

HAK -

Attached are two recent & interesting articles on the Sino - Soviet border dispute by Neville Maxwell

Given the subject & author, Chou is likely to refer to them. You will want to skim these at least.

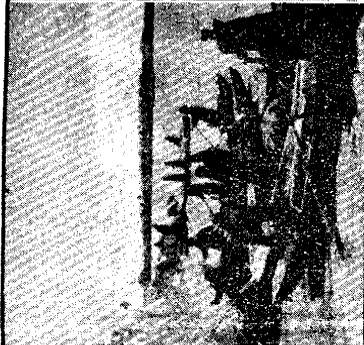
There were in the Sunday Times. They of course represent the Chinese viewpoint.

M

The two days Communism's super-powers fought on their border



“The Soviet revisionist renegade clique send many gunboats and fire-fighting boats to turn wantonly high-pressure water on our fishermen.”



erism the Soviet revisionist renegades have
fishermen along the Wustli River. Filled with
our fishermen advance
them in a tit-for-tat struggle



“The flames of indignation and hatred are raging. You gang of Soviet revisionist renegades, you have bullied us long enough. Defying the assaults of Soviet armour, Chinese fishermen rise in self-defence.”

How China—not

FROM NOW ON the broad steams of the Ussuri River, Chonopao does not sit at first look like an island, but rather like a Chinese patrol boat. It is a Chinese patrol boat, and, approaching the island, it is not difficult to distinguish it from a Chinese patrol boat. It is a Chinese patrol boat, and, approaching the island, it is not difficult to distinguish it from a Chinese patrol boat. It is a Chinese patrol boat, and, approaching the island, it is not difficult to distinguish it from a Chinese patrol boat.

Tanks move in full view

To a traveler on the Chinese side of the eastern border, Soviet military power is demonstratively absent. The Chinese have nothing more than warmed motor lunches, rather than motorcade escorts, and trucks filled in raised gun turrets. The frequent wooden watchtowers along the frontier force headquarters to the long winter, inland and in the far north, and the lack of personnel and equipment make up the appalling.

[illegible]

LAST WEEK there were reports from Mongolia of renewed tension on the border between the world's two Communist giants, Russia and China. Fighting actually broke out in 1969 on the Ussuri River but only confusing reports reached the outside world.

On the land-border sectors in the north-east near Vietnam and opposite Manzhouli (far to the north, Russian armour is clearly visible. According to the books of the Chinese frontier guards—and Peking's diplomatic outlets—the scattered tanks I saw, dug-in hull-down or on the grass—surely more across the grass-lands, are frequently joined by the rest of their units, and even armoured exercises in battalion and even regimental strength held since a visit of the Chinese.

Since a Korysin-Chou-En-lai summit meeting in 1969 arranged ceasefire there has been no

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be addressed. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

NEVILLE specialist is the first to visit the sites obtained from the fight in the local fi China's ar report

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the director with Sun Ya-kui, the Chinese commander launched for Chempo in July, it was the first time the Russians removed the great guns which had been taken into Asia and then into the south. The Chinese annexed all the territory on the west bank of the river and the land there until then internal waters, and made those the new boundary of the Chinese territorial amputation. Making it in treaties, Peking and the Chinese treat as a Soviet description (quarrel) the Soviet description. But the name channel, the Chinese

stand by the treaties, making the precise dividing line, and who in practice seek equal rights on the rivers.

Assia-won at Chenbao

[illegible]

Provocations

The Russians made no attempt to enforce their claims under the treaty or rather under a never-publicized map attached to it until 1967. In the summer of that year they began to try to force the Chinese of the fires. I spent many hours in July

SUN YUKOON, deputy commander of the Chinese forces in the Champoa sector, described a patrol he led to Champoa in February 1968 when a Russian patrol was approaching the island along the Champoa, nearly 300 meters from the Chinese border. "We got back to this Champoa," he said. "They had told them to get chased and we told them to get chased. They were in different lorries. Russian reinforcements were brought out and

— attacking the Chinese with
— talking (through an interpreter) to Chinese fishermen and frontier guards along the Ussuri and the

