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Chinese Aggression - Myth or Menace

By CHARLES HAYNES

Chinese aggression has been the most persistent myth of all the myths the western world has invented about China. Our governments and news media have perpetuated the myth. Power politicians have used the myth to their own advantage in the Cold War.

Readers of Felix Greene and Edgar Snow will be familiar with the problems of modern China and with the problems involved in the recognition of that Communist nation's statehood. Again in 1965 Peking was denied membership in the United Nations Organization on two grounds — first, that the Chinese government is guilty of aggressive action, and second, that the Chinese government encourages world revolution.

ARGUMENT ANALYSIS

Charles Burchill, Professor of History and Dean of Arts at Royal Roads Services College, has analyzed the argument of aggression used against China. His writing is clear and logical on a subject often clouded by emotion and fuzzy thinking.

"Suppression of aggression is a job for the U.N., but that aggression is determined only through a majority vote in the U.N. . . . and Communist nations are not in the majority."

This article is a condensation of his pamphlet: *Chinese Aggression — Myth or Menace*. The direct quotations are from that pamphlet.

The Charter of the United Nations does not define aggression. "Suppression of acts of aggression," reads the Charter, is a job for the U.N., but that aggression is determined only through a majority vote in the U.N. And Communist nations are not in the majority. China was condemned for aggression during the Korean War. Western nations accused China of aggression in Tibet and India.

"Far from feeling guilty about any of these operations, the Chinese are rather proud of them. What are bad things from our point of view, are good things when viewed from Peking. These differences in opinion are quite honestly held on both sides."

Mr. Burchill considers the cases of Korea, Tibet and India, and finds that new "institutions and procedures" must be evolved for "impartial and enforceable law."

Mr. Haynes, second-year Math and Physics major at University of Victoria, is a member of the Canadian World Federalists.

JAPANESE DISARMED

Korea: In 1945 Russia and American troops disarmed the Japanese forces occupying Korea north and south of the 38th parallel, respectively, according to previous agreement. The Russians then insisted on a coalition government for Korea with Communists represented. The Americans supported Syngman Rhee as head of government. Because Syngman Rhee would tolerate no

"Russia had clearly no advance warning of the coming war in Korea, or Gromyko would certainly have remained to veto any action by the Security Council against North Korea. Whatever action had been taken by the North Korean government had clearly been on its own initiative, without the prior knowledge of the Russians."

The Security Council called for the withdrawal of North Korean



Professor Burchill

Communist representation, the country was split — with a Communist dominated coalition in the North and Rhee's government in the South. Russian and American troops withdrew. The year 1950 saw Syngman Rhee's South Korean government defeated.

"It had been a fairly honest election, as such things go. No Communist candidates were allowed to run, and hundreds of suspected Communists were rounded up and jailed well before the election. But at least the non-Communist South Koreans were given a fair opportunity to express their preference, in an election supervised by a U.N. Control Commission. They definitely did not want Syngman Rhee."

John Foster Dulles assured the continuation of American aid to South Korea, if Syngman Rhee stayed in power. Rhee did not resign.

"Because Syngman Rhee would tolerate no Communist representation, the country was split — with a Communist dominated coalition in the North and Rhee's government in the South."

END OF PEACE

Rioting in the streets of Seoul and border skirmishes marked the end of peace in Korea. North Korean troops invaded the South; the Security Council met in New York.

troops and for the help of member nations in securing the withdrawal. President Truman responded and sent a large American force. Other countries were to follow. At no time did the North Koreans have an opportunity to state their case before the Security Council.

NORTH KOREANS REFUSED

By October of 1950 the North Koreans were repulsed to the 38th parallel. At this point, a majority of states in the General Assembly authorized General MacArthur's U.N. armies to push into the North and to establish a non-Communist government there. MacArthur's forces bombed bridges over the Yalu River on the Manchurian border, and MacArthur himself threatened that his troops would pursue the North Koreans into Chinese Manchuria.

The Chinese warned of their territorial sovereignty, but these warnings were discounted. No one thought China would enter the war.

