

PEKING REVIEW

17

April 23, 1965

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Resolution of Chinese N.P.C. Standing Committee

Firm and unreserved support for Viet Nam (p. 6).

Vietnamese National Assembly's Appeal

(p. 8).

Tenth Anniversary of Bandung Conference

Speeches (pp. 10 & 11) and celebrations (p. 19).

Chinese Men's and Women's Teams Win World Table Tennis Championships

(p. 29).

To Be Published Soon

The Polemic on the General Line of the International Communist Movement

English Language Edition

This collection of important documents of the Communist Party of China combating Khrushchov's revisionism is of great political and theoretical significance.

It contains "A Proposal Concerning the General Line of the International Communist Movement," put forward by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on June 14, 1963, and the ten important articles written by the Editorial Departments of *Renmin Ribao* (People's Daily) and *Hongqi* (Red Flag), namely:

1. "The Origin and Development of the Differences Between the Leadership of the C.P.S.U. and Ourselves";
2. "On the Question of Stalin";
3. "Is Yugoslavia a Socialist Country?";
4. "Apologists of Neo-Colonialism";
5. "Two Different Lines on the Question of War and Peace";
6. "Peaceful Coexistence — Two Diametrically Opposed Policies";
7. "The Leaders of the C.P.S.U. Are the Greatest Splitters of Our Times";
8. "The Proletarian Revolution and Khrushchov's Revisionism";
9. "On Khrushchov's Phoney Communism and its Historical Lessons for the World"; and
10. "Why Khrushchov Fell."

The Appendices to the book comprise "The Letter of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. to the Central Committee of the C.P.C." dated March 30, 1963, and the "Open Letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to All Party Organizations, to All Communists of the Soviet Union" dated July 14, 1963.

The publication of this book at the present moment is of special significance. It deals with the history of the struggle against Khrushchov's revisionism and serves as a weapon to help the reader recognize and criticize "Khrushchovism without Khrushchov" and so carry on the battle against modern revisionism to the very end.

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

April 23, 1965 Vol. VIII No. 17

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THE WEEK

Among the major events of the week:

- The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress adopted a resolution on April 20 pledging China's firm and unqualified support for the Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. struggle.

- The nation's leading newspapers published the appeal of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, calling on the people of the world to support the Vietnamese people's struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save the country.

- Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi flew to Indonesia to take part in the celebrations for the tenth anniversary of the Bandung Conference.

Speaking at the reception in Peking given by the Chinese Foreign Ministry to celebrate the anniversary, Acting Premier Teng Hsiao-ping said that the Asian and African peoples were faced with the common historical task of driving the forces of imperialism, especially those of U.S. imperialism, out of Asia and Africa.

At a Peking mass rally celebrating the anniversary Peng Chen, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, called for the launching of a worldwide movement to drive the U.S. aggressors back home.

- China scored spectacular victories at the 28th World Table Tennis Championships by capturing both the men's and women's team titles.

- The Chinese newspapers frontpaged the joint statement signed by President Sukarno and Premier Kim Il Sung condemning U.S. aggression in Viet Nam.

The papers also published the U.S.S.R.-Viet Nam communique.

- The Chinese Air Force shot down another unmanned U.S. spy plane over central-south China on April 18.

- The nine Chinese illegally arrested and imprisoned by the Brazilian authorities for more than a year returned home on April 20.

Chinese Leaders Meet

Vietnamese Comrades

Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Party's Central Committee and Acting Premier, met and had a cordial talk on April 19 with the Vietnamese Party and government delegation led by Le Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party. Later the Chinese leaders gave a banquet in honour of the Vietnamese comrades.

The delegation arrived in Peking on April 18 on its way home after visiting the Soviet Union.

Peng Chen Receives Rumanian Delegation

Peng Chen, Member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, received and had a cordial talk on April 19 with the members of the Rumania-China Friendship Agricultural Co-operative delegation led by Gheorghe Nicula, Member of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party and

First Secretary of the Bucharest Regional Committee. After the reception, Peng Chen was host at a banquet in honour of the Rumanian guests.

Fifth U.S. Unmanned Spy Plane Downed

Another unmanned U.S. spy plane was shot down by an air force unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army when it flew over central-south China in the afternoon of April 18. This is the sixth enemy plane shot down this year, and the fifth unmanned U.S. spy plane brought down by the P.L.A. since last November.

Commending the unit responsible for this success in an order issued on the same day, Marshal Lin Piao, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, urged the P.L.A. to maintain its keen vigilance against the U.S. aggressors.

Welcome Home for the Nine

Victimized and imprisoned for more than a year by the Brazilian authorities at the bidding of U.S. imperialism, nine Chinese arrived in Shanghai on April 20. The returnees received an enthusiastic welcome from more than a thousand workers, students, commercial department personnel and journalists. Also on hand to greet them at the airport were Shanghai's Vice-Mayor Chang Cheng-tsung, Foreign Trade Vice-Minister Chia Shih and Hsinhua News Agency Deputy Director Miao Hai-ling.

Before leaving Rio de Janeiro on April 17, the nine turned over a signed statement to their defence counsel Dr. Sobral Pinto for release to the Brazilian press. It condemned the Brazilian authorities for unlawful arrest and torture as well as its despicable act of "expulsion."

Cheers and embraces greeted the nine as they stepped down from the plane. Though signs of their prolonged ordeal were still evident on their faces, all were in high spirits. The same evening, best wishes and praise for their heroism in their fight against political persecution were voiced by Shanghai's Vice-

China Wins Table Tennis World Championships

At the 28th World Table Tennis Championships held at Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, **China won both the men's and women's team titles on April 19.**

In the finals the Chinese women's team fielded Lin Hui-ching and Cheng Min-chih. They overwhelmed the reigning world champion, the Japanese team, 3:0 to win the Corbillon Cup for the first time since it took part in the World Championships in 1953. The Chinese men's team fielded Chuang Tse-tung, Li Fu-jung and Chang Hsieh-lin. They defeated the Japanese team 5:2 to

retain the Swaythling Cup for the third time in succession at the biennial World Championships.

News of the Chinese teams' successes is the talk of the hour. Congratulatory cables have been sent to them from Ho Lung, Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Commission for Physical Culture and Sports, and various people's organizations.

Hailing their successes, *Renmin Ribao* in its editorial paid tribute to the players for winning high honours for their country.

Mayor Tsao Ti-chiu at a banquet he gave for them.

Anniversary of Korean Uprising

On the afternoon of April 19, more than 10,000 Chinese youth and students held a rally in Peking's Great Hall of the People to mark the fifth anniversary of the "April 19" uprising in south Korea and to voice their firm support for the south Korean people and youth in their present struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Vice-Premier Lu Ting-yi and Chinese youth and student leaders attended the rally together with Jung Bong Koo, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy, and students from Korea, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, south Viet Nam and Japan.

The rally, presided over by Wu Shao-tsu, Chairman of the All-China Students' Federation, was addressed by Wang Wei, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League and President of the All-China Youth Federation; the Korean Charge d'Affaires, and representatives of students from Korea, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, south Viet Nam and Japan. They all expressed the determination of the youth and people of China, Korea, Viet Nam and Japan to unite still more closely and

to launch a still more powerful struggle, together with the youth and people of the world, to drive U.S. imperialism out of the southern part of Viet Nam, south Korea, Japan, Asia and all other places it occupies.

In his speech, Wang Wei paid high tribute to the people and youth of south Korea who five years ago had launched the revolutionary "April 19" uprising and driven out the U.S. lackey Syngman Rhee. Wang Wei extolled the people and youth of south Korea for their mass actions against the "ROK-Japan Talks" and the U.S.-Pak Jung Hi clique.

At the rally the Korean Charge d'Affaires ad interim Jung Bong Koo denounced the reactionary U.S.-Pak Jung Hi clique for setting up a fascist reign of terror in south Korea and turning it into a hell on earth. He said that the people in the northern half of Korea fully supported the struggle of the students and people in the south, and that the north was a powerful revolutionary base for the people in the south.

Expressing support for the south Korean people's struggle, *Renmin Ribao* in an editorial on April 20 said that in Asia U.S. imperialism was not only opposed by the south Korean people but also by the Japanese people and the peoples of Indo-China and Southeast Asia. It declared: "The great and heroic south Vietnamese people

have in their struggle punched holes in this paper tiger—U.S. imperialism. There is no doubt whatsoever that the valiant south Korean people and the people of the other countries in Asia who suffer from U.S. imperialist aggression and enslavement will also in their struggle hit this vicious paper tiger hard."

Uganda Friendship Delegation

The Uganda friendship delegation led by William Wilberforce Kalema, Minister of Works and Communications, was given a warm welcome when it arrived in Peking on April 18.

In his speech welcoming the delegation at the banquet he gave in his honour next day, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien noted that it was the first such delegation from Uganda to China and expressed confidence that it would contribute to the further development of friendly co-operation between the two countries. He condemned U.S. imperialism for its aggression in the Congo (Leopoldville) and for threatening Uganda and other countries around the Congo (L). He pledged the Chinese people's support for the people of Uganda in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

In his reply, Minister Kalema stressed the importance of Afro-Asian solidarity against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism which, he said, were "the same forces causing trouble in Viet Nam and the Congo (L)." He said that the people of Uganda were determined, with other African and Asian friends, to fight imperialism and colonialism. "We will win because justice is on our side," he said.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Acting Premier Teng Hsiao-ping received the delegation on April 20.

Guest From Thailand

Lieutenant-Colonel Phayom Chulanont, representative of the Thailand Patriotic Front and Member of its Central Committee, arrived in Peking on April 16 for a visit. The

Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity gave a banquet in his honour on April 19.

Speaking at the banquet, Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the host organization, condemned U.S. imperialism for turning Thailand into a military base from which to conduct aggression, intervention and subversion against south Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. "Of late," he said, "a considerable number of U.S. planes which bombed the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the liberated areas of Laos took off from U.S. military bases in Thailand. The reactionary ruling circles of Thailand cannot evade their responsibility for the grave consequences resulting therefrom.

~~Paying tribute to the Thai people~~ who had risen in struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, Liao Cheng-chih pledged that the Chinese people would support them in that struggle and would look upon that support as their glorious international duty.

Phayom Chulanont, in his speech, said that his country, tightly controlled and dominated by U.S. imperialism, was now simply a new type of U.S. colony. "The Thanom government," he said, "is a gang of traitors who have sold their country to the U.S. imperialists and brought great suffering to the people."

"The critical situation in which Thailand finds itself," he declared, "has forced people of every occupation, of all religious beliefs and of all political parties to unite and organize the Patriotic Front." Phayom Chulanont expressed confidence that, with all the patriotic people united in the anti-imperialist struggle, U.S. imperialism would be driven out of Thailand, the Thanom government would be overthrown, and Thailand would achieve independence, democracy, peace, neutrality and prosperity.

Syria's National Day

Ambassador Hilal Raslan celebrated Syria's National Day with a reception in Peking on the evening of April 17. Acting Premier Teng

Hsiao-ping and Vice-Premier Lu Ting-yi were among the guests.

Speaking at the reception, Ambassador Raslan hailed the victories won by the Vietnamese people in rebuffing the latest attacks by U.S. imperialism. He also condemned imperialism for establishing Israel on Arab soil and using it as a base of aggression against the Arab countries and against the Asian and African peoples. Expressing the certainty that imperialism would be defeated, he said: "In their just, life-and-death struggle against imperialism, the Arab and Vietnamese peoples are not alone and they will win final victory."

Vice-Premier Lu Ting-yi, in his speech, paid tribute to the Syrian people for their support for the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression. Stressing the need to strengthen the struggle against imperialism headed by the United States, Vice-Premier Lu said: "U.S. imperialism is the main contemporary force of war and aggression. It is our common arch enemy. We must unite ever more closely, support and co-operate with one another and carry through the struggle against the imperialists, headed by the United States, to final and complete victory."

On the eve of Syria's National Day, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai sent a joint message of greetings to General Amin El Hafez, President of the Presidential Council and Premier of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Giron Beach Anniversary

The resounding victory won by the Cuban people in defeating the invading U.S. mercenaries at Giron Beach on April 19, 1961, has become an abiding inspiration to the revolutionary people of the world in their struggle against U.S. imperialism.

On its fourth anniversary this year, the China-Latin America and China-Cuba Friendship Associations, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Chinese Communist Youth League and other people's organiza-

(Continued on p. 25.)

Resolute and Unreserved Support For Viet Nam

- The resolution fully approves and resolutely supports the four-point proposition of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.
- It calls on the people throughout the country to support the Vietnamese people's struggle in four aspects.
- It hopes that all countries and people that oppose U.S. imperialism and love peace will take emergency action and launch an unprecedentedly powerful mass movement on a worldwide scale to compel the U.S. aggressors to get out of Viet Nam, Indo-China and all other places they occupy.

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, at its enlarged sixth session on April 20, adopted a resolution supporting the Appeal of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Following is a translation of the resolution. Boldface emphases are ours. — Ed.

HAVING discussed the Appeal to All Parliaments of the World adopted by the Second Session of the Third National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China warmly responds to the solemn appeal of the National Assembly of the D.R.V.

The Chinese people have always resolutely supported the fraternal Vietnamese people in the joint struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression. **Now, in the name of the 650 million Chinese people, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress solemnly declares that 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.**

The present grave situation in Viet Nam is entirely the handiwork of U.S. imperialism. The U.S. imperialists have torn the 1954 Geneva agreements on the Viet Nam problem to shreds, launched a frenzied war of aggression against south Viet Nam and engaged in repeated and wanton bombing of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, thus flagrantly escalating the war. U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of the Vietnamese people and all the peace-loving people of the world.

