when he said on March 25, 1965 that the United States sought "no more than a return to the essentials of the agreements of 1954."

The Dollar Plague

In the period of 1950-54 the United States spent 2,600 million dollars in Viet Nam to "aid" the French colonialists. This was followed by more money to "aid" the puppet Saigon regime. The approximate total is:

1954-60 2,000 million dollars

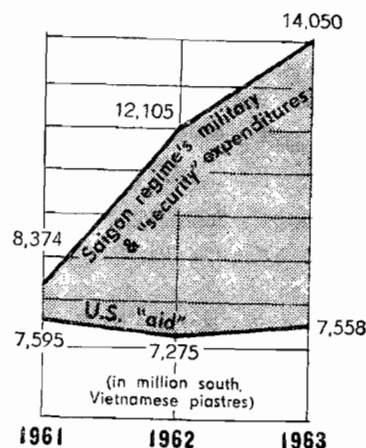
1961-64 2,400 million dollars

More than 80 per cent of the 1954-64 sum was direct military expenditures. The 1964 rate of spending was nearly two million dollars a day.

Who pays the piper calls the tune. The French paper *Le Monde* made an interesting revelation as far back as January 4, 1957: "When General O'Daniel [chief of the American "Military Aid and Advisory Group"] was presiding over the training of the Vietnamese army, it sometimes happened that he thumped the table, shouting 'who pays?' in order to force his views on doubting allies. The Vietnamese asked for a break in the sitting to confer together, then came back to announce their acceptance."

With this "aid," the United States has greatly expanded the south Vietnamese puppet army to its present strength of 600,000 men. These include regular, regional and militia troops — all equipped, financed, trained and thus completely controlled by the United States. It should be pointed out that the third category is not "militia" in the proper sense of the word, but a regular, American-paid branch of the puppet army.

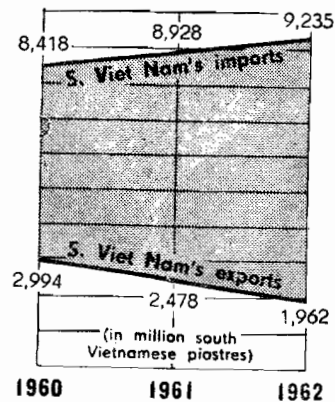
In the steadily dwindling areas under U.S. and puppet control, 600,000 men under arms are obviously an ever greater drain on manpower and the economy. The south Vietnamese tax-payers have to foot a heavy bill for the army and the war. From the accompanying chart it can be seen that military spending (which accounts for over 80 per cent of the Saigon regime's budgetary expenditures) is far greater than the amount of U.S. "aid."



As a result, the south Vietnamese tax-payers'

burden increased from 6,351 million piastres in 1955 to 10,200 million piastres in 1963, according to the latest figures available.

Military costs, war damage and the dumping and exploitation which invariably accompany Washington's "aid" have reduced south Viet Nam's economy to ruins. Suffice it to cite a few foreign trade figures (see chart).



More deplorable than the huge trade deficit itself is the fact that 80 per cent of the imports were consumer and luxury goods including de luxe cars, refrigerators and radio sets. The remaining 20 per cent, supposedly covering machinery and equipment, included such items as equipment for military bases and air conditioners for "government" offices.

South Viet Nam, which used to export 1.5 million tons of rice annually as well as a wide variety of agricultural produce, is now importing rice, sugar, tinned vegetables and tobacco; the food items sometimes constitute 16 to 24 per cent of the total imports.

In south Viet Nam today there are no metallurgical, machine-building or chemical industries worthy of the name. (By way of contrast it may be added that in the liberated northern part of the country, factories were built at an average rate of one in every three days during the previous 10 years according to figures released in 1964.)

Having spent billions of dollars for colonization and genocide in Viet Nam, Washington is now dangling the bait of one billion dollars for the "Mekong River" project and so on in order to lure Viet Nam into its "peace" trap. Small wonder that the Vietnamese people have been enraged by Johnson's "generosity" and that genuine Asian public opinion has sneered at it in the same way as President Sukarno once did: "To hell with U.S. aid!"

Reprisals and Terror Unlimited

In 1954, Dulles publicly stated: "South Viet Nam must have a strong government backed up by police and security forces efficient enough to eliminate factors of agitation." Ngo Dinh Diem and his successors carried out this U.S. order to the hilt.