China, however, did enter. The U.N. Assembly's decision to conquer North Korea cost the lives of 2,000,000 Korean people.

China entered after the U.N. conquered North Korea, after bridges on her border were destroyed, and after MacArthur threatened the extension of the war into China.

The majority of nations, prompted by the U.S.A., found China guilty of aggression.

TIBET

Tibet: Western countries have historically considered Tibet a province of China. This remote and primitive land in Central Asia had managed to escape the "reforms" of the modern world until the birth of Communist China in 1949. The new Chinese administration gave Tibet ten years to abolish what Peking felt were the more backward aspects of life in feudal Tibet . . . monastic ownership of land, serfdom, and slavery. In 1959 the Chinese government stepped in to ensure that reform would be delayed no longer.

"The new Chinese administration gave Tibet ten years to abolish what Peking felt were the more backward aspects of life in feudal Tibet . . . In 1959 the Chinese government stepped in to ensure that reform would be delayed no longer."

A rebellion flared and refugees, including the Dalai Lama, crossed the Himalayas into India.

China was charged with aggression and genocide. Prof. Burchill compared the brief rebellion with the American Civil War, which was also fought over the issue of slavery, among other issues. Both accusations, he writes, are groundless.

Indian Border Dispute: When, in 1949, the Communists became the government of China, Peking promised to respect those border treaties which Imperial and Republican governments before had ratified. Only with India was China not able to agree on the disputed McMahon Line. In 1954 China converted an ancient caravan route through the mountains of northern Ladakh into a modern road. Ladakh was claimed by Kashmir, which in turn was claimed by India.

"Chinese self-interest . . . will continue to destroy any chances for lasting peace as long as the power of national sovereignty is the criterion for justice in the world."

"The Chinese rested their claim on two counts — the undisturbed use and possession of the caravan route from remote antiquity, and the official recognition, by both the British and the Indian maps, of the Ladakh frontier as 'undefined.'"

INDIAN CLASH

India sent her forces into the area. The Chinese held them off, and penetrated India to the east of Nepal. The Indians capitulated, halted attacks on both frontiers, and both sides withdrew.

"If aggression had occurred, it is difficult to say who was the aggressor, and certainly casualties and other losses were minimal."

Burchill finds Chinese aggression in India "almost entirely mythical."

The Chinese are able to counter Western charges of aggression with their own suggestions of innocence and self-defense.

(continued on page four)

"I have a plan"

By LEIF ARBUTUS

Gentle Reader, contrary to the headline above, I do not have a plan. However, I know someone who does have a plan. Before I embark upon the outline of the plan of this most erudite gentleman, I shall warn you that the names ONLY have been altered to protect the innocent. However, this minor change in no way detracts from the absolute brilliance of the plan.

As you all know, the most efficient form of government is dictatorial: the only shortcoming of this form of politics is that there is room for only one dictator per nation. From this one shortcoming, however, evolve a myriad of other problems, including the irrefutable fact that when there is more than one dictator and nation, then there will be war betwixt each nation and dictator.

Mr. Arbutus, agent provocateur for the Martlet Magazine, performed above and beyond the call of duty in discovering this nefarious plot.



To avoid this inevitable conflict, there must be only one nation and one dictator. Democracy cannot survive even if there is only one nation, for every individual then tries to become a dictator and war once again is the inevitable result. Therefore, we must embrace the concept of one nation, one dictator.

The greatest hurdle to overcome in order to institute this concept and scheme is to persuade men to accept it. Now this is where the plan comes in . . .

The mastermind behind the plan (remember all names have been changed to protect the innocent), is Palph Trashley. I might add that stage one of the plan is already in operation; i.e. seizure of a mass propagandist media. Through this media, the mastermind will daily (except for weekends, after all, man is only blood, flesh and hot air, and even masterminds require a rest) flood the public mind with such

drivel that not everyone will be able to believe such nonsense is possible. As I have said, this stage is already well under way, perhaps it is even completed.