Closely united and imbued with the revolutionary spirit of determination to fight and win, the entire people of Viet Nam are today engaged in a fight of im-

mense historical significance to liberate the south and defend the north, to defeat the U.S. aggressors and achieve complete national reunification.

The Appeal to All the Parliaments of the World adopted by the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam solemnly reiterated the four-point proposition on the implementation of the Geneva agreements and the solution of the Vietnamese problem, namely:

1) Recognition of the basic national rights of the Vietnamese people which are independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. In strict conformity with the Geneva agreements, the U.S. Government must withdraw its troops, military personnel and weapons, ammunition and war materials of all kinds from south Viet Nam, dismantle the U.S. military bases there, abolish its military alliance with the south Viet Nam administration and at the same time stop its policy of intervention and aggression in south Viet Nam. The U.S. Government must stop all its acts of war against north Viet Nam and put a definite end to all acts of encroachment upon the territory and sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

2) Pending the realization of the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam, while Viet Nam is still temporarily divided in two, the military provisions of the 1954 Geneva agreements on Viet Nam must be strictly respected: the two zones must refrain from joining any military alliance with foreign countries, there must be no foreign military bases, troops or military personnel in their respective territory.

3) The affairs of south Viet Nam must be settled by the south Vietnamese people themselves in accordance with the programme of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation without any foreign intervention.

4) The realization of the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam must be settled by the people in the two zones without foreign intervention.

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China holds that this four-point proposition put forward by the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam is wholly reasonable and that it is the only correct road to the solution of the Vietnamese problem. The Chinese Government and the Chinese people fully approve and firmly support this four-point proposition. We hold that the necessary conditions for a political settlement of the Vietnamese problem can be created only by resolutely putting an end to U.S. imperialist aggression against Viet Nam and forcing the United States to withdraw all its armed forces from Viet Nam. Together with the Vietnamese people, we firmly oppose the U.S. imperialists' "peaceful negotiations" plot, and firmly oppose all despicable collusion with the U.S. imperialists to betray the fundamental interests of the Vietnamese people.

China is a signatory to the 1954 Geneva agreements. China and Viet Nam are fraternal socialist neighbours, as interdependent as man's lips and teeth. The Chinese and Vietnamese peoples are close comrades-in-arms, sharing the same destiny. **The Chinese Government and people have already solemnly declared that aggression by the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam means aggression against China. The Chinese people will absolutely not stand idly by without lending a helping hand. In accordance with the requests of the Vietnamese people and with the needs of the joint struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression, the Chinese people have done and will continue to do their utmost to assist the Vietnamese people to defeat the U.S. aggressors completely. The Chinese people have always been infinitely loyal in fulfilling their proletarian internationalist obligations, they have never spared any sacrifice whatever in this respect, and they always mean what they say. Both past and present struggles testify to this.**

The aggression which U.S. imperialism is committing against Viet Nam is an important step in its counter-revolutionary global strategy. The Vietnamese people's heroic resistance to this aggression is an important part of the common struggle of the people of the whole world against U.S. imperialism and in defence of world peace. As President Ho Chi Minh said, "Our country is an outpost of the socialist camp and of the peoples of the world engaged in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. To us, this is a great honour." Glory to the valorous Vietnamese people! They are entitled to every assistance from the people of all the countries in the socialist camp, from the revolutionary people throughout the world and from all peace-loving countries and people.

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress calls on the people's organizations and the people throughout the country:

—to publicize widely President Ho Chi Minh's April 10 address to the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Premier Pham Van Dong's report on government work at the Second Session of the Third National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Appeal of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to All Parliaments of the World; to publicize widely the March 22 statement of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation; to support the stand taken by the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation; and to expose still further the U.S. imperialists' crime of aggression;

—to study conscientiously the relevant statements issued by our Government and the relevant editorials of *Renmin Ribao*, to carry out education on patriotism and internationalism and, together with the people throughout the world, to launch a mighty mass movement to compel the U.S. aggressors to get out of Viet Nam;

—to heighten vigilance, strengthen national defence, take an active part in labour, increase production, study hard and work hard, and by actual deeds assist the Vietnamese people in their just and patriotic struggle of resistance to U.S. aggression;

—to make full preparations to send our own people to fight together with the Vietnamese people and drive out the U.S. aggressors in the event that U.S. imperialism continues to escalate its war of aggression and the Vietnamese people need them.

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress sincerely hopes that:

the people of the countries in the socialist camp will give the Vietnamese people all-out support, oppose the U.S. aggressors and defend the southeastern outpost of the socialist camp;

the people of all the countries of Indo-China and Southeast Asia will fully support the Vietnamese people, frustrate the criminal U.S. imperialist plan of escalating its war of aggression and safeguard peace and security in Southeast Asia;

the people of the Asian, African and Latin American countries will give the Vietnamese people full support, deal blows to the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression, and strive for still greater victories in the national-liberation movement and the people's revolutionary movement;

all countries and people throughout the world that oppose U.S. imperialism and love peace will warmly respond to the Appeal of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, take emergency action and launch an unprecedentedly powerful mass movement on a worldwide scale to compel the U.S. aggressors to get out of Viet Nam, Indo-China and all other places they occupy.

The heroic Vietnamese people are sure to win! The diabolical U.S. imperialists are sure to be defeated!

D.R.V. National Assembly's Appeal

- The appeal calls on the people of the world to give vigorous support to the Vietnamese people's struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save the country.
- The National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam unanimously approves the four points the D.R.V. Government put forward for settling the Viet Nam question.
- The U.S. Government must withdraw all its armed forces from south Viet Nam and stop all its acts of war against north Viet Nam.
- Realization of the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam must be left to the Vietnamese people themselves without foreign interference.
- The Vietnamese people are resolved to fulfil their sacred duty to defend the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of their fatherland. They will win final victory.

Following is a translation of the appeal to the national assemblies of all countries in the world issued by the Third National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam at its recent Second Session as released by the Viet Nam News Agency. Boldface emphases are ours. — Ed.

THE National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, at its session held in Hanoi, capital city, from April 8 to 10, 1965, wishes to draw the attention of the national assemblies of various countries in the world to the extremely serious situation in Viet Nam created by the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists.

Over the past few years, the U.S. imperialists have been conducting an aggressive war in the southern part of our country. They have set up there a puppet administration to oppress and exploit our people and built a puppet army to serve as their mercenaries. By most savage and cruel means, they have imprisoned our southern compatriots in disguised concentration camps called "strategic hamlets," launched repeated terrorist operations to raze villages to the ground, dropped napalm bombs and noxious chemicals on densely populated areas to massacre the population and destroy crops and vegetation. Recently, they even resorted to poison gas as a means of waging war.

To win and safeguard their right to live, our southern compatriots have risen up to fight against them and have won more and greater victories day by day. Faced with the danger of failure, the U.S. Government has increased its military and economic aid to the puppet administration in Saigon, brazenly introduced U.S. marines, strategic air force and the troops of its satellite countries into south Viet Nam to take a direct part in the war there.

Meanwhile, in an attempt to retrieve their embarrassing situation in south Viet Nam, exert "pressure" on the north and "bolster up the morale" of their lackeys, the U.S. imperialists have sent aircraft and warships for daily attacks on north Viet Nam, repeatedly intruding into the air space and territorial waters of the

Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, in violation of all international law.

Along with frenziedly stepping up the aggressive war in south Viet Nam and expanding the war to north Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists have increased their intervention in Laos and carried out continuous provocations against Cambodia, revealing more cynically than ever their aggressive and cruel colonialist nature.

Yet, like a "thief crying stop thief," the U.S. Government has shamelessly slandered the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam as committing "aggression" in south Viet Nam.

In his speech on April 7, 1965, U.S. President L. Johnson spoke of a "peaceful settlement" and "unconditional discussions" on the Viet Nam problem, of a south Viet Nam "free from outside interference, tied to no alliance, a military base for no other country. . . ."

But the truth is that at present the U.S. Government continues to introduce more U.S. combat units and intends to commit more troops of its satellite countries into south Viet Nam and continues to send air and naval craft to attack the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. President Johnson himself declared in his speech that the U.S. "will not withdraw, either openly or under the cloak of a meaningless agreement," and will continue to use "force" in Viet Nam. **It is clear that faced with the resolute resistance of the Vietnamese people and the strong pressure of public opinion at home and abroad, the U.S. Government had to talk about "peace" in an attempt to dupe the people and put the blame onto others, and at the same time prepare public opinion for the intensification and expansion of the U.S. aggressive war in Viet Nam and Indo-China.** But we are firmly confident that the deceitful and self-contradictory contentions of the U.S. ruling circles can in no way deceive the Vietnamese people and the world's people, including the American people, on the contrary they can only deepen the people's anger and make them still more determined to oppose the U.S. imperialists.

The truth is that over the past 20 years, the U.S. imperialists have constantly been pursuing their aggressive scheme against our country.

During the past 10 years and more, the U.S. Government has systematically violated the 1954 Geneva agreements on Viet Nam, though the U.S. representative at the Geneva conference had undertaken not to use violence to undermine the implementation of these agreements. In fact, all policies and acts carried out by the U.S. Government in this region are aimed at abolishing the legal basis and the important provisions of the Geneva agreements, trampling upon the national rights of the Vietnamese people, already recognized by other countries, namely independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity.

In short, the U.S. imperialists have committed in the southern part of our country most horrible crimes which human conscience cannot tolerate. Now, they are extending the war in an attempt to sabotage the peaceful labour of our people in the north.

The National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam vigorously denounces to world public opinion the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists and declares that it is the root and direct cause of the present situation of extreme gravity in Viet Nam and in Indo-China as a whole.

The National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam solemnly declares that **the entire Vietnamese people, closely united against U.S. imperialism for national salvation, are resolved to use their legitimate right of self-defence and fulfil their sacred duty to defend the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Viet Nam and contribute to the struggle of the world's people for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. With the ever stronger sympathy and support of peace-loving people in the world, the just struggle of the Vietnamese people will certainly win complete victory.**

In order to check the danger of an expanding war created by the U.S. imperialists which will have incalculable consequences, restore peace in Viet Nam on the basis of the recognition and realization of the basic national rights of the Vietnamese people, the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam unanimously approves the stand of the D.R.V. Government which is to respect the 1954 Geneva agreements on Viet Nam and correctly implement the fundamental provisions of these agreements as embodied in the following points:

1) Recognition of the basic national rights of the Vietnamese people which are independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. In strict conformity with the Geneva agreements, the U.S. Government must withdraw its troops, military personnel and weapons, ammunition and war materials of all kinds from south Viet Nam, dismantle the U.S. military bases there, abolish its military alliance with the south Viet Nam administration and at the same time stop its policy of intervention and aggression in south Viet Nam. The U.S. Government must stop all its acts of war against

north Viet Nam and put a definite end to all acts of encroachment upon the territory and sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

2) Pending the realization of the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam, while Viet Nam is still temporarily divided in two, the military provisions of the 1954 Geneva agreements on Viet Nam must be strictly respected: the two zones must refrain from joining any military alliance with foreign countries, there must be no foreign military bases, troops or military personnel in their respective territory.

3) The affairs of south Viet Nam must be settled by the south Vietnamese people themselves in accordance with the programme of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation without any foreign intervention.

4) The realization of the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam must be settled by the people in the two zones without foreign intervention.

The National Assembly and Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam hold that the above stand constitutes the basis for the most correct political settlement of the Viet Nam problem. Only when this basis is recognized can there be favourable conditions to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam question and is it possible to consider the convening of an international conference of the type of the 1954 Geneva conference on Viet Nam.

The National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam firmly believes that this stand will certainly enjoy the sympathy and support from the national assemblies and governments of other countries and peace- and justice-loving people all over the world.

The National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam calls on and proposes to the national assemblies of other countries to communicate quickly and by every possible means the above-said situation and the stand of the D.R.V. National Assembly, Government and people to the deputies and people of all strata in their countries so that everybody can see the sinister aggressive design of the U.S. imperialists, and to take appropriate actions to support our just stand vigorously and at the same time to raise their voices to demand resolutely that the U.S. Government end at once its aggression in south Viet Nam, stop its provocations, air and naval attacks against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

On behalf of the entire Vietnamese people, the D.R.V. National Assembly expresses its sincere thanks for all valuable support of the national assemblies of other countries and believes that their just voices will help check the bloody hands of the U.S. imperialists and defend peace in Indo-China, Southeast Asia and the world.

With their valiant fighting spirit and their tremendous efforts, with the valuable sympathy and support of the national assemblies, governments and people of other countries, the Vietnamese people will certainly win final victory.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi's Inscription for Bandung Anniversary

Following is a translation of the inscription presented by Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, to mark the tenth anniversary of the Bandung Conference:

Warmly celebrate the tenth anniversary of the great Bandung Conference!

Warmly hail the brilliant victories of the Asian and African peoples in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism!

Salute the awakened, militant Asian and African peoples who are filled with the spirit of revolutionary heroism!

Asian and African peoples, unite, hold still higher the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist revolutionary banner, carry forward the Ban-

dung spirit and persevere in the struggle to clear the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist forces completely out of Asia and Africa!

Asian and African peoples, strengthen our co-operation, help and support each other and work jointly to win and consolidate national independence, **safeguard** state sovereignty and develop national economies and cultures!

May the forthcoming Second African-Asian Conference in Algiers achieve still greater successes!

Long live the Bandung spirit!

Long live Asian-African solidarity!