Immediately after the signing of the Geneva agreements, Diem officially proclaimed "anti-communism" as a "state policy." A "Central Committee for the Direction of Campaigns to Denounce Communists" was

set up, and local committees went to work throughout the land.

What was this campaign? The French weekly *La Tribune des Nations* gave some of the answer in September 1955 while the drive was in full swing:

The anti-communist campaign is only a series of persecutions, always savage, often bloody. All former Resistance members are banned from government offices and even from private undertakings subject to government pressure. Diem troops launch wartime-style mopping-up operations, throw thousands of people living in former Viet Minh zones into concentration camps, indulge in pillaging, carry out numerous summary executions in regions near the 17th Parallel. Political dictatorship is such that even anti-communist tendencies with more or less different shades of opinion are not tolerated.

All this was of course a flagrant violation of the Geneva agreements which provide:

The competent representative authorities of the Northern and Southern zones of Viet Nam . . . must not permit any individual or collective reprisals against persons who have collaborated in any way with one of the parties during the war, or against members of such persons' families (Final Declaration of the Geneva Conference).

In some regions, the U.S. and their stooges even ordered all the wives of former Resistance members, whether regrouped to the north or remaining in the south, to report to "registry offices" and have their marriages annulled. A "divorce week" was organized for this purpose!

"Anti-communism" was a mere smokescreen. The U.S.-Diemists pointed their terror campaign against former Resistance members simply because the latter are patriots who refused to accept French rule in the past and are unwilling to be enslaved by the United States now.

Persecution, in fact, was directed at the people in general. The Saigon-Cholon peace movement which started on August 1, 1954 was a case in point. Aimed at nothing more radical than to consolidate peace, ensure democratic freedoms and achieve reunification by nationwide free general elections, the movement rapidly gained popular support, spread to other provinces and drew into its ranks broad sections of the population including even some high-ranking officials of the Diem "government." But the puppet authorities immediately cracked down on it. Nguyen Huu Tho, a lawyer in Saigon who is now President of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, was one of the movement's leaders flung into jail at the time.

Repression and terror widened and intensified in the ensuing years. Volumes have been written to describe these atrocities. Here are only two of the most sickening examples.

Mass Poisoning in Phu Loi

Nearly 6,000 political prisoners were kept in a concentration camp in Phu Loi 33 kilometres from Saigon.

Most of them were former Resistance fighters against the French colonialists. Detention in the camp was tantamount to slow death by daily torture.

On December 1, 1958, the camp director was ordered to poison the food of the prisoners. After the poisoned meal, 1,000 inmates died horrible deaths. A number who attempted to climb on to the roofs to shout for help were shot dead. Local people rushed to their rescue but access to the place was barred by a regiment of infantry plus paratroops and armoured cars.

The following day the camp authorities sprayed petrol on the buildings and set fire to them in order to wipe out all traces of the crime. But the detainees succeeded in controlling the fire. Then, for days on end, the camp authorities busied themselves eliminating the evidence: the corpses were thrown into the sea; the survivors were removed to other prisons and new prisoners were brought to the camp; false news of an epidemic, then of a mass suicide, was spread.

Truth, however, could not be completely suppressed. This massacre evoked worldwide protests.

Law No. 10/59

This "law," signed by Ngo Dinh Diem under American auspices, outdid the Nazis. It set up a number of mobile "special military tribunals" to try "saboteurs." Under this law all "sabotage acts" as well as the *intention* to commit them are punishable by death or hard labour for life — the only two sentences these tribunals can pronounce. The sentences are carried out immediately, and no appeal whatever is allowed.

Countless innocent people fell victim to this monstrous "law." Even an American journalist wrote bitinglly from Saigon in July 1959: "Only the *intention* to shake one's fist in the direction of the [Diem] Presidential Palace" was liable to punishment before a special military tribunal (*New York World-Telegram*).

The March 22, 1965 statement of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation summed up the crimes committed by the United States and its henchmen. It pointed out that since 1954 they had:

- conducted over 160,000 large or small raids;
- killed nearly 170,000 people;
- wounded or disabled nearly 800,000 others by torture;
- detained more than 400,000 people in over 1,000 jails;
- raped tens of thousands of women including old women and even children;
- killed 5,000 persons by disembowelment, burying alive or other cannibalistic methods;
- razed large numbers of villages to the ground and herded over five million people into 8,000 concentration camps disguised as "prosperity zones,"



Reprinted from the American magazine *Newsweek* (November 9, 1964) which cynically captioned this photo, "Getting the point: South Vietnamese Rangers interrogate a prisoner."