Provocations swallowed

The Russians made no attempt to enforce the rights they claimed under the treaty (or rather understood it) until 1967. In the summer of that year they began to try to force the Chinese off the rivers. I spent many hours in July talking (through an interpreter) to Chinese fishermen and frontier guards along the Ussuri as they

Amur. What emerged from these sessions was a coherent and consistent account of intensifying

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A final twist of escalation

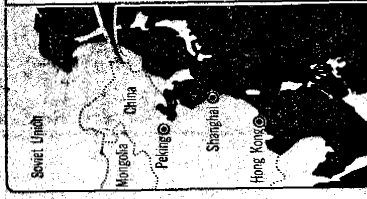
After this, Sun, whose orders to avoid clashes were unheeded, instructed his frontier guards to retreat with all necessary gear. When the Russian forces were more than a month later, the Chinese frontier guards were ordered to keep near the banks so that they could escape the Russian tanks and heavy weapons. The Russians followed them on to the islands, Sun recalled the soldiers of his men and women and their families were permitted to follow them.

The river question was a final twist of escalation. The Chinese patrol of the river was ordered to retreat to accept that they must not fight so far from the river. Sun's men were ordered to retreat to the river. The Chinese patrol was ordered to retreat to the river. The Chinese patrol was ordered to retreat to the river.

Chinese attention appeared then to be focused elsewhere. The last of the Russian tanks and heavy weapons were ordered to retreat. The Chinese patrol was ordered to retreat to the river. The Chinese patrol was ordered to retreat to the river.

While these negotiations were in progress, the Chinese patrol was ordered to retreat to the river. The Chinese patrol was ordered to retreat to the river. The Chinese patrol was ordered to retreat to the river.

Chinese cover patrol Sun Yu-kuo's patrol



March 2, 1969—how the first battle on the ice was fought

Conrade Sun's guns open up

Russians would close up with their weapons. The Chinese patrol was ordered to retreat to the river. The Chinese patrol was ordered to retreat to the river.

But another Soviet party, coming from the north, had been ordered to retreat to the river. The Chinese patrol was ordered to retreat to the river. The Chinese patrol was ordered to retreat to the river.

That is the Chinese account. The Chinese patrol was ordered to retreat to the river. The Chinese patrol was ordered to retreat to the river.

The Chinese account, as given to me, began with one person. The Chinese patrol was ordered to retreat to the river. The Chinese patrol was ordered to retreat to the river.

Men win battles, not weapons

For the Chinese, the battle of Chienpo Island was of the highest significance. The Chinese patrol was ordered to retreat to the river. The Chinese patrol was ordered to retreat to the river.



The first three Russian regiments, the Chinese patrol was ordered to retreat to the river. The Chinese patrol was ordered to retreat to the river.

The commander who blundered

In the small hours of the night, the Chinese patrol was ordered to retreat to the river. The Chinese patrol was ordered to retreat to the river.

On March 14, since Soviet preparations were judged to be complete, the Chinese patrol was ordered to retreat to the river. The Chinese patrol was ordered to retreat to the river.

The battle was fought daily and, with 200 Soviet troops left on the island, the Chinese patrol was ordered to retreat to the river. The Chinese patrol was ordered to retreat to the river.

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ON CHINA'S BORDER: READY FOR A SOVIET INVASION



YESTERDAY, in a special front-line edition, the People's Daily of Peking said that the Chinese Army Daily had a new call to the Chinese people to prepare against a Soviet invasion. NEWELL MAXWELL reports on the crucial preparations in the northern border region.

IN NEARLY a month of troop-mobilising, cross-marching, halting, border rivers, I saw nothing that suggested preparations for war. The border was as quiet as the border in the conventional sense. The ground and lightly armed, and I saw no sign of any concentrations of People's Liberation Army forces, no armour, no military traffic on the roads or railways.

The absence of defensive positions on the border itself was striking when contrasted with the heavily fortified positions that were the line of the border. Thick carpets of barbed wire, from a Chinese watchtower at Matunou, I saw a Russian tank and a quarter of a mile away, the Russians had put up a dozen fences of barbed-wire, layered one on top of the other. The Chinese had erected no barriers at all.