LIU SHAO-CHI

April 5, 1965

Expel U.S. Imperialism From Viet Nam

— Acting Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech at Peking Reception Celebrating 10th Anniversary of Bandung Conference

- **The Chinese Government and people have always actively supported the great struggle of the Vietnamese people to defend the north and liberate the south. No matter what happens and what the cost, China will resolutely perform its internationalist duty.**
- **The common historical task facing the Asian-African peoples is to drive the forces of imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, out of Asia and Africa completely and to fight for the creation of a new Asia and a new Africa free of imperialism and colonialism.**

IT is with great joy that we are gathered together this evening to warmly celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Bandung Conference which was of great historic significance. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I would like to take this opportunity to extend sincere greetings to the Asian and African countries persevering in the Bandung spirit and to the awakened and militant Asian and African peoples who have a revolutionary tradition of opposing imperialism.

Inspired by the Bandung Conference's spirit of solidarity against imperialism, the Asian and African

peoples have in the past ten years scored great victories in combating imperialism and old and new colonialism and in winning and consolidating national independence. They have gained important successes in developing their national economies and cultures and they have made signal contributions to the strengthening of Asian-African solidarity and the defence of world peace. The Asian-African countries and peoples are playing an ever more important role in international affairs. The days when imperialism could manipulate at will the fate of Asian and African peoples are gone for ever.

The First Asian-African Conference was a conference of the Asian-African countries and peoples pledging opposition to imperialism. The facts of the past ten years have further proved that imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, is the common enemy of the Asian-African peoples. The Asian-African peoples face the common historical task of completely driving out from the continents of Asia and Africa the forces of imperialism, especially those of U.S. imperialism, and of fighting for the creation of a new Asia and a new Africa free of imperialism and colonialism.

The First Asian-African Conference was a conference of the Asian-African countries and peoples striving to win and safeguard national independence. The Ten Principles laid down at the conference are principles opposing imperialist aggression and intervention, they are principles defending national independence and state sovereignty, and they are principles safeguarding peace in Asia, Africa and the world. Only by resolutely opposing imperialist aggression and intervention can peace in Asia, Africa and the world be preserved. At present, U.S. imperialism is frantically carrying out war adventures in Viet Nam. This is a challenge not only to the Vietnamese people, but also to other peoples and to the peace of Asia, Africa and the world. The Vietnamese people are standing in the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism. Their heroic fighting is a great contribution to the anti-imperialist cause of all

the peoples of Asia, Africa and the world. The only way for these peoples to preserve peace in Asia, Africa and the world is to go into action, thoroughly smash the criminal schemes of U.S. imperialism for expanding its war of aggression and to chase the U.S. aggressors out of Viet Nam and out of all places where they have committed aggression.

The Chinese Government and people have always actively supported the great struggle of the Vietnamese people to defend the northern part of their country, liberate the southern part, safeguard national independence and reunify their fatherland. No matter what happens and no matter what cost is involved, we will resolutely perform our internationalist duty.

The First Asian-African Conference was a conference of solidarity of the countries and peoples of Asia and Africa. Imperialism and its followers are afraid of Asian-African solidarity, and they are trying by every means to sabotage it. We, the countries and peoples of Asia and Africa, will answer them by further strengthening our solidarity.

Today, the Asian and African peoples are looking forward to the opening of the Second African-Asian Conference. We are convinced that this conference will carry forward the Bandung spirit of unity against imperialism and advance the struggle of the Asian-African peoples against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

Direct Spearhead of Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism

— Speech by Peng Chen at Peking Rally Celebrating Bandung Conference

- The only correct way to solve the Viet Nam question is for U.S. imperialism to get out of Viet Nam and cease its provocative attacks against the D.R.V.
- It is now imperative to launch a broad movement to drive the U.S. aggressors back home. This is a momentous political task for safeguarding world peace.

TODAY is the tenth anniversary of the great First Asian-African Conference. Together with other Asian and African peoples, the Chinese people are warmly celebrating this glorious day. The leaders or representatives of many Asian and African countries are at this moment gathered at the birthplace of the Bandung spirit, taking part in the grand celebrations sponsored by the Indonesian Government. This is an event of great importance in the cause of the Asian and African countries and peoples who are united in their struggle against imperialism. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I hail the great vic-

tories won by the Asian and African peoples in the past ten years in their cause of unity against imperialism, and I extend cordial and fraternal greetings to all Asian and African peoples fighting heroically against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

The First Asian-African Conference held in Bandung ten years ago focalized the new upsurge in the national-independence movement in Asia and Africa after World War II. The great call issued by the conference for the Asian-African countries and peoples to unite against imperialism and colonialism vigorously promoted friendship and co-operation among Asian-

African countries and highly inspired their peoples in their revolutionary struggles. Today, everybody can see that the Asian-African countries and peoples have become a great force in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. Asia, Africa and Latin America, which used to be at the mercy of colonialists and imperialists, have become awakened, advanced and fighting continents. This is a great change in our time. It shows that **the masses of all countries, who constitute over 90 per cent of the world population, will surely rise in revolution, that the oppressed peoples and nations will surely attain liberation and that colonialism and imperialism will surely be liquidated. This is an inexorable trend of historical development which can by no means be resisted by any reactionary force.**

Let us review the history of the decade since the Asian-African Conference, which is the authoritative witness of this inexorable trend.

In the past ten years, 35 Asian-African countries have won independence and over 200 million Asian-African people have shaken off the yoke of colonialism. Those Asian-African peoples who are still under the reactionary rule of imperialism and its lackeys are carrying out heroic and staunch struggles for independence and freedom. The flames of revolutionary armed struggle have sprung up in many parts of Asia and Africa. And in many places a revolutionary movement against U.S. imperialism and its henchmen has vigorously developed.

In the past ten years, the new emerging Asian-African countries, to maintain their independence and sovereignty, have been waging unremitting struggles against aggression, interference, domination and subversion by the imperialists, especially those of the United States, and have won outstanding victories. Through their own practice they have come to realize more and more clearly that, in order to strengthen their independence and build their countries, they have to wage a serious struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism. More and more Asian-African countries are relying on their own strength to develop their national economy and culture and lift themselves out of poverty and backwardness, and they are advancing victoriously along the path of independent development. On the other hand, the imperialists and colonialists are steadily on the decline and are therefore moving closer and closer to the graves they have dug for themselves.

In the past ten years, under the guidance of the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference, friendship and co-operation among Asian-African countries have been continuously strengthened. They support each other in the struggle in defence of independence and sovereignty against imperialism. And they help each other in building their own countries. The Asian-African peoples, who have stood up and are united, have become a great force daring to despise imperialism, daring to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against it and daring to build a new life with their own hands, a great force promoting human progress and defending world peace, a force which no reactionary force can overcome. **Nobody can**

succeed today if he attempts to deny or minimize the important role of the Asian-African countries in world affairs. And it is impossible to settle any major international problem today without the agreement or participation of the 2,000 million Asian-African people. The Asian-African peoples are increasingly becoming masters of their own fate. They will no longer allow themselves to be carved or swallowed up or sold out.

Of course, imperialism and colonialism will not be reconciled to their defeats. The greater their defeats, the more frantic their last kicks. The U.S. imperialists are now running amuck all over the world, particularly in the Asian-African region, committing murder and arson. They are carrying out a most shameless and barbarous colonial war in south Viet Nam and wantonly bombing the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. They are continuing their aggression in Laos and threatening Cambodia. They are prolonging their occupation of our territory Taiwan and hanging on in south Korea. They have intensified their efforts to revive Japanese militarism, contrived the "ROK-Japan Talks" and are actively rigging up a "Northeast Asia military alliance." They have been working in collusion with the British imperialists in supporting "Malaysia," a product of neo-colonialism, thus menacing the security of Indonesia and other Southeast Asian countries. They are carrying out bloody suppression of the revolutionary struggle of the people of the Congo (L) and intervening in and trying to subvert the surrounding countries. They are further arming Israel, thus posing a threat to the Arab countries. They are carrying out intervention and aggression in many other parts of Asia and Africa. They have all along been scheming to make Asians fight Asians and Africans fight Africans. All this shows that **U.S. imperialism is the cause of all the sufferings of the people in the Asian-African region and the common and most deadly enemy of the Asian-African peoples.**

The facts of the past ten years and present reality convincingly prove that unity against imperialism remains today the most urgent common task of the Asian-African peoples. They now understand more clearly than ever that they must persist in unity and in struggle, and direct the sharp edge of struggle chiefly at the mainstay of all reactionary forces — U.S. imperialism.

Friends and comrades! **The peoples of Asia, Africa and the whole world are closely following the Vietnamese people's great struggle against the United States and for national salvation. Viet Nam is now a most important battleground in the worldwide anti-U.S. struggle.** In the past ten years or more, U.S. imperialism has torn up the Geneva agreements, ceaselessly stepped up its aggression in Viet Nam and carried on inhuman "special warfare" in south Viet Nam; what is more, it has recently extended the war to north Viet Nam, furiously bombing the cities and the countryside of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The 30 million Vietnamese people, united as one man by their common hatred for the enemy, have fought heroically against U.S. imperialism and have won great victories.

In the south, they have engulfed the U.S. aggressive forces and its mercenaries in the ocean of a people's war, and they have liberated three-quarters of the territory and two-thirds of the population there. In the north they have dealt heavy blows to the U.S. aggressors, and have brought down large numbers of intruding aircraft. Now, the Vietnamese people are further strengthening their nationwide unity and are determined to carry through to the end their struggle to defend the north, liberate the south, drive out the U.S. aggressors and bring about the complete reunification of the country and the thorough emancipation of the nation. **The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam is a heroic country and the Vietnamese people are a heroic people. They are matchless and invincible. The revolutionary peoples of Asia, Africa and the whole world are proud of and honoured by the great revolutionary spirit and patriotism of the Vietnamese people.**

In order to mislead world opinion and cover up its own crimes of aggression, the Johnson Administration, while intensifying its efforts to escalate the war, has lately cast the bait of "unconditional discussions." The true intention of what it calls unconditional discussions is to make the Vietnamese people lay down their arms, stop resisting the U.S. aggressors and forgo their sacred right to defend national independence, strive for national reunification and maintain their existence. That is to say, it intends to make the Vietnamese people grant U.S. imperialism the right to occupy south Viet Nam, to commit aggression against north Viet Nam and to expand its aggression and war at will. **But the Vietnamese people are not to be intimidated or taken in. Their determination to defend national independence, and strive for national reunification is unshakable. As President Ho Chi Minh has pointed out, the only way to solve the Viet Nam problem is: "The United States must, first of all, withdraw from south Viet Nam, let the south Vietnamese people decide for themselves their own affairs, and stop its provocative attacks against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam." The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation has issued a statement calling for fight to the bitter end. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has reaffirmed its four-point proposition for the fulfilment of the Geneva agreements and the solution of the Viet Nam problem. The Chinese people and Government resolutely support the solemn statement of President Ho Chi Minh, the militant call of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the four-point proposition of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. These represent the only correct way to solve the Viet Nam problem. There is no other way. U.S. imperialism must get out of Viet Nam!**

The anti-imperialist struggles of the peoples of the world form an integral whole; they influence and support each other. Everybody knows that U.S. imperialism is an international gendarme, that it is the common as well as the most ferocious enemy of the people of the whole world. In the eyes of the U.S. imperialists,

the whole globe is a "free world" over which they can ride roughshod, and the United States has every right to do whatever it pleases wherever its "strength" can reach, no matter in which countries' territory, ground, air or sea or in whose courtyards and bedrooms. It is difficult to find any difference between the present behaviour and logic of the United States and those of Hitler and the other German, Japanese and Italian aggressors of bygone days. The course of action taken by the United States in Viet Nam is iron-clad proof. **The aggression by U.S. imperialism in Viet Nam is a serious step in further invading and enslaving Indo-China and Southeast Asia, putting down the national-liberation movements in Asia and Africa and expanding the U.S. war of aggression to wreck the peace of Asia and the world. The Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism for national salvation is a great contribution to the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and the world against imperialism and in defence of world peace; it is an extremely important part of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and the whole world; it has great world significance. To support the Vietnamese people in their righteous struggle is the duty of all other Asian-African countries and peoples; it is the duty of all countries and peoples that love peace and uphold justice.**

A few days ago, the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued a solemn appeal to the world calling for vigorous support to the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism for national salvation. We Chinese people warmly respond to and firmly support this appeal; together with the other peoples of Asia, Africa and the world, we are willing to take emergency action to force the U.S. aggressors to get out of Viet Nam!

The Chinese people have always shared weal and woe with the fraternal Vietnamese people. Aggression by U.S. imperialism against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam means aggression against China. The Vietnamese people's struggle is also a struggle of the Chinese people. We have always given support to the Vietnamese people in their fight, we are now actively supporting them in every way and we will go a step forward in supporting them according to their needs. The Chinese people will spare no sacrifice in resolutely performing their proletarian internationalist duty. This has been proved in the past and can stand all tests. The Chinese always fit their deeds to their words. U.S. imperialism and its accomplices may cherish whatever illusions they like, but history will relentlessly mete out punishment to them.

We are convinced that, under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party and Government of Viet Nam headed by President Ho Chi Minh and with the powerful support of the Asian-African peoples and other revolutionary peoples of the world, the Vietnamese people will certainly win, while U.S. imperialism will certainly be defeated!