Stage two, which is just beginning involves a complete distortion of the ideals of democracy. Basically, the line of attack is this: the mastermind assures his public that people who desire peace (commonly known as Peace Marchers, etc., etc.) are inspired by the enemy and are paid in ruble notes which are exchangeable at the Bank of Montreal for dollars Canadian.

Oh my dear, dear readers — do you see the absolute and incredible simplicity of the plan. While this mastermind (and I assure you he is blessed with the supremest of minds and the most agile of wits), issues this pap, he will be disgusting and alienating those individuals who have an above-normal intelligence. Remember this, reader, while I continue with the plan, and indulge in that most evil of academic sins — a non sequitur.

As stage two moves on, the mastermind continues to lambaste the already reeling public with such remarkable truths as: people who print pictures of war hate war; people who criticize the U.S. hate War and Democracy; people who condone Ian Smith of Rhodesia hate the U.S., War and Democracy; people who touch ruble notes are communists and so hate War, Britain, the U.S. and Democracy; people who don't believe the mastermind hate the U.S., Britain, War, Democracy and (horrors of all horrors) Canada.

A large segment of society will believe the mastermind because of the obvious and awesome consequences of not believing him. Most of the rest of society will be rendered helpless by laughter at the apparent inanity of the mastermind. Undoubtedly there will be some persons left over who are neither cowed nor debilitated by the mastermind, for these individuals there remains a scheme which shall be elaborated later in this article.

Stage three of the plan will go into operation as soon as society as a whole (barring those few malcontents mentioned above) has been made totally aware of the importance of what Mastermind is saying. (You see dear reader, the mastermind is really a Communist. Only he is a communist with a difference. He has observed the John Birchers of the United States for the last decade and concluded that unyielding rightest of right-wing propaganda is the surest method of gaining communist sympathizers.) Ergo, the men of above-normal intelligence will move to left-wing political thinking and the masses by now will do anything the mastermind says because they have been so frequently assured of his rectitude and the terrible consequences of maintaining views contradicting those of the masterminds.

For that small portion of society which holds out against the mastermind, there is a small persuader existing in the terrible mental arsenal rallied against them by the mastermind. This little persuader does no physical damage, but has a devastating effect on minds. While many readers may object to this apparent use of force on the ground of it being a cruelty, I hasten to assure you that the benefits which shall accrue on completion of the plan far outweigh any such minor and temporal considerations. The persuader is nothing more than hot air. If this weapon is directed against the reluctant few, not many shall resist for long. Furthermore, the hot air may be increased from a gentle sir-

roco to a raging infernal blast by a simple physical manipulation of the vocal cords by the mastermind. You will forgive me for not going into the intricate details and workings of this weapon since stage three has not yet been initiated. As soon as this aspect of the scheme has begun, I shall hasten to inform you all of the most minute detail of the weapon. (But, I think I may tell you without divulging secrets that there is no danger of fallout.) If, following the activation of secret weapon "hot air," there are still some persons resisting the mastermind, there is trump card still remaining, of which I shall tell you later in this work.

Stage four will commence when the mastermind has all the public either positively or negatively for him. I say positively or negatively for him because: no one knows what is his real position, therefore those who react negatively to his ponderances will in fact be on the side of his real position, i.e. communism. Those who have followed him positively so far will follow him positively no matter which way he goes. Stage four therefore, is the announcement that since all who oppose him are haters of Democracy, the U.S., Britain, Democracy, War, etc., etc., he must take action. He announces that "My love is taller than the tallest star . . ." and that he will save mankind. The sheep, er . . . people, will follow him even when he subtly announces his communistic predilection for they know what to fear if they don't believe him. At the same time, all the persons who were against him will see his brilliance and at once rally behind the mastermind.

With the masses of Canada behind him, he will then commence stage five of the plan: i.e. use the same tactics on all other nations of the world to convince people they should follow him. Of course, the mastermind will vary his tactics to coincide with the national differences of each nation and inevitably the world shall be prepared for stage six, the last step of the master plan.