"resettlement centres," "strategic hamlets" and so on;

- sprayed toxic chemicals on many areas, destroying hundreds of thousands of hectares of crops and fruit trees and affecting tens of thousands of people.

Many people in the capitalist world have been kept ignorant of these stark facts, and, indeed, even of the opinions expressed by such prominent people as Bertrand Russell on the war and atrocities in south Viet Nam. In his message to an international conference of solidarity with the Vietnamese people held last November in Hanoi, the British philosopher said:

The war in Viet Nam is a war of aggression conducted by the U.S. against the overwhelming majority of the population. In this war, every form of brutality has been allowed. Chemical poisoning, napalm fire raids, unspeakable tortures and mutilation, and the dispatch of many millions to internment camps where they endured forced labour, all this folly and cruel madness are unnecessary. The Geneva agreements of 1954 provide the basis for a sensible settlement. The U.S. must be made to withdraw from Viet Nam and to cease its efforts to dominate the people of Southeast Asia.

— WEN CHAO

(To be continued.)

ROUND THE WORLD

Body Blow for Washington

Big Explosion at Bien Hoa

The U.S. aggressors in south Viet Nam have suffered another shock at the Bien Hoa air base, scene of a lightning raid by the south Vietnamese people's forces last October which brought to the United States the biggest material loss it had then suffered at one blow since it launched its "special warfare" in 1961. At 8:25 a.m. on May 16 big explosions again put the base out of action. As Western press reports disclosed, the number of planes destroyed or damaged totalled 40 and at least 26 Americans were killed and 95 others wounded. Of the destroyed planes 10 were B-57 jet bombers, 11 Skyraider fighters and one a U.S. Navy Crusader jet fighter.

Columns of smoke rose 2,000 metres into the sky. They were easily visible in Saigon, 25 kilometres away. The searing heat from the fire was so great that the nearby base command post and tactical operations centre were abandoned. Joseph H. Moore, commander of the U.S. air force in south Viet Nam, wailed that it would be impossible to use the vital base for at least a week.

Disaster struck when an explosion blew a fully loaded B-57 jet bomber apart. Blast followed blast among other loaded planes parked wing to wing in the ramp area. Fires

spread to adjacent Skyraider fighter bombers. With the ramp area destroyed and hangar walls collapsed, the base was a scene of utter destruction. And what could be more appropriate than that U.S. bombs should take toll of the U.S. air pirates and their planes!

Washington was hit where it hurt. While Taylor, U.S. "ambassador" to south Viet Nam, rushed from Saigon to the spot, the Pentagon announced that a top-level team headed by William Martin, Inspector General for the air force, would go to Bien Hoa to investigate.

Dominicans' Heroic Resistance

Why the U.N. Intervention?

A fierce battle is raging in Santo Domingo. Since May 12 the U.S. aggressor troops, in collusion with puppet forces, have unleashed a large-scale offensive against the patriotic Dominican army and civilians, killing unarmed people in cold blood. Rising in heroic resistance, the patriotic forces have dealt the aggressors telling blows. Besides taking heavy toll of the puppet army, they have brought the total of U.S. casualties to 114.

Along the U.S. "military corridor," braving the fire from enemy tanks and armoured cars, the patriotic forces repulsed with machine-gun fire an attack by a U.S. marine company. In house-to-house fighting in the northern part of Santo Domingo, they took control of a cement plant and encircled a group of puppet troops although the enemy employed 30 tanks, bazookas and other heavy weapons under U.S. air cover. Civilians volunteered active support. Youths and

old men fired at the enemy with light arms from roof tops.

While stepping up its military repression. Washington is trying by underhand schemes to divert the Dominican people from their course of valiant struggle. Johnson has sent a high-level mission to Santo Domingo. Upon its arrival on May 16 it conferred secretly with U.S. Ambassador Tapley Bennett and former U.S. Ambassador John Martin. It was reported that the mission was plotting a so-called "ceasefire" and the establishment of a "coalition government" in the Dominican Republic. The U.S. Government is trying hard to force the provisional Dominican Government to negotiate with the "national reconstruction" regime which is sheltering under Washington's wing.