Chairman Mao Tse-tung has said: "U.S. imperialism has stretched its hands too far. Wherever it commits aggression it puts a new noose around its neck. It is heavily besieged by the people of the whole world." The peoples of Asia, Africa and the whole world should unite closely, further consolidate and develop the broad united front against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, and further intensify the common struggle against them. We should join hands to oppose the U.S. imperialist aggression in Indo-China, oppose the U.S. imperialist armed occupation of south Korea and its crime of contriving the "ROK-Japan Talks," oppose the U.S. imperialist aggression in Japan, oppose "Malaysia" which was created by the U.S.-British imperialists, oppose the U.S. imperialist intervention and aggression in the Congo (L), oppose the U.S. imperialists' using Israel to threaten the Arab countries, oppose U.S. imperialist acts of intervention and aggression in Asia and Africa, oppose U.S. imperialist schemes of reviving West German militarist forces and annexing the Democratic Republic of Germany, and oppose U.S. imperialist acts of intervention and aggression in any other country in the world. **It is now imperative to launch a broad movement to drive the U.S. aggressors back home. This is a momentous political task for safeguarding world peace.** U.S. imperialism must get out of Indo-China, Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe and Oceania; it must get out of all the places which are now subjected to its intervention and aggression!

Friends and comrades! The Second African-Asian Conference will be held in Algeria soon after the tenth

anniversary of the Bandung Conference. It is going to meet in an international situation still more favourable to the revolutionary peoples and unfavourable to imperialism and old and new colonialism. The broad masses of the Asian-African peoples fighting to win and safeguard national independence hope to see the forthcoming conference raise the banner of combating imperialism and colonialism still higher and push forward the cause of Asian-African solidarity against imperialism. It is already evident that imperialism and its followers, hostile to Asian-African solidarity, are very fearful of the forthcoming conference and are trying to sabotage it by hook or by crook. However, in the Asian and African countries, more than 90 per cent of the population demand solidarity against imperialism, and **those who oppose it are after all very, very few.** The disruptive schemes of imperialism and its lackeys will surely fail and the Asian and African peoples' cause of solidarity against imperialism will surely triumph.

The decade since the Bandung Conference has registered continuous victories for the Asian-African peoples. The future holds the brightest prospects for them. Let us unite still more closely and strive for the creation of a new Asia and a new Africa free from imperialism and colonialism.

Long live Asian-African solidarity!

Long live the great unity of the people of the whole world!

[*Boldface emphases are ours.*—Ed.]

人民日報
RENMIN RIBAO

People of the World, Act and Force U.S. Aggressors Out of Viet Nam!

Following is a translation of an April 16 "Renmin Ribao" editorial. Boldface emphases are ours.—Ed.

PEOPLE throughout the world are closely watching the situation in Viet Nam. How can the danger of the expansion of the war be checked, the Viet Nam question solved peacefully, peace in Viet Nam and Indo-China restored and peace in Asia and the world preserved? This is indeed a most pressing problem which the people in all lands must seriously ponder and take joint action on.

There are now two roads before the people of the whole world.

One is the road indicated by U.S. President Johnson. This road means:

1. The south Vietnamese people lay down their arms, end their fight and tolerate the continuation of the brutal rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. According to Johnson, the south Vietnamese people must stop "aggression" against themselves.

2. The people in north Viet Nam immediately cease their support for their compatriots in the south. This is what Johnson meant when he asserted that "north Viet Nam has attacked" south Viet Nam and

that south Viet Nam must be assured "freedom from attack."

3. The armed forces of the south Vietnamese people must withdraw entirely from south Viet Nam. This is what Johnson indicated when he talked about the withdrawal from south Viet Nam of the "constant stream" of "trained men" from the north.

4. U.S. imperialism continues to occupy south Viet Nam by force and permanently deprives the Vietnamese people of their sacred right to reunify their fatherland. This is what lay behind Johnson's cries that the United States "will not withdraw" and that the "independence" of south Viet Nam must be guaranteed.

This is a dangerous road which calls for the recognition of the right of the U.S. aggressors to scrap the Geneva agreements, continue the occupation of south Viet Nam, enslave and slaughter the south Vietnamese people, keep south Viet Nam permanently divided from north Viet Nam, encroach on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam at will and continue expanding the war in Indo-China.

The other road is that indicated by the four-point stand which was expounded by Premier Pham Van Dong in his report on government work and approved unanimously by the National Assembly of the D.R.V. These four points are:

1. Recognition of the basic national rights of the Vietnamese people which are independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. In strict conformity with the Geneva agreements, the U.S. Government must withdraw its troops, military personnel and weapons, ammunition and war materials of all kinds from south Viet Nam, dismantle the U.S. military bases there, abolish its military alliance with the south Viet Nam administration and at the same time stop its policy of intervention and aggression in south Viet Nam. The U.S. Government must stop all its acts of war against north Viet Nam and put a definite end to all acts of encroachment upon the territory and sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

2. Pending the realization of the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam, while Viet Nam is still temporarily divided in two, the military provisions of the 1954 Geneva agreements on Viet Nam must be strictly respected: the two zones must refrain from joining any military alliance with foreign countries, there must be no foreign military bases, troops or military personnel in their respective territory.

3. The affairs of south Viet Nam must be settled by the south Vietnamese people them-

selves in accordance with the programme of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation without any foreign intervention.

4. The realization of the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam must be settled by the people in the two zones without foreign intervention.

This is the only correct and feasible way of solving the Viet Nam question, the way to ensure that the Vietnamese people enjoy the basic national rights to which all nations of the world are entitled. This is also the road to restore peace in Viet Nam and Indo-China and to safeguard Asian and world peace.

The world's people must resolutely expose and oppose the road of sham peace and real war as followed by Johnson and struggle vigorously for the realization of Premier Pham Van Dong's four-point proposition and the settlement of the Viet Nam question in accordance with the will of the Vietnamese people.

Armed occupation of south Viet Nam by U.S. imperialism and its encroachment on north Viet Nam are the root cause of the grave situation in Viet Nam and Indo-China. Only the withdrawal of all U.S. armed forces from south Viet Nam can create the indispensable pre-condition for the peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam question in accordance with the Geneva agreements and provide a reliable guarantee for the Vietnamese people to settle their own affairs by themselves and to achieve the peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

The issue of war or peace on the Viet Nam question today hinges on whether the U.S. aggressors will get out of Viet Nam or not. The outcome of this struggle will not only have a bearing on the independence, reunification and peace of Viet Nam itself but on the interests of the revolutionary people throughout the world and of world peace. **In this serious struggle, all peace-loving countries and peoples of the world must distinguish between right and wrong, between friend and foe, and unite and direct the spearhead of their struggle against the most vicious enemy of world peace,**



Johnson's Crash Course

Cartoon by Jack Chen

U.S. imperialism. Only thus can they effectively curb the expansion of the war in Indo-China and bring about a settlement of the Viet Nam question.

If the U.S. aggressors, instead of being driven out, are allowed to hang on in south Viet Nam, then the Vietnamese people will suffer still greater miseries, calamities and sacrifices and there will be no peace or reunification for Viet Nam, nor independence and freedom for the whole of Viet Nam.

If the U.S. aggressors, instead of being driven out, are allowed to hang on in south Viet Nam, then U.S. imperialism will still more unscrupulously push forward its plot to subjugate its victims one by one, more furiously suppress the national-liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America, launch "special wars" everywhere and more truculently commit aggression and intervention in the new-emerging independent countries in Asia and Africa. Thus the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed nations of the world will be seriously damaged and the independence and peace of the Asian and African countries more seriously threatened.

If the U.S. aggressors, instead of being driven out, are allowed to hang on in south Viet Nam, this will greatly help U.S. imperialism in its war adventures. It will launch a war in one region today and in another tomorrow. It will undermine peace at will in Asia one day and in Africa, Latin America and Europe the next. Thus world peace will be more seriously and ruthlessly jeopardized.

The Vietnamese people's patriotic anti-U.S. struggle in more than a decade is an important component part of the people's struggle throughout the world against U.S. imperialism and for world peace. **The armed struggle of the south Vietnamese people for liberation and the north Vietnamese people's active support for their compatriots in the south have greatly frustrated the plan of aggression and war pushed by U.S. imperialism in Asia, tightly pinning it down and tremendously weakening it.** The U.S. aggressors are sinking deeper and deeper into the mire of the people's war in Viet Nam, struggling and expending their strength there month after month and year after year. This inevitably upsets the worldwide U.S. imperialist plan of aggression and war. The more force it throws into Viet Nam and the greater the losses suffered there, the more U.S. imperialism will become vulnerable throughout the world. **The impact of the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle to resist U.S. imperialism goes far beyond the borders of Viet Nam. This contributes enormously to the anti-U.S. struggle of the people in Indo-China and Southeast Asia, to the national-liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America, to the revolutionary movement of the people of the whole world, to the socialist camp as a whole and to the halting of U.S. imperialism's war adventure and the preserving of world peace.**

The 30 million Vietnamese people, united closely in the struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save their country, are determined to defend the north, liberate

the south and reunify the country. As long as the U.S. aggressors refuse to get out of Viet Nam, the Vietnamese people will fight on unrelentingly until ultimate victory. As the resolution of the D.R.V. National Assembly on government report has pointed out: "The Vietnamese people will surely win. The U.S. imperialists will surely fail. Even if they bring hundreds of thousands more U.S. troops to south Viet Nam and further expand the war to the north, they decidedly cannot turn the tide but will only sink more and more deeply into the bog and will surely meet with complete failure."

The Johnson Administration is now busy accelerating the tempo of war escalation behind the smokescreen of "peace." In the last few days, while deploying additional forces, Washington has raised a loud cry about its intention to engage in "bigger and more devastating air attacks." Another extremely dangerous step was taken on April 14 when U.S. planes launched night raids against the D.R.V., thus beginning round-the-clock bombing. To prepare world opinion for further U.S. escalation of the war and placate and woo its allies, the Johnson Administration has, one by one, sent Secretary of State Rusk, Under-Secretary of State Ball and special presidential envoy Lodge abroad. Their job is to make manoeuvres on a wide scale in search of "more active support." **With its peace hoax completely exposed, the Johnson Administration is bent on continuing its desperate course of action in Viet Nam.**

At this critical moment the most pressing task facing the people of the world is to range themselves behind the Vietnamese people and wage a struggle to check U.S. imperialism's criminal adventure of widening the war in Indo-China, and compel the U.S. aggressors to get out of Viet Nam. The aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism will never change. No one should cherish any illusion that it will lay down its sword of its own accord. Only when it suffers still heavier defeats in Viet Nam and when it is confronted with still more vigorous opposition of the people of the world can its plans of aggression and war be thwarted.

The National Assembly of the D.R.V. has issued a solemn call to the whole world and proposed to the parliaments of all countries that they should immediately inform their members and people of all strata of the truth about the Viet Nam situation and the stand of the D.R.V. National Assembly, Government and people, so that the people may see through the aggressive ambitions of U.S. imperialism, take appropriate action to give strong support to the just stand of the Vietnamese people, and at the same time resolutely demand that the U.S. Government stop its aggression in south Viet Nam and end its provocations, raids and attacks against the D.R.V.

The Chinese people warmly respond to the call of the D.R.V. National Assembly and fully support it. Standing firmly with the people of the world, we will do our utmost, in answer to the militant call of the Vietnamese people, to support their just cause in resisting U.S. aggression.

People of the world, respond to the call of the D.R.V. National Assembly, act promptly, launch a powerful mass movement for driving the U.S. aggressors out of Viet Nam and give full support to the just struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation. This is the common and sacred duty of the more than 3,000 million people of the world, including the American people.

To support the Vietnamese people's struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save their country is to support the people of all countries themselves!

To curb the U.S. imperialist adventure of escalating the war is to safeguard the peace and security of the people of all countries!

To compel the U.S. aggressors to get out of Viet Nam is to defend peace in Asia and in the world!

The People of Viet Nam Will Win

Following is a slightly abridged translation of the April 15 "Renmin Ribao" editorial "The Vietnamese People Will Triumph in Their Great Cause of Resisting U.S. Aggression to Save Their Country." Boldface emphases are ours. — Ed.

THE Third National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam held its second session between April 8 and 10. President Ho Chi Minh made an important speech at the session and Premier Pham Van Dong delivered a report on government work. Both of them analysed the excellent situation prevailing in the Vietnamese people's struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save their country. They called on the nation to rise as one man to defend the north, liberate the south, defeat the U.S. aggressors and then proceed to make Viet Nam a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic, strong and prosperous country. **These two statements form the programme of the current struggle of the people of all Viet Nam, a programme which fully manifests the 30 million Vietnamese people's great determination and strong will to fight against U.S. aggression and save their country.** The Vietnamese National Assembly has unanimously approved Premier Pham Van Dong's report and issued an appeal calling on the parliaments of all countries and asking the people of all lands to take proper measures to vigorously support this just stand of the Vietnamese people.

At present, the Vietnamese people are facing a new and glorious historical task, namely, to drive out the U.S. aggressors, bring about the unification of their country and achieve complete liberation. Viet Nam is a single entity, so is the Vietnamese nation. For many years the Vietnamese people have been fighting heroically and unremittingly to realize the independence and unification of their fatherland. For this sacred cause the eight-year war of resistance against French imperialism was fought. For this cause the people of south Viet Nam have, for more than a decade, been shedding their blood and fighting against the tyrannical rule of U.S. imperialism and its stooges. And for this same cause the people of north Viet Nam are fighting heroically to resist U.S. aggression. Fearless in the face of brute force, daring to fight and advancing wave upon wave, the 30 million Vietnamese people have set a superb example for

the people of the world in the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

President Ho Chi Minh has concisely described the world significance of the Vietnamese people's great struggle as follows:

"The people of our country are living in a historical moment of heroism and sacrifice. Our country is an outpost of the socialist camp and of the peoples of the world engaged in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. To us, this is a great honour.

