tions have greatly boosted the morale of the revolutionary people.

**INDONESIA**

**Revolutionary Armed Forces Grow in Strength**

Under the leadership of the Indonesian Communist Party, the people's armed forces are growing in strength. Smashing one after another "encirclement and suppression" campaigns launched by reactionary troops, they have actively unfolded armed struggle in the vast countryside, in hilly regions and jungles.

In West Kalimantan, the people's forces fought successes of successful battles in the first quarter of this year. The reactionary troops, dispatched by the fascist regime from all parts of the country and superior both in numbers and in equipment, suffered many bitter defeats and heavy casualties. In the latter part of March, over 300 people's troops waged a three-day battle against the reactionary troops sent on a "mopping-up" operation around Mount Brambang in Sungkung region. Many of the enemy forces were killed.

In East Kalimantan, the people's forces continued their attacks against the enemy this year. In the latter part of January, they were locked in a fierce battle with the reactionary troops in Kelajan area. Mung Parhadimuljo, head of the East Kalimantan military district, gloomily admitted that the people's armed forces "have stepped up their activities in East Kalimantan."

The East Java people, who have a long revolutionary tradition, are now rapidly building up their armed forces and conducting vigorous guerrilla activities in vast rural areas to wipe out local thugs and despots. They are active in villages and the outer districts of the towns of Tulungagung, Blitar, Kediri, Djember, Banyuwangi, Bondjonegoro, Malang and Ngawi. According to Kani, a reactionary paper, the people's forces in the past few months did away with more than 60 tyrannical landlords, local despots, bad gentry and reactionary officials in Tulungagung and Blitar alone. The same paper disclosed that on April 28 a unit of the reactionary troops patrolling in south Blitar was suddenly ambushed by guerrillas. Three officers and soldiers were shot dead. In May when a group of officers went to Blitar from Surabaja, they were also attacked by the people's forces and two of them were killed. Antara revealed that in mid-May two chief-tains of the reactionary "civil defence corps" of Sumberroto Village, south of Malang, were wounded by guerrillas active in the area.

It was also reported that in May some patriotic officers and men of the reactionary army in East Java turned their guns against the Suharto-Nasution military regime and started new uprisings. An AP report revealed that 400 armymen there had deserted in May alone.

Commandos have been organized by the revolutionary forces for activities in some of East Java's cities. Antara revealed that on April 13 a 25-member commando launched a surprise attack on an air force ammunition depot in Surabaja. This threw the fascist military regime into a panic.

In West Java, which is the heartland of the Suharto-Nasution military clique, revolutionary peasants have lit the raging flames of armed struggle. With intense class hatred, the armed peasants in Tjiledeug and Tjipondok wiped out several extremely vicious landlords who had committed various crimes. In the latter part of April, peasants in Indramaju got organized to struggle for land.

Even in Central Java, which is under the tight control of the fascist military clique, the Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people are rallying their forces and becoming increasingly active. A late April report of the reactionary paper Angkatan Berejaskha disclosed that a people's force led by the Communist Party was active in Purwodadi. According to Western news agency reports, a large number of the Indonesian Communists and other revolutionary people who were held in a military prison in Solo City started an armed uprising on May 29 in coordination with patriotic officers and men in the reactionary army. After seizing weapons from an ammunition depot, they made their way to the forests.

In South Sumatra, the people's forces have recently unfolded vigorous guerrilla activities. Berita Yudha, a reactionary Indonesian paper, revealed that the people's forces boldly attacked a village in southern Lampung in late March, giving the local reactionary chiefs, tyrants and bad gentry a hard time.

The steady growth of the people's armed forces in Indonesia has greatly alarmed the fascist military regime. In desperation it is sending troops all over Indonesia to step up suppression. But the people's forces will surmount all difficulties. They will grow stronger in the course of fighting and win final victory.

**FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION**

**Nagas and Mizos Intensify Struggle**

Operating in northeast India, the armed forces of the Naga, Mizo and other peoples have launched many effective attacks against Indian troops this year. Reuter released that in March and April alone the Mizos killed or wounded more than 40 Indian officers and men. In a March 20 engagement, they killed 20 Indian troops and wounded 7 others in a jungle area near Imphal, capital of Manipur.

The Nagas, Mizos and Kukis have recently made combined raids on the reactionary troops. According to the Indian bourgeois press, some 200 Mizo fighters arrived in the Naga Hills in April to join the Naga forces there. On April 30 and May 1, the latter mounted violent attacks on government patrols in the hilly Ukhrul and Sattar areas.

Alarmed by their increased cooperation and activities, the Indian Government has tried to put down these armed forces by resorting to counter-revolutionary dual tactics. While inducing some Naga leaders to agree to "peaceful negotiations," it has simultaneously stepped up its collusion with the reactionary Bur-
mese Government to set up "security corridors" in the Indian-Burmese border region and send out joint patrols against these peoples. While talking to representatives of reactionary political parties on May 10, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi hinted that the Indian central government would "provide necessary manpower and materials" to strengthen the suppression of the Nagas. P.P. Kumaramangalam, Chief of Staff of the Indian Army, went to eastern India on a secret inspection late in May.

And sure enough, the Indian Government mobilized large forces and launched a brutal suppression campaign against the Nagas and Mizos. Indian bourgeois papers disclosed that the Nagas fought fiercely against the reactionary troops near Kohima, capital of Nagaland, for several days on June 7, 8 and 10. The London Times quoted Indian journalists who had visited Nagaland as reporting that about 90 Indian troops were killed. But officially, Indian casualties were listed as only 29 dead. Meanwhile, the Mizo forces were also locked in a large-scale battle with the reactionary troops in the Mizo Hills on June 10. The Mizos used mortars, machine guns and automatic rifles in a powerful counteraction.

The stand of the Indian revisionists on the Nagas and Mizos is worth noting. Instead of supporting their armed struggle, they preach Indira Gandhi's willingness to "meet the demands" of these peoples and claim that she has given her blessing to a scheme to set up an "autonomous hills unit" in Assam State. By spreading such propaganda these revisionists try in vain to help the Indian Government benumb the militant spirit of these armed forces and inveigle them to lay down their arms.

However, neither armed suppression nor political deception can curb the development of the armed struggle of the Nagas, Mizos, Kukis and other peoples. Fighting for a just cause, they will surely win final victory.

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**IN THIS ISSUE**

THE WEEK

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao Receive President Nyerere

Message of Greetings From Central Committee of C.P.C. to Central Committee of C.P.M.

ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

President Nyerere's Visit to China

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at the Banquet on June 18 in Honour of President Nyerere

President Nyerere's Speech at the Banquet Given by Premier Chou in His Honour

President Nyerere's Speech at the Farewell Banquet he gave in Peking on June 21

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at the Farewell Banquet Given by President Nyerere

Hold High the Great Red Banner of Armed Struggle and Valiantly March Forward!—Statement by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Malaya

Loktak County's Revolutionary Committees Advance in Class Struggle

Excerpts From Comrade Men Ho's Diary and Notes, and Some of His Sayings

The Struggle Between the Two Lines in China's Trade Union Movement

Excellent Situation in Palestinian People's Armed Struggle

Israel, Tool of U.S. Imperialist Aggression, Faces Innumerable Difficulties

Norman Bethune—Internationalist Fighter Imbued With Mao Tse-tung's Thought

ACROSS THE LAND

ROUND THE WORLD

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