In the meantime, directed by the United States, the United Nations has come to light with an offer of its services. Instead of requiring the U.S. aggressors to get out of the Dominican Republic, the U.N. Security Council on May 14 adopted two resolutions, one demanding "a strict ceasefire" and the other providing for the sending of a fact-finding mission. How can there be any question of a ceasefire between U.S. aggressors and patriots who are fighting in self-defence? What is the need for the fact finding when the plain fact is that the United States has committed aggression? The aim of the United Nations is simply to legalize the U.S. acts of aggression.

In agreeing to the postponement of voting on the Soviet motion demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops and voting instead for sending the mission to the Dominican Republic, the Soviet delegate Fedorenko said that he did so in order that American imperialism might remain with a rope around its neck a little longer. Is this the attitude which a socialist country should take when the Dominican people are shedding blood every minute? This is a far cry from resolute support for the Dominican people in their struggle against U.S. aggression until the invaders are driven out.



Planes burning at Bien Hoa

ACROSS THE LAND

City Health Workers Go to The Farms

IN February, this column reported that a dozen teams made up of specialists and other medical personnel from Peking were working in the countryside. Now the number of such teams sent out by hospitals, medical colleges and health departments in Peking and other cities and county towns is 1,500 with 18,000 members. More will follow them. The sending of such medical teams on working tours in the countryside is to become an established practice.

There are more than 500 million people in China's villages and though much has been done for their health since liberation, much remains to be done. These teams from the better-equipped cities and towns will be a big help in raising the overall standard of medical service in the newly established network of rural hospitals and clinics.

Led by a professor of ophthalmology, one team touring Kwangtung Province was able in its first few weeks to restore their sight to 20 former poor peasants blinded by cataract. Gynaecologist Lim Kha-ti and other eminent doctors of

Western medicine are working side by side with famous doctors of traditional medicine. This is the first time in history that the best medical personnel in the cities have gone on such a scale to give their services to the peasants.

Besides treating the peasants, one of the special jobs of the teams is to help organize and train quickly an army of part-time health workers at the rural commune, production brigade and team levels. For this they are running short-term courses, evening classes and talks with the stress on environmental hygiene, the fundamentals of preventive medicine, and treatment of the more common ailments. In Hunan Province, Huang Chia-sze, President of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, and his colleague Professor Chang Hsiao-chien have helped set up a part-work, part-study, two-year med-

ical class to train young peasants in the rudiments of medicine.

At the same time the visitors are getting a better appreciation of health problems in the rural areas. This will have big, long-term effects in improving medical services for the peasants. Living in intimate contact with the peasants—particularly with the former poor and lower-middle peasants, they are learning more about village life, of life in the old days of ruthless exploitation and oppression of the peasants by the landlords, and of class struggles of the past and present. In consequence, they are developing a firmer revolutionary stand and revolutionizing their practice.



Huang Chia-sze, President of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, in the countryside.

From a Doctor's Diary

WANG Chi-jin is a young doctor of the Peking Chaoyang Hospital. Here are brief extracts from his diary written during his recent tour of work in the countryside.

* * *
... Have been accepted for tour of duty in countryside. Feel elated. I remembered what Chairman Mao had said about judging whether a youth was a revolutionary or not. He said that there was only one criterion: whether he is willing to, and in practice does, unite and become one with the broad masses of workers and peasants. I must go.

* * *
... Been here in the village for several days now. Something happened after lunch today. I was about to take a noon nap when along came a former poor peasant wanting me to go and take a look at his old mother. I'd been out all morning

and felt completely exhausted. For a moment I hesitated. But from what he said, his mother really seemed in bad shape. . . .

I spent three hours with the old lady and I think she is pulling through.

It is not easy, but to really serve the workers and peasants, I must serve without reservation, in the spirit of Dr. Bethune, completely free from selfishness. I learnt a very valuable lesson today.

* * *
... Been raining heavily. A cadre from the village phoned. Wanted me to have a look at an old peasant. He couldn't say how seriously ill he was, but asked me to hurry over. I set off through the rain. Roads almost impassable.

Was I mad when I arrived! Just an inflamed eye, and had been off

his appetite. I forgot my anger, however, when I saw how relieved the old man's wife was when I told her it was nothing to worry about.