Stage six is the establishment of a worldwide radio station to which all persons will be able to phone and have their grievances solved. I know, dear reader, that you will be sceptically thinking that this scheme is too big for any man, but let me assure you that the mastermind is bigger than any man, in any mere physical or mental aspect. He can do it. Ask him.

When this worldwide station has been established there will be no more troubles, and, thank the gods, Ann Landers et. al. will be out of jobs. There will be no more need for parliaments, etc., for the mastermind will have the answer and solution for everything.

And for those very, very few misguided individuals who persist in resisting the mastermind, they obviously have no right to continue functioning. They will be liquidated by that "hot air" weapon turned up to full volume.

As you see, all the problems will disintegrate with Trashley, the mastermind. Oh, oh, I must be off, I hear the clock chiming eight o'clock — I shall try and fill in the details of the plan later — ta ta.

At Keio Protest, Not Passivity

By YUTAKA SHINODA

On January 28, 1965, every single gate of all four campuses of Keio university was completely closed. Behind the gate a barricade was made by piling desks and, in front, students stood arm in arm protesting an entrance fee raise. We Keio students went on a strike by governing our school by ourselves. At a student rally, we eventually decided upon a boycott of final exams and we really did it. What we did may not be honourable but students in some cases have to protest this way for the sake of education.

KEIO

Keio has seven major departments, four campuses and nearly thirty-thousand students. Keio is almost one hundred and twenty years old and is a private university, which has little government support, thereby depending largely upon the students' fees and public support in financing the university.

No sooner was the fee raise announced than discussions began in a classroom at the request of class representatives. The class decision went up to the student council of each department and the decision of seven departments went to the central student council of the whole student body. The decision of the central student council was presented before students to be discussed at a student rally. Indeed, this student fee fight campaign began at the bottom of the student body by means of discussion. Distrust between student council and student body, due to lack of communication or discussion never

Mr. Shinoda, now studying at University of Victoria as part of the foreign student program, is from Keio University in Tokyo where he specialized in Japanese labor economics.

arose. No matter how long the student rally went on, none of us left the gathering. Discussion occupied most of the time. Neither laying the responsibility of failure on either side nor cross-examination of a certain person on trifle matters occurred between student council and student body. There was much criticism but it was constructive and aided in the success of the campaign.

NEW IMAGE

Keio students were publicly considered passive, self-seeking and apathetic. However, through this campaign not only was this public image thrown away but also a new respectable image towards us was born. We thought we had stepped outside the bounds of respectability, but, in fact, we were accepted and encouraged by the general public.

Yet Keio students are, in my judgment, as passive, self-seeking and apathetic as the students at the University of Victoria. The only difference is that Keio students are prepared and can take an unknown risk, when necessary to face a confrontation, instead of doing the politically proper and acceptable thing.

ACTION IMPORTANT

We, as a result of the campaign, realized that students should, sometimes, be forced to think, to discuss and, what is more important, to act. The students who refused to act, or who only criticized or talked were the only ones disliked during the campaign.

The fee raise, incidentally, had a big influence on potential university students but not on the present university students at all, because, at Keio, the first amount of tuition fee when you enter the university never changes all through four years. Then, why did we fight? We fought not for our own benefit but for the sake of universal accessibility.

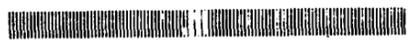
'Visionary' Dief

There is no more controversial figure than that of the Rt. Hon. John G. Diefenbaker. Despite the adverse criticism, ridicule, and misrepresentation, irrespective of his political view, he has awakened Canada to the fact that unless drastic action is taken, Canada could very rapidly become a satellite of the United States.

The man from Prince Albert descended from Scottish and Dutch ancestry who from boyhood days to the commencement of his legal career, grew up with pride and love of his country. He has made it his life's work. A great orator, lawyer, a man of the people, he only knew success by hard work.



"After 22 years of indoctrination with the continental capitalism of C. D. Howe, Canadian nationalism was almost moribund... The full impact of the situation has not as yet been fully realized by Canadians as a whole."



RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND

It was only natural that with a strongly religious background that he would embrace the philosophy and principles of conservatism. History repeats itself from the days of Sir John A. Macdonald, the man who paved the way for confederation and calls us from the past to make confederation stronger than ever. This is the mission John G. Diefenbaker has pledged himself to do. He stands firm on the basic cornerstones of Canadian conservatism. I quote from Professor Creighton's biography of Sir John A. Macdonald, "Nationalism, a determination to have a Canadian society neither subsumed by Americanism nor absorbed in an Imperial Federation." Sir John stood against both imperialists and annexationists.

In 1957 John G. Diefenbaker became Prime Minister of Canada. During this year of minority rule more progressive legislation was passed in a few weeks than by any previous regime. Old age pensions were increased, veterans' pensions and allowances were raised, long neglected agricultural reforms were exacted, and enacted Atlantic Provinces adjustment grants.

In 1958 on this excellent record the Conservative regime was returned with the largest majority ever known in parliamentary history.

NATIONALISM

After 22 years of indoctrination with the continental capitalism of C. D. Howe, Canadian nationalism was

almost moribund. In Canada many people did not care if we became part of the United States. The full impact of the situation had not yet been fully realized by Canadians as a whole. Confederation was built up on the co-operation of the French and British races. This was the gospel of Sir. John A. MacDonal. Strange is it not that today the French have held more to Canadian nationalism than any other race.

"His prophetic vision of the great wealth of the northland, our vast and as yet unknown heritage went unnoticed... but now we know the answer."

Britain, her capital depleted by war and closely tied financially to the U.S., and anxious to enter the European Common Market, objected to Mr. Diefenbaker's nationalism. At home he was criticized for his wheat sales to Red China. The U.S. objected to his stand on Cuba as well as the sale of wheat to Red China. The defense crisis of 1963 and his determination to preserve Canadian sovereignty caused the Conservative defeat in the same year.

By

IAN BAIRD

DEFEAT

Perhaps there will never be a finer moment in his life than when he made his speech as Prime Minister of Canada just before his government was defeated knowing well that he could be committing political suicide. He refused to have Canadian defense policy laid down by Washington, yet he never questioned the

"Perhaps there will never be a finer moment in his life than when he made his speech as Prime Minister of Canada, hours before he was defeated, knowing full well he could be committing political suicide."

global defense policy of the U.S. Who could say this man had a lust for power? He went down to defeat for his belief in Canadian nationalism, the basic cornerstone of Canadian conservatism.

He campaigned in the election from Canadian nationalism, not anti-Americanism. His prophetic vision of the great wealth of the northland, our vast and as yet unknown heritage, went unnoticed. Despite adverse propaganda not only in Canada, but across the line, the Con-



Mr. Diefenbaker

servatives retained 95 seats. We know the result of the last election. Canada was awakened... Conservative strength was increased across Canada.

Daily the prophetic vision of Mr. Diefenbaker's northland comes true; slowly but surely the wealth of our heritage is being discovered. Today this man of vision and integrity sits in Ottawa, John G. Diefenbaker, Leader of the Opposition, waiting and watching over the sovereignty of Canada.

Mr. Baird, first-year History and English major at University of Victoria, was a delegate to the Progressive Conservative Student Foundation meeting in Ottawa last month.



"Good evening ladies and gentlemen and welcome to this pre-election interview for 1985. With us here tonight are... uh... Prime Minister Pearson and Mr. Diefenbaker..."

Jackman's Book 'Deadly Dull'

Man of Mercury

By Sydney W. Jackman
The Macmillan Company of Canada
Limited

By E. D. WARD HARRIS

Toward the end of his book, Professor Jackman, who is professor of history at the University of Victoria, states: "Inevitably the question must be asked: did Bolingbroke have any lasting influence and did he leave any political heirs? The answer is no."

The title of Dr. Jackman's book refers to Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, who died in 1751.

Mr. Harris' review is reprinted with permission from the Islander Magazine.

Inevitably the question may be asked: Why write a book about this obscure gentleman? The answer is involved and this is no place to go into it. But it adds up to a massive indictment of the teaching of history at the university level.