"Our people fight and make sacrifices not only for our own freedom and independence but also for the freedom and independence of other peoples and for world peace.

"Our nation is taking on a momentous and glorious duty on the front of the struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression."

The Vietnamese people's struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save the country is a most magnificent and inspiring epic in the world people's revolutionary struggle. Everywhere on Vietnamese soil the people, filled with the deepest hatred for U.S. imperialism, have joined this great struggle.

For more than a decade and under the most difficult conditions, the people of south Viet Nam have, with their bare hands expanded their own strength in the struggle, built up a powerful people's armed force, destroyed over four-fifths of the "strategic hamlets," and liberated three-fourths of south Viet Nam which holds two-thirds of the population. Now, closely rallying around the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, they are hitting the U.S. aggressors hard and where it hurts. Right now bullets of revenge are being fired from every nook and corner of south Viet Nam and everyone there is a fighter with an irreconcilable hatred for the enemy. Every place in south Viet Nam, in the liberated areas or areas under enemy occupation, in city or countryside, in the heavily guarded American "embassy" or American military bases stationed with a large number of troops, has become the burial-ground of the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys. In the first quarter of this year, the armed

forces and civilian population in the south wiped out some 45,000 enemy troops, including more than 1,100 U.S. aggressors; this has surpassed the total wiped out in the first half of 1964.

In the north, for everyone the militant task is to deal blows at the U.S. air pirates, defend the north and support the south. There the armed forces and civilian population have already won spectacular victories in striking at enemy planes which have intruded into their fatherland's air space. Workers hold a hammer in one hand and a rifle in the other; peasants put one hand to the plough with a rifle in the other; the young people hasten to join the "three ready" movement—ready at any time to take up any task assigned them, ready at any time to go into battle when the enemy comes and ready at any time to enlist for service; women have launched a movement of "three take-ups"—take up voluntarily production and other tasks in the rear, take up household chores so as to encourage their husbands, sons and brothers to join the military, and take up jobs serving the front or themselves go into battle when necessary.

This moving spectacle both in the south and the north shows a whole nation fully mobilized for a common struggle; it shows that they are a great and invincible people with a high political consciousness. No aircraft, guns or any latest weapons of U.S. imperialism can overcome the towering strength of this people's monolithic unity. The Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation is a just, revolutionary struggle against aggression. It is certain to win because there is the wise leadership of the Marxist-Leninist Workers' Party of Viet Nam, because there is the unity of the 30 million Vietnamese people and because there is sympathy and support from people the world over.

U.S. imperialism's defeat in Viet Nam is certain. It is outwardly strong but actually very fragile. The U.S. aggressors have spent more than ten years, thrown in increasingly large military power, expended thousands of millions of dollars and racked their brains to fight the war, but they have failed to conquer south Viet Nam with only a population of 14 million. On the contrary, they have been badly beaten and are forced to find refuge in a tiny tract of land to prolong their precarious existence. Their fatal weaknesses are: their aggressive war in Viet Nam is unjust, reactionary, barbarous and extremely unpopular. Militarily, their fighting manpower is inadequate, their war front too long and rear too far away, while morale is low and the terrain unfavourable. The U.S. aggressors' attempt to save themselves from defeat by escalating the war can only hasten their doom. As Premier Pham Van Dong correctly said, "U.S. imperialism is mumbling about seeking 'superiority.' Why? Because it is in a position of inferiority. And it will never be in a position of superiority! In this era, in Viet Nam or elsewhere in the world, the decline of U.S. imperialism and its defeat have become a law."

At present, the victorious Vietnamese people are forging ahead along the victorious path of resisting U.S. aggression for national salvation. Never has the situation in the Vietnamese people's struggle been so favourable as it is today. Of course they are also fully aware that, although the U.S. aggressors have suffered serious defeats, they will not acknowledge defeat and give up. While prating about "unconditional discussions" in his April 7 address, U.S. President Johnson threatened the Vietnamese people with a wider war. In the last few days, the United States has sent more troop reinforcements and aircraft to south Viet Nam in preparation for a bigger war. The Vietnamese people, highly vigilant, are augmenting their combat strength in all fields, ready to deal still heavier blows to the enemy. President Ho Chi Minh rightly said: "The armymen and people of our country are determined to defeat them even if the United States sends a few hundred thousand more men and dragoons troops of some of its satellites into this criminal war."

The determination of the Vietnamese people to defend their independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity is unshakable. Premier Pham Van Dong reaffirmed before the National Assembly the unswerving stand of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and put forward a four-point stand for fulfilling the Geneva agreements and solving the Viet Nam question. (See p.9.)

This four-point stand of the D.R.V. Government is the only reasonable approach to the settlement of the Viet Nam question and safeguarding peace in Indo-China and Southeast Asia. The Chinese people and Government fully endorse and firmly support this Vietnamese Government stand and are determined to struggle side by side with the Vietnamese people for its realization.

The Chinese people are convinced that, under the wise leadership of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party headed by President Ho Chi Minh, the long-tempered Vietnamese people, who have a glorious revolutionary tradition, will win final victory in their great cause of resisting U.S. aggression for national salvation by their own valiant struggle and with the support of the people of the world.

Premier Pham Van Dong in his report expressed the Vietnamese people's determination to win and their bright prospects in the language of a poet. He said: "We, the whole Vietnamese nation, for the sake of our beloved fatherland, will fight more resolutely, more fiercely and with greater valour than ever to defend the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam—the socialist homeland on our soil—to liberate the south, to clear the aggressors from our territory, to rejuvenate our rivers and mountains, to restore brightness in our sky, to bring about an early reuniting of the Vietnamese people from the Red River valley to the Mekong Delta! How beautiful and splendid is our dear fatherland!"

That day will come, in the not distant future. There is no doubt about it.

Hold the Bandung Banner Still Higher

by OUR CORRESPONDENTS

In Djakarta

THIS mid-April Djakarta celebrated with splendour the tenth anniversary of the First Asian-African Conference. Delegates from some 40 countries, Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Marshal Chen Yi of China among them, were in the Indonesian capital in honour of the occasion. The Chinese party arrived in Djakarta by air on April 16. They were greeted by President Sukarno and given a red-carpet welcome. The Chinese Premier brought with him a written statement which was distributed at the airport. "In the past decade," he said, "the Bandung spirit has shown great vitality. Under its inspiration, the national democratic revolutionary movements in Asia and Africa have surged forward with tremendous momentum." Premier Chou added: "It is necessary for us Asian and African countries to hold still higher the banner of Bandung, unite still closer together, help and support each other, smash all imperialist schemes for aggression and war and carry to the end the struggle to win and safeguard national independence and defend world peace."

Djakarta was buoyant and convivial: huge colourful arches, banners, the red-and-white Indonesian flag and the national flags of other Asian and African countries all added to the festive atmosphere. Myriads of electric lights floodlit buildings to form the night skyline of the city.

Djakarta was friendly and hospitable: the gaily decorated Kemajoran airport in the city's northeast where the foreign visitors were ceremoniously welcomed, had a huge streamer which read: "Welcome African-Asian Comrades-in-arms."

Djakarta was pervaded with an air of militant Afro-Asian unity against imperialism and colonialism: at every block in the city there were posters bearing the letters A A, abbreviations for Africa and Asia and, under the letters, hands in a firm grip. Strung across the streets were streamers saying: "Africa-Asia, Vanguard Against Imperialism, Colonialism, Neo-Colonialism" and "Bandung Spirit Builds the World Anew."

On April 18, a solemn ceremony formally inaugurated the tenth anniversary celebrations. It began at the Bung Karno Sports Palace where the chief delegates from 36 countries signed their names. They included Chou En-lai (China), Kim Il Sung (Korea), Pham Van Dong (Viet Nam), Prince Sihanouk (Cambodia), Arudji Kartawinata (Indonesia), El-Tigani El-Mahi (the Sudan) and Mamadou Gologo (Mali). President Sukarno, First Deputy Premier Dr. Subandrio and the chief delegates

of the five sponsoring countries of the Bandung Conference were seated at the presidium.

President Sukarno: Ever Onward, Never Retreat!

President Sukarno made a long speech warmly hailing the brilliant successes won by the Asian and African people since the Bandung Conference. In science, he said, "today, one of us, an Asian-African nation already possesses the atomic bomb!"

President Sukarno warned the imperialists that "there is no war special enough to defeat a people fighting for independence." The only honourable way for the United States was to withdraw from Viet Nam and let the Vietnamese people solve their own problems. He refuted the imperialists' "reasons" for not withdrawing from south Viet Nam because "if we leave, the Chinese will occupy Viet Nam." He said: "It is America that is now occupying Saigon, whereas China does not occupy any foreign territory." "Why," he added, "even part of China's territory, Taiwan, is occupied!"

President Sukarno noted that imperialism was not yet dead and that the struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism was not completed. "The most basic and important thing," he pointed out, "is for the imperialists to let the Asian people solve their own problems themselves, for the imperialists to withdraw all their troops, bases and warships from Asia."

He reiterated Indonesia's just confrontation against "Malaysia" and condemned Britain for recruiting mercenaries to suppress the people of North Kalimantan. He stressed that "Malaysia" must be dissolved and said that confrontation against the United Nations was also necessary.

The Indonesian President voiced his support for the American Negroes, adding that their struggle was itself a revolution.

The Indonesian President ridiculed Johnson's proposal of "aiding" the Asian people with a billion dollar project. He said: "Let us build anti-imperialist economics, genuinely national economics, economics that stand on their own feet, mutually assisting each other, and not relying upon the so-called aid of the imperialists!"

President Sukarno called on people to prepare for the Second Afro-Asian Conference to be held in Algeria. He expressed the belief that Algiers would become a "second Bandung." The Indonesian President issued the inspiring call: "Onward, No Retreat! Ever Onward, Never Retreat!"

Asia and Africa Support Viet Nam

Three African and three Asian delegates spoke after President Sukarno.

Premier Pham Van Dong of Viet Nam, the country which now stands at the forefront of the anti-U.S. struggle, expressed his people's determination to fight and defeat the U.S. aggressors. "The people of various countries must oppose the imperialist aggressors' violence by revolutionary violence, including armed struggle, waging the people's revolutionary war to defeat the enemy's aggressive war," Pham Van Dong said. He declared that the United States must withdraw its troops from south Viet Nam, put an end to its policy of intervention and aggression and stop its war against north Viet Nam.

Prince Sihanouk appealed to all countries in Asia and Africa to give all-out support to the Vietnamese people. He said that foreign troops must unconditionally pull out of Viet Nam and let the Vietnamese people have the right to decide the question of reunification themselves. "Finally," the Cambodian Head of State stressed, "we should demand that, in the north as in the south, the Vietnamese people should have the right to live in peace and complete independence, free at last from the presence of foreign troops in occupation of their soil, free from every sort of attack and from the dangers involved in the criminal attempt at present being made by the American imperialists to 'escalate' the war: an action which matches their ridiculous and illogical demand that the Vietnamese themselves should first evacuate south Viet Nam before they themselves will consent to withdraw."

Calling upon the Afro-Asian people to heighten their vigilance and frustrate imperialist intrigue, the Algerian Vice-Premier Mohammedi Said pledged that his country would do all in its power to extend active support to the brotherly people of Viet Nam.

Both Zakaria Mohieddin, Vice-President of the United Arab Republic, and the Pakistan Foreign Minister Zulfiqar Bhutto, praised the Bandung spirit. Mohieddin called for efforts to ensure the success of the Second Asian-African Conference and to meet the tremendous challenge to so many parts of the two continents. Bhutto called for strengthening of the Asian-African peoples' struggle against imperialism and colonialism. Speaking of the forthcoming Second Asian-African Conference the Pakistan Foreign Minister said: "At the conference we would need to rededicate ourselves to supporting the right of self-determination of all peoples because this is basic to the concept of the Bandung Declaration which admits of no compromise." Mali's Information Minister Gologo called on the Afro-Asian delegates to support the people of Indo-China and all others suffering U.S. imperialist aggression. The Afro-Asian people, he said, "will never bow before blackmail, whether on the theme of peace or of war."

The Bandung Spirit Lives

On April 19, over 100,000 Djakarta citizens held a grand rally at the Bung Karno Sports Stadium to celebrate the anniversary. President Sukarno and many distinguished Asian and African guests were present.

President Sukarno again spoke. His heart-stirring words will ring in people's ears for a long, long time.

He said: "Come here you imperialists, colonialists and neo-colonialists and make all your plots and intrigues. You may use all your strength including that of your henchmen, rifles, guns, dynamite, napalm bombs and others, we will never be frightened. We will unite all the forces in the world and form a powerful rank of the new emerging forces."

In Peking

IN Peking, on the afternoon of April 18, more than 10,000 people held a mass rally in the Great Hall of the People to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Bandung Conference. Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Acting Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Peng Chen, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Kuo Mo-jo and other state leaders attended. Diplomats and guests from Asian, African and other countries were also present.

After Kuo Mo-jo had opened the meeting, Peng Chen made a speech (see p. 11).

Speaking on behalf of the envoys from the Asian and African countries, Afghan Ambassador to China Mohammad Chouaib Miskinyar said: "The Bandung Conference marked the beginning of a decisive stage in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism." The Ambassador added: "We strongly reaffirm our support to the people throughout the world who are engaged in a noble and courageous struggle for self-determination, dignity and freedom and especially to the peoples of Viet Nam and the Congo. I would like to point out that the fight against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism is growing every day and is continually winning new victories." He also wished every success to the forthcoming Second Asian-African Conference scheduled to be held in June in Algiers.