On the way home I reflected how selfish I had been to be angry. That cadre was worried about a comrade. His concern for the old man contrasted sharply with my selfishness. A fundamental change must take place in my ideology before I can become worthy of being called a people's doctor.

* * *
... Very busy on my rounds. Been here four months. Feel at home now. Peasants beginning to treat me as one of themselves. Even forget my meals, and losing some sleep doesn't trouble me. Am learning to pay more attention to following up cases and to treat my patients as persons and not just as cases. I feel for them and I feel a change in myself.

BALLET

French Ballet in Peking

The Classical Ballet of France presented a finely drawn *Giselle* and a programme of *divertissements* including the Black Swan *pas de deux* from *Swan Lake* at its premiere in the capital's Tianqiao Theatre on May 4. In four other performances Peking audiences again saw Liane Dayde and Rosella Hightower with their principal partners Juan Giuliano and Georges Goviloff, backed by a fine *corps de ballet*. The company also presented *pas de deux* from *Don Quixote* and the *Nutcracker Suite* and the short ballets *Pas de Quatre*, *Black and White*, *Constantia*, and *Les Forains*.

Premier Chou En-lai attended the May 8 performance and during the interval he received Claude Giraud, the leader of the French Ballet, and its principal members.

Chinese ballet artists and audiences praised the high artistic skill, sense of rhythm and grace of the French artists and welcomed this visit as a fine opportunity for cultural exchange between the two countries.

The orchestra of the Central Philharmonic Society performed with credit under the baton of French conductor Jean Doussard.

The Classical Ballet of France arrived in Peking on April 26 for a five-week tour in accordance with the 1965 Sino-French cultural agreement. They left Peking on May 9 for Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow and Canton.

CINEMA

Spotlight on Science and Education

Scientific-educational films are in the spotlight in China's film industry. A recent national conference on this branch of the cinema

reviewed achievements to date and foreshadowed bigger developments. It called for such films to be given a position of equal importance with that enjoyed by feature films.

In a word, a big planned effort is being made to turn them into a great educational force directly serving the urgent needs of the day. With hundreds of thousands of scientific experimental groups in the commune farms and large numbers of technical groups in the factories experimenting with innovations and popularizing new techniques, there is an immense mass audience for this type of film. Those already released play an important role in spreading scientific knowledge and new techniques, contributing to the advance of agriculture and industry. But more are needed. The conference decided that feature film studios in Changchun, Sian and Canton will join the science film studios in Peking and Shanghai in producing more such films.

Successes to Date

The popular scientific-educational film week held last month in eight cities including Peking gave scientists, film-makers and the general public an excellent opportunity to see what has been done. Sixty-one representative films were chosen for screening out of a pool of over 1,000 made since 1953 when the first specialized scientific-educational film studio was set up in China. Their high standard showed the progress made.

Industrial films covered a wide range from drawing and reading blueprints and operating machine tools to the making of artificial fibres, the use of transistors, and the popularization of advanced production methods.

The agricultural films were of special interest. Some 50 per cent of the scientific-educational films made in the past two years deal directly with farming. There were films on rural electrification, tractors and tractor-drawn implements, diesel engines, electric motors on the farms, eradication of crop diseases, the use of insecticides and chemical fertilizers, and freshwater fish farming.

General interest films included popular science in many fields. For the children there were shorts on how to look after their teeth and eyesight, and the Wise Old Man who answered some of the big questions that pop up in little people's minds.

How Films Help Production

There are many examples of how films helped to boost factory and farm production. The short *Science and Technology, 1964* dealing with automated assembly lines was the final fillip that encouraged Shanghai's No. 3 Bicycle Plant to get a big rise in output by setting up automated assembly lines of its own. *Golden Wasp and Pink Bollworm* last year helped communes in Tienmen County, Hupeh Province, beat the pink bollworm to bring in the biggest cotton crop in their farming history. For years the peasants there lost 15 to 20 per cent of each crop to them. A few years ago, the agricultural departments brought in swarms of golden wasps (*Dibrachys cavus walker*), a natural enemy of the bollworm, which immediately went to work on the larvae of these pests. The film was a key part of the campaign to teach the peasants about the helpful golden wasps. When the peasants began to raise these wasps themselves, the results were dramatic. Yields went up as the wasp population rose. In another case a Shantung county succeeded in cutting black rot damage to its sweet potato crops from 25 per cent to 2 thanks largely to the method illustrated in a documentary.