"This book, written with the aid of the customary foundation grants, can be of scant interest to anyone outside academic circles."

This book, written with the aid of the customary foundation grants, can be of scant interest to anyone

outside academic circles. Other history professors who are delving into the 18th century English political history will read it with avidity, pinching what they need to bolster the biography of the particular gent they are dealing with. And, in turn, another useless work will appear. And so ad infinitum.

As a lifelong student of English history, I have long hoped that Trevelyan's influence would prevail. I should have known better. Although Trevelyan enjoyed a greater popular appeal, particularly with his English Social History, than any previous historian (I exclude Toynbee and Rowse), he made hardly a dent in academic circles with his approach.

Man of Mercury is in the time-honored tradition of products of lesser historians. Professor Jackman, having published an annotated edition of Lord Bolingbroke's The

Patriot King, follows with a biography of Bolingbroke, footnoted and all. It is deadly dull and serves no valid purpose.

"By far the best thing about this book is the lengthy introduction written by the eminent Sir Charles Petrie."

By far the best thing about this book is the lengthy introduction written by the eminent Sir Charles Petrie. It is, in fact, a synopsis of his own work on Bolingbroke.

The lessons we learn from history are of incalculable importance to those who must shape the future. Woe betide those who ignore them.

It follows that historians bear a great responsibility. Books like Man of Mercury serve no purpose in this context and are to be deplored.

Aggression

(continued from page one)

"The fatal weakness in all these arguments lies in the fact that no man (and no nation composed of emotional human beings) can be an impartial judge of his own case."

This self-interest, Burchill believes, will continue to destroy any chances for lasting peace as long as the power of national sovereignty is the criterion for justice in the world.

Imperfections within the structure of the U.N. have led to "travesties of justice more appropriate to a kangaroo court in the backwoods of Mississippi than to an international assembly."

"The Chinese simply do not think of the United Nations as a world organization set up to maintain world peace and to encourage justice. To them the United Nations is simply a military alliance, from which most Asiatics are excluded, and one of whose major objectives to subjugate or destroy Asiatic peoples."

To reverse the trend towards disaster, men must revive the ideals of the United Nations. The executive, legislative, and judicial organs of the U.N. must evolve to such an extent that powerful nations will be willing to give up some of their sovereignty, and to enter into the general disarmament under the authority of this limited world government. Emphasis should be placed on the International Court of Justice for a world system of law and order. World government will be impossible without China.

WORLD REVOLUTION

The second charge against the Chinese concerns their advocacy of world revolution. This advocacy excludes China from the "peace-loving" nations.

Burchill differentiates "the policy of the Chinese government with the prophecies of Chinese mystagogues."

"The policy of the Chinese government has been the prudent promotion of Chinese interests. This prudence involves, among other things, the avoidance of wars which China would be certain to lose, and the avoidance of responsibilities which would increase its difficulties."

He discounts the threat of Marxist theory provoking China into war:

"Chinese political theorists are not merely politicians, they are prophets as well. They are continually interpreting and re-interpreting the future of the world... Such prophets seldom allow their superstitions to interfere with their practical calculations."

CHINA UNWILLING

China, having put forth a tremendous effort to industrialize, is not willing to liquidate her success through foreign adventures.

The Chinese, though, will encourage revolution in countries where people are suffering as the Chinese suffered before their own revolu-

tion. The governments of these countries must provide "reasonable hope for improvement." If governments in Latin America or Asia do not institute sweeping and radical reforms, revolutionary wars will be inevitable.

"Every time we supply some petty dictator with the weapons to subdue unrest; every time we manipulate an election to ensure the victory of a 'satisfactory' government in a backward country — we are doing more to promote violent revolution than any Chinese missionary with a copy of Mao's poems in his pocket or a few grenades in his satchel."

Martlet Magazine

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Flirtation

—ANTHONY AISH

WANTED

Martlet Magazine staff for next year.

Qualifications: Boundless enthusiasm.

Apply in writing to Guy Stanley, care of The Martlet office or in person Sunday afternoon at The Martlet office downstairs in the Student Union Building.