

Nationalist Chinese:

“Position Of Free World Ridiculous”

(The following letter was originally signed by more than one thousand Nationalist Chinese university students in Taipei, and written to U. S. Vice-President Lyndon Johnson. The reason for the writing of the letter was to express to Johnson the Chinese student response to a speech he made in Taiwan during his May tour of the Pacific. The open letter was sent to Hank Patterson, acting president of the UNC student body with the request that it be printed in the university newspaper. We are happy to do so.—Eds.)

The Vice President of the United States of America, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Vice President, We, the under-signed, the university students of Free China, who have heard your remarkable and inspiring speech, want to write this letter to you to express our great admiration and thanks to you for the invaluable advice you gave us, so rich indeed, in the course of your speech. We want also to avail ourselves of this opportunity to express to you, Mr. Vice President, and through you to our young American friends, what we honestly think and believe.

Mr. Vice President, your words will stir the mind of every one of us, kindling in every bosom a fire which is destined to accomplish something not to disappoint you when you should look back upon this visit which you have just so ably and satisfactorily concluded. You said: “. . . everywhere I have gone, I have looked upon the future of Asia—and the future is the young people like you. You are the hope of tomorrow for Asia. You the light along the way to the future of freedom for all men and women.” Hearing these words we cannot but have a very mixed emotion, on the one hand greatly encouraged while on the other not without a sense of fear. But happily, you have again advised us with what President Roosevelt advised your country men “We have nothing to fear but fear itself.” Our faith is thus reinforced, and with your continued interest in us and your undying friendship and advice, we hope that we shall be able to live up to your expectations.

“HIGH TIME”

We want, however, to say a few words on our own behalf for which we wish to ask for your indulgence. We, the young people of China, welcome you to visit our country with all our hearts. Because this is a high time for both of our countries. We have been the victim of world communist aggression and you are now being menaced in the first magnitude by the same communist aggressive force. It is this aggressive force that brings us together. So we are together determined to fight shoulder to shoulder to crush this enemy of mankind, our enemy as well as your. We think this fundamental fact and truth whoever wishes to promote the profoundest understanding between our two peoples should always keep in view, bear in mind and should in no circumstances allow to be obscured.

We understand that you have come with the sole purpose of promoting a better understanding between your people and the peoples of this part of the globe. Therefore we want to do our part to let you correctly understand us.

CHINESE COMMUNISTS

1. Mr. Vice President, in regard to the Chinese communists we want to point out to you one important fact. The Chinese communists need at the present moment—they are now in the depth of difficulties and engulfed by untold reverses—above everything else, a period of consolidation, and consolidation means

growth of power which in turn means ever greater menace not only to us, but also in no less degree to America's security for the Chinese communists have repeated singled out America as their arch-enemy. Let us be absolutely clear about this, no misunderstanding whatsoever. To indulge ourselves in the delusive hope that the island of Taiwan could hold out permanently side by side, vis-a-vis, a growing communist regime on the mainland is simply a wishful thinking. History forbids it! Therefore a change of mentality and policy is desperately called for.

The mainland Chinese have been waiting for ten long years and now have become increasingly impatient for the signal to be given. As in the past Chinese history, the despot, however powerful he may appear outwardly, will assuredly fall before the spontaneous uprising of the people. For everywhere are the people, in front of him, behind him, around him, to bleed him white, to wear him out, to tear him to pieces. Our Government should seize the earliest suitable moment to launch such a liberation movement against the mainland and the American government should be glad to see it launched and to be crowned with success.

2. We fight communist aggression, we must know where the strength of communism lies. Lenin said: “To be lenient to your enemies is to be cruel to your comrades.” This should account in no small measure for the solidarity of the communists and for their high morale against their enemies. How about ourselves? We lack this clear-cut attitude. While we are fighting our common communist enemies with all that we have, you seem to harbour accommodating them, holding interminable talks with them. This undermines our morale. This cripples the spirit and will of the entire free world. So, we appeal to you to take a clear-cut

stand vis-a-vis our common enemies. The Chinese communists need no more encouragement and you should not give them any more.