Mapping out immediate moves for expansion, the conference proposed the creation of a library of films that would, in effect, be a comprehensive outline of science explaining the history of the earth and other celestial bodies, the growth of organisms, natural phenomena in meteorology, geophysics, nuclear physics and zoology and botany, and the history of man and his social development. This would be of great importance in helping the masses to a better grasp of dialectical and historical materialism.

RADIO PEKING's

English Language Transmissions

Schedule Beginning April 20, 1965

	Peking Time	Local Standard Time	kc/s	metres	
AFRICA	00:00-01:00	18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury)	6325, 7350	47.4, 40.8	
		19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	9860, 12055	30.4, 24.9	
	01:00-02:00	19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury)	6325, 7350	47.4, 40.8	
		20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	9860, 12055	30.4, 24.9	
	03:30-04:30	18:45-19:45 (Monrovia)	5950, 6950	50.4, 43.2	
		19:30-20:30 (Accra, Freetown)	9880, 11650	30.4, 25.8	
		20:30-21:30 (Lagos)			
		21:30-22:30 (Cairo)			
04:30-05:30	19:45-20:45 (Monrovia)	5950, 6950	50.4, 43.2		
	20:30-21:30 (Accra, Freetown)	9880, 11650	30.4, 25.8		
	21:30-22:30 (Lagos)				
SOUTHEAST ASIA	20:00-21:00	19:00-20:00 (West Indonesia, Bangkok)	1190, 1340	252, 224	
		19:30-20:30 (Singapore)	7035, 9340	42.6, 32.2	
		20:00-21:00 (Saigon, Manila)	9650, 11600	31.1, 25.8	
		18:30-19:30 (Rangoon)	11860, 15060	25.3, 19.9	
	21:00-22:00	20:00-21:00 (West Indonesia, Bangkok)	7035, 9340	42.6, 32.2	
		20:30-21:30 (Singapore)	9650, 11600	31.1, 25.8	
		21:00-22:00 (Saigon, Manila)	11860, 15060	25.3, 19.9	
		19:30-20:30 (Rangoon)			
CEYLON, INDIA, NEPAL & PAKISTAN	22:00-23:00	19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo)	6025, 7350	49.8, 40.8	
		19:00-20:00 (West Pakistan)	9860, 11740	30.4, 25.6	
		20:00-21:00 (East Pakistan)			
		19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu)			
	23:00-24:00	20:30-21:30 (Delhi, Colombo)	6025, 7350	49.8, 40.8	
		20:00-21:00 (West Pakistan)	9860, 11740	30.4, 25.6	
		21:00-22:00 (East Pakistan)			
		20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu)			
AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND	16:30-17:30	18:30-19:30 (Aust. S.T.)	9340, 9457	32.2, 31.7	
		20:30-21:30 (N.Z. S.T.)	11600, 11650	25.8, 25.75	
	17:30-18:30		15060, 17835	19.9, 16.8	
		19:30-20:30 (Aust. S.T.)	9340, 9457	32.2, 31.7	
		21:30-22:30 (N.Z. S.T.)	11600, 11650	25.8, 25.75	
			15060, 17835	19.9, 16.8	
	EUROPE	04:30-05:30	20:30-21:30 (G.M.T.)	6210, 7080	48.3, 42.4
			21:30-22:30 (Stockholm, Paris)	9457, 11630	31.7, 25.8
05:30-06:30		21:30-22:30 (G.M.T.)	6210, 7080	48.3, 42.4	
		22:30-23:30 (Stockholm, Paris)	9457, 11630	31.7, 25.8	
NORTH AMERICA (East Coast)	08:00-09:00	19:00-20:00 (E.S.T.)	11820, 15060	25.4, 19.9	
	09:00-10:00	20:00-21:00 (E.S.T.)	7035, 9480	42.6, 31.7	
			11945	25.1	
	10:00-11:00	21:00-22:00 (E.S.T.)	7035, 9480	42.6, 31.7	
			11945	25.1	
	NORTH AMERICA (West Coast)	11:00-12:00	19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.)	9457, 11820	31.7, 25.4
			15095, 15115	19.87, 19.85	
12:00-13:00			17745	16.9	
		20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.)	9457, 11820	31.7, 25.4	
		15095, 15115	19.87, 19.85		
		17745	16.9		