Nevertheless, there were preparations for war everywhere in China—preparations for a possible Soviet invasion. In the middle of a field, half a mile away, stood two wooden targets, and I asked where they had come to. They erupted suddenly out of a maize field, just in front of me, assembled their 75mm recoilless rifles, fired a round each, and disappeared back into the air, still wheeling in the air, disappeared back into cover with their guns broken down again.

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Left, China's most popular poster, seen today in every port of the country—another into the cheery hubbub of a big department store. Construction began immediately after the Chienping incident, to provide defence against a possible Soviet invasion. Right, militia cavalryman firing at the gullip

Left, China's most popular poster, seen today in every port of the country—another into the cheery hubbub of a big department store. Construction began immediately after the Chienping incident, to provide defence against a possible Soviet invasion. Right, militia cavalryman firing at the gullip

Underground city

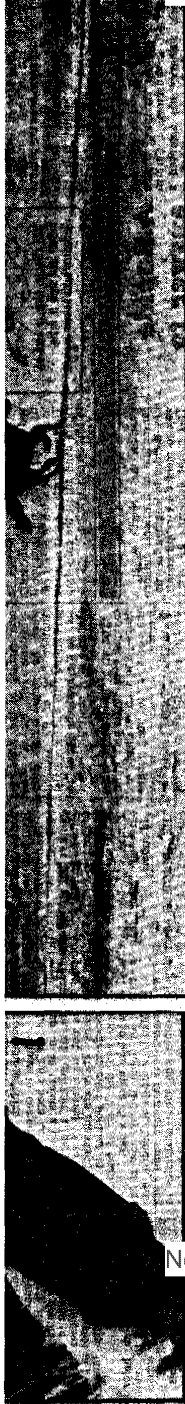
The system was conceived as basically a means of underground evacuation for the population of nearly half a million of Peking. Every factory, school and hospital, had its own shelters in addition to this main system.

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Left, China's war...

quarter of a mile away the Russians had put up a dozen huts of birch bark, layered up with straw, and the Russians had started to burn them all.

Meanwhile, there were preparations for war everywhere in China. The government had ordered the people to build down by the Yangtze. In the middle of a dead, half a mile away, about two hundred huts, but I saw where they stood.

They studied suddenly out of a mass field, but in front of me, assembled their "Peasants' militias" and a sound of fragments of the targets were still whirling in the air, disappeared back into cover with their guns broken down again and again, a noisy war machine.

From Shanghai and other cities, members of a production and construction unit of the People's Liberation Army. Many of these, with their families, had been set up in the north-east in the past few years, to bring virgin soil into cultivation, set up light industries and make a going outside the city.

Underground

The overwhelming impression of the north-east was that of a vast, empty, and desolate landscape. The system was so simple, but it was a system of underground, a system of a population of over 100 million, a system of a population of over 100 million, a system of a population of over 100 million.

The PIA men really were the only ones who were not afraid of the underground. They were the only ones who were not afraid of the underground. They were the only ones who were not afraid of the underground.

The extent and efficiency of the system were a marvel. The system was a marvel. The system was a marvel. The system was a marvel.

After the war, the system was a marvel. The system was a marvel. The system was a marvel. The system was a marvel.

The cities were also prepared for war. The cities were also prepared for war. The cities were also prepared for war. The cities were also prepared for war.

for power, seen today in every part of the country—

attack, but that they believe only Russian action can lessen the threat, not treaty formulations. Chinese have proposed two basic lines: first, a brotherly settlement; second, a brotherly settlement; second, a brotherly settlement; second, a brotherly settlement.

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Pitiful theoreticians

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Right, setting cooperation against the Russians in 1969

bedded in a civilizational, social, and economic, however irreconcilable, — the values of Sun Tzu and the values of Mao Tse-tung. The Russians have a value of normal state relations. The Russians have a value of normal state relations.

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Genghis sub-humans

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