In the evening, the Chinese Foreign Ministry gave a reception to mark the anniversary, at which Acting Premier Teng Hsiao-ping made a speech (see p. 10).

Renmin Ribao, in an April 18 editorial entitled "Hold Still Higher the Bandung Banner of Solidarity Against Imperialism," said that "the Asian and African peoples' heroic struggle has proved and will continue to prove that U.S. imperialism, number one imperialism in the world, is nothing but a paper tiger." The Vietnamese people's struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save their country, *Renmin Ribao* added, "is an important part of the struggle of the people of the world against U.S. imperialism. To support the Vietnamese people's just struggle is the sacred common duty of the Asian and African peoples and of all peace-loving countries and peoples the world over." The paper also expressed the belief that the Second Asian-African Conference will hold the banner of Asian-African solidarity against imperialism still higher, further develop the Bandung spirit, and make the Ten Bandung Principles more concrete, thus carrying forward the Asian and African peoples' cause of solidarity against imperialism.

New Approach to Engineering Design

LAST November, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party called on the nation's engineering designers to revolutionize their work so as to meet the requirements of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. It is in this spirit of the general line that Chinese designers are currently summing up experience and working out ways to improve designing in industry.

Engineering designing is the key link in capital construction in our socialist society. Each year China invests large sums in new plants and equipment. Good designing helps make those investments go farther; bad designing can cause a great deal of waste.

As a result of a revolutionary change in the outlook of designers, a new approach, a veritable revolution in engineering designing, is "in the works." Designers try their best to draw up plans in line with the Communist Party's general line, principles and policies. Foremost in their thoughts are: how to make their plans conform to the principles of self-reliance and industry and thrift, and how to adopt and develop new techniques so as to enable China to catch up with and surpass advanced world standards in the shortest possible time. In brief, they no longer regard their job as a purely technical one.

With a firmer grasp of the Marxist theory of knowledge that practice is the sole source and criterion of truth, they are improving their style of work. Not content to work with data on hand in accordance with old conventions, designers go out of their offices to study things afresh on the spot. They join in physical labour alongside the workers and go down to the actual construction sites to draw up and check over their blueprints. In this way, they are able to integrate theory with practice better and in making plans draw more effectively on workers' suggestions and innovations.

The following reports throw some revealing light on some aspects of this revolution.

Practical Approach to Better Designing

China commissioned its first railway wheel and tyre plant last September. This is a big modern enterprise equipped with wheel and tyre mills, big circular heating furnaces, a hydraulic press and other complex machinery. The whole thing was designed and built entirely by Chinese workers and engineers and equipped throughout with Chinese-made machinery.

Designing such a project would ordinarily require highly experienced specialists. But 90 per cent of the 100 and more technicians of the Ferrous Metallurgy Designing Institute who designed the plant were young college or secondary technical school graduates trained

after liberation, and they started this assignment practically from scratch. They rejected a suggestion that equipment should be imported and foreign experts invited to help with the project, and decided to do the job themselves.

While a small number of designers remained in the institute to collect reference materials, the great majority—more than 80 of them—went to gather first-hand data in 30 factories in various parts of the country which were using similar equipment and processes, and at the construction site. On the basis of the material gathered, a careful comparison and analysis was made of variant plans. The good points of the different plans were noted and finally the most satisfactory disposition of the technological processes was worked out. The layout plan was completed within six months, half the usual time.

Designers all too often consider their job done once they have sent their blueprints to the builders. These new-type designers, however, followed their drawings to the construction site where they checked their feasibility and solicited comments from building workers and technicians so as to correct all possible flaws. They also took part in building the first circular furnace and watched its trial run. The 3,000 data they recorded in the process and the many suggestions they got from the workers enabled them to improve their design for the second furnace. Continuing this method, they were able to introduce a dozen important improvements when the fourth such furnace was built.

The whole project took only two and a half years to build, and it began to turn out high quality wheels and tyres within four months—a speed seldom witnessed anywhere. Every item of equipment, including the 8,000-ton hydraulic press for closed-die forging designed by a group of young technicians whose average age was 26, is functioning satisfactorily.

Throwing Outmoded Conventions Overboard

The building of the film base shop of the Shanghai Sensitized Film Plant was another "first" in China. It was designed by the Light Industrial Designing Institute of the same city. Although this was the first film base shop ever built in China, its compact design and efficient disposition of facilities are a model. Good designing reduced actual construction time to only a little over a year. Since it was commissioned last September the performance of its equipment designed and made in China has been completely satisfactory.

Young designers and engineers—most of them college graduates of 1960 vintage—achieved this success by resolutely rejecting outmoded conventions and introducing innovations demanded by the actual situation.

Film base shops generally take up quite a lot of space. This is because, among other things, they require a great deal of subsidiary equipment for air conditioning, refrigeration and a steady supply of water, gas and nitrogen. The designers of the Shanghai film base shop achieved compactness by rigorously sticking to essentials. Finding that a nearby chemical works could supply the projected shop with near-pure nitrogen, they cut out an independent nitrogen supply system from their design. This saved money on the project and also made possible fuller utilization of the chemical works' facilities. The net gain, of course, accrues to the socialist state.

Another reason why film base shops generally cover a wide area is that the collodion, casting and solvents recovery sections are usually housed in three separate buildings with a 30-metre space between them. This was considered a necessary safety precaution as the dichloromethane used is highly inflammable. Designers of the Shanghai shop, however, made a careful study of the actual situation and finally decided that it was feasible and safe to put all three sections in one building which could be divided by staircases serving as "buffer zones," and fire walls. Other precautionary measures make safety doubly sure. Fire inspectors are well satisfied with the arrangements made.

The young designers also demonstrated their ingenuity in the choice of equipment for conveying collodion. Instead of the usual three-stage piston pump which is rather complex and costly, they adopted an improved version of a gear pump generally used for conveying viscose. This has proved to be just as efficient and much less expensive. In order to economize on stainless steel, they developed a new aluminium alloy with the help of a local factory, and built a frame filter press with it which can resist corrosion just as well as a stainless steel one.

These designers attributed their success in large part to on-the-spot investigations and experiments they made and the eager help they received in close cooperation with 15 other factories and scientific research institutions.

Getting First-Hand Data

In designing an oil pipeline, men of the now famous Taching oil centre braved many hardships to get first-hand data. In order to measure temperature changes and gather other relevant information, they stayed out in a swampy wilderness for days and nights, exposed to torrential rains and snowstorms. In ten months they made observations at 1,600 different points along the projected route of the pipeline and recorded 50,000 data. They completed their design only after 1,100 operations of analysis and comparison had been made and all eventualities had been taken into consideration. The result is that the pipeline is of excellent quality.

Learning From Workers

By consulting rank-and-file workers, designers from the Ferrous Metallurgy Designing Institute in

Chungking succeeded in improving three blast furnaces of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, China's biggest steel complex.

When they were called upon to plan the overhaul of these installations they checked them closely and discussed smelting techniques with their crews. They found that the latter had improved techniques to the point where the original design of the blast furnaces could not keep pace with them. For example, low charging efficiency was holding back the steady rise in blast furnace volumetric efficiency, and low temperature in the stoves was standing in the way of the crews' effort to reduce coke consumption. Improvements in design were clearly called for, but available information offered no solution to the problems on hand. So the designers again turned to crewmen for advice. Drawing on his rich practical experience, a veteran worker suggested an ingenious improvement to the scale car which resulted in greatly enhancing charging efficiency. The stoves were likewise improved. In all, the new design incorporates no less than 20 innovations suggested by workers. The newly overhauled blast furnaces have many novel features and are decidedly more efficient than they were before.

Revising Previous Designs

Not only are new designs being worked out with a new approach. Designs already made are being given a thorough check over, and their shortcomings are being corrected in the same revolutionary spirit. The central industrial and transport ministries have checked up on and improved their previous designs for 800 projects. Improvements in old designs made by the Non-Ferrous Metallurgy Designing Institute and the No. 1 Designing Institute of the First Ministry of Machine-Building alone have resulted in economies totalling 110 million yuan in investments and a saving in space of 100 hectares of farmland.

Most of these timely revisions were made on the spot at construction sites and were worked out jointly by all parties concerned — designers, builders and prospective users of the projects in question — with the approval of the relevant leading organs. Suggestions from other quarters also helped. In revising their design of a pickling plant (a plant that removes mill scale, sand and other foreign material from metal objects by immersing them in a pickling solution) for the Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company in Shansi Province, designers of the Ferrous Metallurgy Designing Institute took their blueprints to other steel mills that operate pickling plants and consulted the veteran workers and technicians there. These latter made many suggestions. The result was a new plan that cut building costs by 300,000 yuan, shortened construction time and promises more efficient operation of the plant.

For the Revolutionization of Designing Work

Following are excerpts from an editorial published in "Renmin Ribao" on April 10. Boldface emphases are ours. — Ed.

CHINA'S national economy is entering a new period of development; the tasks of capital construction are growing harder. Since engineering designing is a decisive link in capital construction, it is of great importance to do designing work well in order to get greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

Beginning last November, several hundred thousand engineering designers throughout the country have enthusiastically responded to the call of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and launched a mass movement to revolutionize designing in industry. This movement has now surged to a high tide. The situation on the designing front has never been better.

Recently the State Capital Construction Commission called a national conference on designing work, at which experience gained in the earlier period of the movement was exchanged and summed up, and arrangements were made to go ahead with the next stage of the movement. The movement to revolutionize designing has achieved much in the past five months.

There was virtually no engineering designing in China before liberation. Now a body of designers with considerable technical skill has come into being, a body of men and women capable of designing big modern industrial and mining projects and independently undertaking such advanced work as the designing of atomic energy projects. There is, however, much room for improvement so far as the designers' political outlook and style of work is concerned. Some designing codes and regulations are not as rational as they might be and hamper the growth of the productive forces. The general technical level of designing is not as high as we should like it to be. Such a state of affairs is out of accord with the current situation and our tasks. It is therefore imperative to revolutionize designing work.

To revolutionize designing work means to hold high the red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thinking in the field of designing, persist in the principle of putting politics in command, eliminate the influence of bourgeois ideology, idealism and metaphysics, and break the shackles of all kinds of outmoded conventions and formulae. It means to establish a thinking, style and method of designing that takes Mao Tse-tung's thinking

for guidance and conforms to the general line for building socialism, and lay down a corresponding set of codes and regulations. Once this is accomplished, we shall be able to draw up designs that conform to the Party's principles and policies, are technically advanced and economically justified, and bring greater, faster, better and more economical results.

The revolutionization of designing work is a hard, long-term task. It embraces two basic questions, one concerning the revolutionization of the ideology of designers, and the other concerning the revolutionization of the work of leadership.

In order to revolutionize designing work, we must first of all revolutionize the ideology of designers and train up a force of designers who are both politically advanced and professionally proficient.

We have a fine force of designers who have been tempered in a long period of practical work. The great majority of them support the leadership of the Party and are working hard to serve socialism. A number have done excellent work because they have made a serious study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thinking, done painstaking research into techniques, and boldly applied what they have learnt in practical work. The number of designers who are both politically advanced and professionally proficient is increasing. **But there are two "enemies" on the road of advance of designers. One is individualism, the most common manifestation of which is the pursuit of personal fame and material gain, and an irresponsible, mercenary attitude towards work. The other is "book-ism" which finds expression in doing everything according to book learning without making an investigation of the actual situation or summing up the innovations introduced by the masses.** In order to revolutionize their ideology, designers must overcome these two "enemies" and remould their thinking on their own initiative.

Individualism is the quintessence of bourgeois ideology. A person afflicted with individualism cannot possibly serve the people wholeheartedly. Designers must overcome bourgeois individualism and develop a proletarian world outlook. Their hearts must be with their motherland and with the world, and concentrate their efforts on building socialism, instead of constantly worrying about personal gain. Only by solving this question can one have the motive force to go forward. Only so can one carry out the Party's policies, go all out and make technical discoveries and innovations. Only in this way will designers be able,

of their own initiative, to go out of their offices and away from their institutes, draw up their designs correctly at the construction site, and become one with the worker and peasant masses.

Book-ism is common among designers who are out of touch with reality and the masses. All designers must make a serious study of Marxism-Leninism as well as scientific and technical books. But they should never take a doctrinaire attitude towards any book. Book learning represents the summation of the experience of our predecessors, or scientific foresight. It cannot completely solve problems that emerge in a process of growth. The practice of the millions is the richest, most vital and down-to-earth thing. It is, therefore, necessary resolutely to oppose book-ism, integrate book learning with practice, give first place to practice, and enrich book learning with practice.

Another important aspect of revolutionizing designing is the revolutionization of the work of leadership. Only with a capable leadership can a fine force of designers and a good working style come into being, a force capable of tackling difficult problems and winning through to victory in the field of designing.

The final aim of revolutionizing designing work is to produce advanced designs. **We must work hard, rely on our own efforts and energetically adopt and develop new techniques, carry on the technical revolution, and strive to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels.** In carrying on the technical revolution, it is necessary to aim high and be bold, daring to compete with foreign countries, gain time, break away from routine, and scale the peaks in science and technology.

Designing in industry is creative work, and one must not slavishly copy from others. Designers must themselves actively engage in research, create and developing new techniques. In adopting and developing new techniques, the mass line must be followed; leading cadres, specialists and the rank and file must co-operate closely within the designing institutes, and designing, production, scientific research and equipment-manufacturing departments must work together closely. The designing institutes, starting from the construction task on hand, should request certain scientific research and educational institutions and production and equipment-making enterprises to work on specific problems so as to give an impetus to them in studying and developing new techniques.

THE WEEK

(Continued from p. 5.)

tions sent messages of greetings to their counterparts in Cuba.

Renmin Ribao, in its April 20 editorial commemorating the anniversary, pointed out that U.S. imperialism, unreconciled to its defeat at Giron Beach, had over the past four years been intensifying its aggression against Cuba in an attempt to strangle it and stepping up its attacks on the national-democratic movements of the Latin American peoples. "But," the editorial said, "the development of the history of Latin America runs counter to the wishes of the U.S. imperialists. . . . Today, the revolutionary movements in Latin America, instead of weakening, have grown in intensity compared to four years ago, and the social bases of these struggles, instead of contracting, have widened." Noting that the anti-U.S. struggles of the people of the world had converged into a mighty revolutionary tide, the editorial expressed confidence that, with the world's

people closing their ranks, U.S. imperialism would be defeated, no matter how hard it might struggle.

China Refuses to Reconsider British Request

Britain seems to have tossed all decorum to the wind in trying to perform its disreputable role as a stockbroker for U.S. imperialism's "unconditional discussions" hoax concerning Viet Nam. After its earlier request to send a special representative to contact the Chinese Government on the questions of Viet Nam and Indo-China was turned down, the British Government sent another note on April 13 to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, expressing the hope that the Chinese Government would reconsider its request. This was again rejected forthwith.

In its reply the Chinese Foreign Ministry said that, in its note of April 12, it had fully explained the cause of the present tension in Viet Nam and the only practicable way to solve the question peacefully. It drew attention to the fact that the

British Government, in its note of April 13, entirely evaded the irrefutable facts of U.S. aggression in Viet Nam and British support to U.S. aggression, which were set forth in the Chinese Government's note, and completely ignored the correct views put forward by the Chinese Government.

Exposing Britain's intentions as an attempt to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the Johnson Administration, COMMENTATOR of *Renmin Ribao* wrote on April 19 that Britain, by supporting U.S. aggression in Viet Nam and going out of its way to defend the criminal U.S. activities in Viet Nam and the rest of Indo-China, had no qualification whatsoever to speak on the questions of Viet Nam and Indo-China. COMMENTATOR advised the British Government to send its special representative to Washington, if it really wanted to do something worthwhile concerning Viet Nam, and ask the United States to pull out all its forces from south Viet Nam and stop its aggression against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Malayan C.P. Denounces Modern Revisionism For Its Sham Unity and Real Split

- The C.P.S.U. leadership is clinging to Khrushchov's revisionist line, notwithstanding his downfall.
- Public polemics help distinguish right from wrong, and are conducive to promoting unity in the international communist movement.

Following is the full text of the January 31, 1965, statement of the Central Committee of the Malayan Communist Party published as a supplement in the March 31 issue of "Malayan Monitor." — Ed.

DIFFERENCES that exist within the international communist movement in recent years are differences between Marxism-Leninism and modern revisionism, differences between proletarian internationalism and big-power chauvinism and national egoism. A sharp struggle has emerged in the international communist movement precisely because these are differences in principles of major importance.

This struggle is the reflection of the worldwide class struggle which has been going on with increased intensity in historical conditions under which imperialism is drawing closer to its doom while world revolution is getting nearer to complete victory. It is a serious struggle that has an important bearing on the future of world revolution and the destiny of mankind.

Modern revisionism betrays Marxism-Leninism, repudiates the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism, emasculates the revolutionary spirit of Marxism-Leninism and mirrors, in theory and practice, bourgeois social-democratic ideas. The presence of a bourgeois privileged class and the political and ideological influence of the bourgeoisie are the internal causes of modern revisionism, while submission to the pressure of imperialism, headed by the United States of America, is its external cause. The modern revisionists are actually imperialist agents in the ranks of the proletariat.

Modern revisionism is nothing but a reproduction of revisionist ideas prevalent during the period of the Second International. During and after World War II, there appeared various brands of revisionist trends, among which were Browderism, Titoism and a British pattern embodied in *The British Road to Socialism*. Since the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Khrushchov revisionist group, which usurped the leadership of the C.P.S.U., have stepped into the shoes of Browder, Tito and his kind, preaching what they called "the elimination of Stalin's personality cult," "peaceful transition," "peaceful co-existence" and "peaceful competition," thus opening the floodgates of revisionist ideas in the international communist movement.

The Khrushchov revisionist group have unscrupulously trampled underfoot the revolutionary principles of the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement. They have pursued a policy of capitulating to imperialism, encouraged the growth of capitalist influence in socialist countries, divided the socialist camp and the international communist movement, and sabotaged the people's revolution in all countries, particularly in the colonial and semi-colonial countries. Thus, they have wrought untold damage to the cause of peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism.

Marxist-Leninist parties and Marxist-Leninists throughout the world have launched an irreconcilable struggle against modern revisionism.

Headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the long-tested Communist Party of China has stood at the forefront of this struggle, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism and made contributions of historic significance to the revolutionary cause of the world.

The downfall of Khrushchov, the number one revisionist of the contemporary world, marks the bankruptcy of this revisionist group's domestic and foreign policies and is the result of the persistent struggle against modern revisionism waged by the Marxist-Leninists of all countries. His collapse is a heavy blow to all revisionists and a tremendous victory of all revolutionaries. However, the leadership of the C.P.S.U. is clinging to Khrushchov's revisionist line, notwithstanding the collapse of Khrushchov. Modern revisionism, therefore, is the main danger in the international communist movement and the struggle against it continues to be a serious task facing the revolutionaries.

Modern revisionism is fundamentally antagonistic to our people's protracted and arduous struggle for freedom which is led by our Party. We, Malayan Communists, uphold our people's militant tradition, hold ourselves responsible to the revolution in our country and the world, and are resolutely opposed to modern revisionism. We are unanimous in our views and united in our struggle against it, and, our entire Party has been steeled and has emerged stronger from this crucial test.

All Communist Parties must strictly observe the proletarian internationalist principles guiding relations among them. These are the principles of independence and equality and of solidarity and mutual support. They should hold bilateral or multilateral talks on

questions of common concern and reach unanimity through consultations, and co-ordinate their actions in the common struggle. We strongly condemn such big-power chauvinistic and national egoistic behaviour like wielding the baton, advocating blind faith in one particular Party, intervening in the internal affairs of, and carrying out subversive activities against other Parties. Such erroneous deeds of the modern revisionists as those mentioned above run counter to the principles of proletarian internationalism.

It is the modern revisionists who have made the differences public and provoked the polemics. In these circumstances, any fraternal Marxist-Leninist Party that has been publicly attacked has the right to answer publicly, and polemics should continue. These polemics can help distinguish right from wrong, and are, therefore, conducive to promoting true unity in the international communist movement.

We sternly denounce the sectarian and divisive activities perpetrated by the modern revisionists under the guise of unity. We firmly uphold true unity of the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. A meeting of all Communist Parties can be held only after adequate preparations have been made. To make a success of this meeting, the leadership of the C.P.S.U. and its followers must first give up the Khrushchov revisionist line and return to the road of Marxism-Leninism. If the leadership of the C.P.S.U. insists on

calling unilaterally a meeting of the so-called drafting committee which was originally planned by Khrushchov, Marxist-Leninist parties of all countries would be justified in taking whatever measures necessary to safeguard the unity and solidarity of the international communist movement.

Our Party must learn modestly from all fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties. We must learn from them their experience in integrating the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of their countries. We are opposed to dogmatism, irrespective of Right or "Left," which applies foreign experience mechanically.

Dark clouds which were once hanging heavily over the international communist movement are now beginning to blow over. Facts have proved, and will continue to prove that no power on earth can hide the truth, and that truth will eventually prevail over falsehood. The modern revisionists, too, are paper tigers. Their ranks are daily dwindling and falling apart. But, those of Marxist-Leninists are rapidly expanding. As we have always stood, we shall continue to stand together with all fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties, uphold the revolutionary banner of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin and the militant banner against imperialism and modern revisionism, and fight to the end to defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism and the true unity of the international communist movement, and to win thorough victory in world revolution.

Soviet-U.S. Plot to Establish an International Gendarmerie

- Soviet leaders cannot conceal their new dealings with U.S. imperialism behind their anti-imperialist smokescreen.
- The peoples will never forgive them for their new betrayal of the anti-imperialist struggle.

IN its April 2 article "An Imperialist-Revisionist International Gendarmerie," *Zeri i Popullit*, organ of the Albanian Party of Labour, points out that the revisionist Soviet leaders have rendered a great service to U.S. imperialism and become a partner in its policy of aggression by bringing up again Khrushchov's proposal for setting up and legalizing a "U.N. force."

The article says that several days ago the 33-nation committee for the study of "the question of peace-keeping operations," which was set up during the 19th session of the U.N. General Assembly, held its first meeting in New York. N.T. Fedorenko, Soviet representative at the United Nations, stressed once again at the meeting that his government was prepared to collaborate with the United States in establishing a "U.N. force." The representative of the Soviet revisionists demanded that the force be an instrument in the hands of the permanent members of the Security Council, which means in fact the United States and the Soviet

Union, and that it depend on their mutual "understanding," which means their bargaining.

The work of the committee has been suspended and behind-the-scene bargaining has begun, the article says. The establishment of an imperialist-revisionist international gendarmerie has been put on the order of the day. Work has been treacherously started on secret plans to threaten the freedom and independence of the peoples. The shadow of imperialist threats, blackmail and armed intervention in the internal affairs of other countries looms large over the United Nations. Attempts are being made to sanction, under the U.N. banner, imperialist intervention against the liberation movements of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and to preserve colonialism and neo-colonialism and trample upon the interests of the small countries — all in the name of the United Nations. **By putting forward again Khrushchov's old proposal and plan for setting up a U.N. force, the new Soviet leaders have taken another**

step towards rapprochement and co-operation with U.S. imperialism; they have dealt another blow at the liberation movement of the peoples and committed a new and vicious betrayal of the interests of socialism and peace.

The efforts of the Khrushchovian revisionists to use the United Nations to oppose the anti-imperialist revolutionary and liberation movement, and their policy of capitulation and submission to imperialism, have been enthusiastically and unanimously acclaimed by the imperialists. President Johnson and the State Department had welcomed Khrushchov's proposal for establishing a permanent U.N. force as a happy news and had shown great interest in this unexpected initiative. They declared that they would study the proposal with all the attention it merited. It seems that U.S. imperialism has carefully studied the matter and that, in the opinion of Khrushchov's successors, it is now extremely favourable and opportune for them to bring up the proposal again in their bargaining with Washington.

It has been proved that the shameful behind-the-scene bargaining between U.S. imperialism and the present revisionist Soviet leadership, which was brought to light during the 19th session of the U.N. General Assembly, is the beginning of a big imperialist-revisionist plot against the interests of the peoples and peace.

The "U.N. armed forces" now proposed by the Soviet revisionists to U.S. imperialism are what John Foster Dulles had dreamt of. It is no longer a secret as to what these forces will be, whom they will serve and what their missions will be. It is still fresh in the memory of all that in Korea the U.S. imperialists committed one of the biggest postwar armed interventions under the U.N. flag. Under the signboard of the United Nations, the "U.N. force" has drenched in blood the uprising of the Congolese people for liberation and defended with fire and sword the interests of the colonialists. Up to the present, wherever the committees and commissions sent by the United Nations have been, they have always protected the interests of imperialism and undermined the efforts of the peoples to win freedom and independence. What have the U.S. imperialists not done to interfere in Cuba through the United Nations? It is now clear that everywhere the so-called U.N. troops go, a foothold is in fact secured by the soldiers of U.S. imperialism, the freedom and independence of the peoples are trampled upon, dangerous hotbeds of war are created and universal peace is directly threatened. The U.N. armed forces have been and remain the docile special detachments of the international gendarmerie of U.S. imperialism and reaction.

The revolutionary and peace-loving people of the world are strongly opposed to and have exposed the thoroughly reactionary role of these forces which, under the U.N. flag, serve as a camouflage for U.S. imperialist aggression. Now, by renewing Khrushchov's proposal for establishing and legalizing a "U.N. force," the revisionist Soviet leaders are rendering a great

service to U.S. imperialism and have become its partners in executing its policy of aggression. Today U.S. imperialism is increasingly being isolated as a result of the mighty anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples and the exposure of U.S. imperialist policy of aggression. In these circumstances, could anything suit the United States better than the establishment of an international police force which would legalize what it calls "internationalization of conflicts" through the United Nations? Could there be anything more desirable for the U.S. imperialists than to be able eventually to dispatch an international police force composed of Asians and Africans to fight for U.S. interests in Asia and Africa where Washington has been carrying out armed intervention against the people?

The article says that one cannot imagine a more diabolical plan than this. But the most hateful and disgusting part of the plan is the fact that its initiators are the leaders of a country which had worked and fought so tirelessly for the freedom and independence of the peoples and for saving mankind from the claws of imperialism.

The peoples will never forgive the Khrushchovian revisionists for their new betrayal of the anti-imperialist liberation struggle and for the dangerous plans they have hatched together with imperialism. No matter what demagogic attempt they make to conceal their concrete co-operation with the United States behind the smokescreen of an anti-imperialist uproar, they, like their predecessor Khrushchov, cannot escape the fate of being exposed and meeting complete failure. The present Khrushchovian revisionists are very insidious. But their schemes can no longer deceive anybody. The whole world knows that the hypocritical clamours and the much publicized anti-imperialist statements of the Khrushchovian revisionists are nothing but a crude mask for diverting the attention of the people from their backstage dealings and plots with U.S. imperialism.

The article says that it is inconceivable that the present Khrushchovian revisionists do not engage in these demagogic tactics. The danger of these tactics lies precisely in the fact that they are aimed at hiding from the Communists and public opinion the revisionists' endeavours and concrete steps for rapprochement and collusion with imperialism.

In conclusion the article says that whatever efforts they make, the new Soviet leaders have fully laid bare their true colours by advancing once again Khrushchov's plan to set up "U.N. armed forces." They have now shown themselves up before the people of the whole world as collaborators with the imperialists, dangerous plotters and promoters of the capitulationist policy which has brought dangerous consequences to the interests of the peoples and world peace. They have not only become partners in forming an imperialist international gendarmerie but have become themselves gendarmes of world reaction.

[Boldface emphases are ours. — Ed.]

China Wins Men's and Women's Team Titles

From Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, where the 28th World Table Tennis Championships are being held, news of China's signal success was flashed around the world on April 19. That evening the Chinese men's and women's teams captured both the Swaythling and Corbillon Cups — symbols of supremacy in world table tennis. They defeated their Japanese opponents in one of the most thrilling finals of the championships. Their superb play brought round after round of applause from the spectators in Ljubljana's Tivoli Park Gymnasium.

The Chinese players' spectacular victories climaxed five days of keen competition between top-notch teams from every part of the world. Forty-three teams took part in the men's competitions while 31 teams contested for the women's title.

For the Chinese men players, this was their third successive victory, a feat that speaks well of their consistently high standard of play. They first captured the Swaythling Cup in Peking in 1961, and retained it in Prague two years later. At the current championships they fought their

way to the finals after eliminating such strong teams as Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, West Germany and Rumania. With the exception of their match against West Germany in which the score was 5:1, the Chinese players won all their matches with the score 5:0.

The finals between China and Japan was a hard-fought battle. The two teams had met before twice in the finals at the biennial championships and twice China emerged the victor: in 1961 the score was 5:3 while in 1963 it was 5:1. The finals between them this year was another dazzling display of speed, power and accuracy, with a pageantry of fast exchanges of lightning smashes and forceful drives combined with tricky serves and spin returns. The upshot of the tussle was that the Chinese players still held that extra edge which helped them to carry the day with a 5:2 victory. The results of the match were:

Chang Hsieh-lin — Hiroshi Takahashi:
16:21, 21:12, 16:21.

Li Fu-jung — Ken Konaka:
21:18, 21:19.

Chuang Tse-tung — Koji Kimura:
21:13, 15:21, 21:18.

Chang Hsieh-lin — Ken Konaka:
21:8, 21:10.

Chuang Tse-tung — Hiroshi Takahashi:
18:21, 20:22.

Li Fu-jung — Koji Kimura:
22:20, 15:21, 21:11.

Chuang Tse-tung — Ken Konaka:
19:21, 21:12, 21:16.

The Chinese women players won the Corbillon Cup for the first time since they entered the World Championships in 1953. Displaying exceptional versatility, they overwhelmed their opponents with varied tactics combining powerful smashes with slick and well-placed spin returns. In the finals they completely upset the Japanese players with steady chop returns and scored a resounding victory of 3:0 to wrest the women's title from the Japanese team which had reigned supreme since 1957. The results of the match were:

Cheng Min-chih — Masako Seki:
21:11, 18:21, 21:12.

Lin Hui-ching — Naoko Fukazu:
21:16, 18:21, 21:15.

Lin Hui-ching / Cheng Min-chih — Masako Seki / Naoko Fukazu:
21:11, 21:14.



The Chinese men's team: (Front row, left to right) Chuang Tse-tung, Hsu Yin-sheng, Li Fu-jung, (Back row, left to right) Chang Hsieh-lin, Fu Chi-fang (coach), Chou Lan-sun



The Chinese women's team: (Front row, left to right) Liang Li-chen, Cheng Min-chih, (Back row, left to right) Lin Hui-ching, Jung Kuo-tuan (coach), Li Ho-nan

ROUND THE WORLD

Japan in 1930s and U.S. Today

March Towards Doom

Owen Lattimore who is Professor of Chinese Studies at the University of Leeds in England is better known in the United States as an "expert on Far Eastern affairs," having been for some years an adviser to Chiang Kai-shek. In an open letter published in the *New York Times* (International Edition) of April 10-11 under the heading "Is U.S. Repeating Historic Error?" Lattimore made a comparison between U.S. government actions in Viet Nam today and those of the Japanese militarists in the 1930s. His conclusion was that, like Japan then, the United States is today "marching towards doom."

Lattimore said the U.S. Government had expressed "not a word to show that the people of north and south Viet Nam are one people, fighting a civil war. . . . Instead we are told once more that Hanoi manipulates the Viet Cong. . . . China is presented as the great menace looming behind Viet Nam, as Japan once depicted Russia as the great menace looming behind China. Most fatal of all, America is exhorted to accept the mission, once claimed by Japan, to impose order in China."

The professor showed that both the United States of today and Japan before World War II used words to deceive. "Then Japan's slogan," he said, "was the co-prosperity sphere — and co-prosperity was to be whatever Japan said it was. Today we proclaim a free world — and free is to be whatever we say is free." He recalled how "Japan set up in Manchuria a regime without popular support" and compared this to what the American Administration has been doing to prop up a "government in south Viet Nam which is without popular support." Japan had "advanced to the final escalation . . . and began its march towards doom." He asked with apprehension: "Is that to be the end, or the beginning of the end, for America too?"

Viet Nam Victory Scoreboard

U.S. Base at Da Nang Blasted

U.S. marines at Da Nang got another shock on April 18. Early in

American People Astir

Johnson Told to Quit Viet Nam

Not since the great Freedom March on Washington in the summer of 1963 has the American capital witnessed such a demonstration as the one staged last Saturday to protest against the U.S. war and aggression in Viet Nam. The organizers had counted on a turnout of 10,000 but more than 20,000 people, mostly college students, arrived from all over the country. The demonstrators picketed the White House and then went to the Washington Monument where they made speeches denouncing Johnson's policy in Viet Nam. After the rally they marched to Capitol Hill. As Congress was in recess, they pinned on the Capitol door petitions calling for the United States to pull out from Viet Nam.

The wrath of progressive-minded Americans pursued President Johnson to Johnson City, Texas, where he was spending his Easter weekend. College students from the southern states of Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arkansas and Mississippi demonstrated outside his ranch, calling for the withdrawal of U.S. military forces from south Viet Nam.

Opposition to the war in Viet Nam is in fact mounting in the United States itself, as well as in the rest of the world. Open letters in the American press are an indication of this. One signed by more than 1,000 figures in the world of art and culture has appeared in the *New York Times* three times since U.S. bombing of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has been stepped up. It asked the American President: "Why are we fighting in Viet Nam?" Another, also published in the *New*

York Times, under the signatures of 150 science workers, said the United States is "waging an immoral and inhumane war" and urged the American President to withdraw the U.S. troops. The most striking demonstration of disapproval of Johnson's war against the Vietnamese people by any one individual was the extreme step taken by Mrs. Alice Herz of Detroit on March 17, when she chose "the flaming death of the Buddhists" to show her disgust and indignation at the U.S. policy of aggression.

The fact that the American people have begun to raise their own voice louder than before shows that the band of common murderers that is the Johnson Administration is isolated. It shows, too, that the struggle in the United States is interlocked with the struggle of the Vietnamese people. In voicing their protest in Washington, New York or Johnson City, the American people are not only defending their own interests but are giving assistance to the heroic freedom fighters in south Viet Nam. Likewise, the people in south Viet Nam who are handing out punishment to the brutal invaders are striking blows not only for their own freedom but also for the American people who are battling against the monopolistic power structure at home.



American college students demonstrate outside the White House

the morning a terrific explosion wrecked the fuel storage area in this U.S. air and naval base on the east coast of south Viet Nam. Petrol tanks went up in flames and alarmed marines scampered in all directions. The blast rattled windows miles away. Though only bits of news were allowed to trickle through by the American military censorship, preliminary reports listed five casualties, including two U.S. airforce men. This was the second recent major blast at Da Nang. On March 27 the south Viet Nam people's forces dynamited a big U.S. landing craft there.

Sunday's explosion occurred at the site where the U.S. air force mixes its napalm for use against the South Viet Nam Liberation Army and the people. Close by is a U.S. Hawk missile base and a landing strip. Three hours after the explosion fires were still burning in the fuel dumps from which great clouds of smoke billowed.

In Da Nang's U.S. headquarters confusion reigned. The entire force of 8,000 U.S. marines was turned out as if the "Viet Cong" were at the gates. An embargo was put on traffic and only military vehicles were allowed on the streets.

Hero Island

Not far from Da Nang on Con Co Island on the other side of the provisional military demarcation line running along the 17th Parallel, the men and officers of the Viet Nam People's Army have again distinguished themselves. On April 17 they destroyed two more U.S. aircraft. Thus in 15 days from April 3 to 17, the heroic islanders chalked up a record by shooting down 10 attackers.

Con Co is a lone island off the coast of Vinh Linh, a mere dot, so to speak, in the South China Sea. A target for repeated raids by U.S. air and naval forces and those of their puppets, Con Co has won the name of "Hero Island" for its unexampled exploits in beating off wave after wave of enemy planes. The U.S. invaders may come over in broad daylight or launch sneak raids under cover of darkness, but the courageous armymen have never allowed them to get away unscathed. Con Co Is-

land today is the proud holder of two medals conferred upon it by the Standing Committee of the D.R.V. National Assembly.

While continuous vigil is maintained over the island's ramparts, this has not prevented the soldiers from organizing their usual recreational activities. For their weapons against the enemy are great courage and accurate fire. Radio operators and telephonists, fearless under bombs from enemy aircraft, work to keep the signals flowing without interruption. Army cooks take up guns and have a go at the invaders whenever they can.

Such is the spirit of the heroic fighters on Con Co Island whose guts and bravery, resolve and marksmanship have combined to deflate the myth of American "air and naval superiority." Their spirit symbolizes the rock-firm determination of an aroused Vietnamese nation, ready to defend every inch of the fatherland and drive the aggressors into the sea.

Cambodian Neutrality

Conference on This Exclusively

In the first number of *Kambuja* (Cambodia), which was recently launched under his own patronage, Prince Sihanouk asked the United States "to open the 'door of Geneva' for an international conference exclusively on Cambodia." The Cambodian Head of State wrote that the aim of

such a conference would be to obtain international recognition and guarantee of Cambodia's neutrality and territorial integrity; it should not be "overlapped with the problem of south Viet Nam or Laos."

The Prince who was writing editorially on his country's foreign policy stressed this qualification inasmuch as the United States and Britain, according to Western news reports, have been trying to turn an international conference on Cambodia into a vehicle for talks on Viet Nam. The United States has in the past always set its face against an international conference to discuss the safeguarding of Cambodia's neutrality and territorial integrity. If it wants such a conference now, it is because Washington's call for "unconditional discussions" on Viet Nam has been discredited, and it is trying the back door of another conference to get talks going when what it should do is to get out of Viet Nam.

Prince Sihanouk also demanded that the United States stop its aggression against Cambodia and compensate for the losses his country has suffered from the encroachment and aggression committed by the United States and its south Viet Nam puppets. He said Cambodia's dispute with the United States was a major one and he doubted whether the United States had any intention of reaching a solution.

THE PASSING SHOW

Johnson's Three D's

When the new Chilean, Danish and British Ambassadors presented their credentials at the White House on April 12, President Johnson, receiving them collectively, discoursed on the world situation and especially Viet Nam. He was effusive on the Three D's of U.S. policy as set forth in his Baltimore speech — Determination, Discussion, Development.

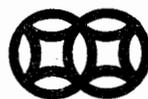
The premises on which the U.S. Chief Executive sums up U.S. policy should have three different D's. The U.S. army has been badly trounced in south Viet Nam. The continuous bombing of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has brought no change and the American military are at their wit's end. The call for "unconditional discussions" has been recognized as a manoeuvre and the billion-dollar development plan with which it was baited has been exposed as a fraud.

Held up to the stark light of the realities in Indo-China, Johnson's Three D's read as follows:

Determination = Demoralization

Discussion = Diversion

Development = Decoy.



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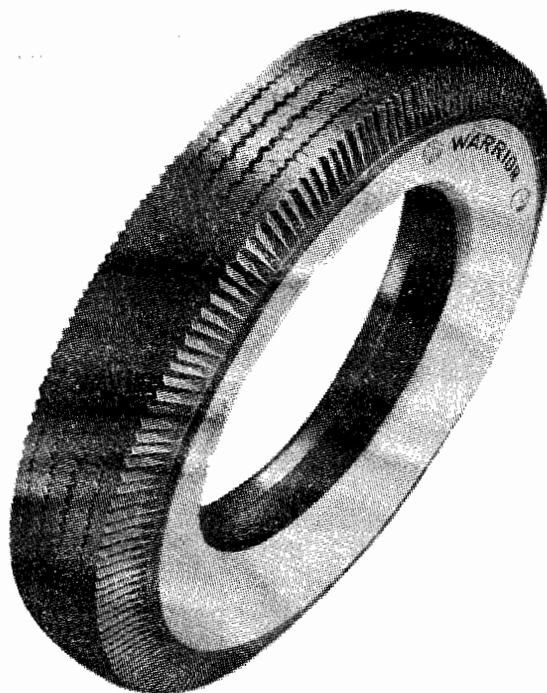


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