RIDICULOUS POSITION

3. Mr. Vice President, lastly we wish to make manifest to you how ridiculous the position of the free world has been in the past. No one can refute that the communist bloc is knit together with a well coordinated and highly articulate program of aggression. But where on our side is to be found the same co-ordinated and articulate program of defense? Can division fight unity? Since America's responsibility is worldwide and America's interests are not to be limited in any region, so we venture to suggest to you, Mr. Vice President, that American

diplomacy should find it expedient and imperative to bring about an over-all anti-aggression pact to be brought under art. 51 of the U. N. Charter, to unify the free nations, to co-ordinate their defensive efforts, with the purpose of making them at least equally, if not more, articulate than that of our communist enemies. Such a step entails no additional responsibilities to America, but greatly enhances America's prestige throughout the world.

Moreover, the U. N. is no longer united, but hopelessly divided with no prospect of repair. What is worse, it is fast becoming a gangster's body to blackmail America, to insult America, to make mockery at America, and yet America is still to bear the major portion of the organiza-

tion's financial burden and to offer a piece of her precious territory for the convenience of such gangsters. Could we find a more ridiculous case in all the annals of human history? Our above proposal could also be made to serve as a preparatory step to effect a reorganization of the U. N. to make it become truly a United Free Nations. Here, we believe, lies the real salvation of the free world, but where comes the leadership? Never will America, we believe, fail to answer this historic call.

God bless China! God Bless America! Wish you every success, Mr. Vice President.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed by more than one thousand college students in Taipei)

Wade Wellman

“Urgent Need” For B-70

Last month, in a new aerial show at the Tushino Airport near Moscow, Russia displayed its latest bomber—the Bounder, a supersonic four-jet aircraft. A snapshot, appearing in “Newsweek” for July 24, shows a delta-wing craft with engines built close in to the airframe, the nose tapering sharply. Though not described as a heavy bomber, it seems larger, heavier, and more streamlined than the USAF B-58 Hustler, pictured opposite.

Commented Senator Symington: “Those who took the picture named it Beauty. I prefer another code name—Danger.” He charged that the United States had been “hoodwinked” into cutting down on the B-70, designated successor to the B-52. The blueprints for this bomber were furnished by North America Aviation in 1958. Ever since then, with plans for a prototype to fly in 1962, the B-70 advocates have fought a seesawing battle with the Pentagon.

Their arguments, weighted against those who say that manned warplanes are now per se obsolete, seem impressive:

The six-jet B-70 will do 2,000 mph at a cruising altitude of 75,000 feet, attainable in a three-minute climb. If ordered into production, it will probably be our No. 1 strategic deterrent during the years 1965-75. Looking like a giant pterodactyl, its fuselage protrudes from a triangular delta-wing platform which could fire missiles at the target from a distance of 1,500 miles. Its supporters want a fleet of 250 planes, which would cost over six billion dollars, but SAC figures that Russia would have to spend the equivalent of 40 billion to make an adequate defense—surely a justifiable swap.

Advocates of this “manned missile” pointed out that it would be far more dependable for precise marksmanship, when an installation is hidden. A ballistic

missile cannot be used against targets where precise geographical information is lacking; the guidance computer cannot search out a target, as a pilot can on the basis of general area. Whether these arguments will knock down the opposition is hard to decide, but there's some ground for optimism. Air Force Chief of Staff Curtis LeMay is persuasive and influential, and if he has his way the USAF will get the green light on the B-70.

The fight for the B-70 reminds one powerfully of the struggle for its earliest predecessor, the B-36. Plans for this aerial behemoth were drawn up in 1941, when war with Germany seemed imminent, but squabbles over the design gravely retarded its development. Finally in August, 1946, the prototype B-36 trundled out of Consolidated Vultee. Its enormous dimensions looked clumsy, but the test flights brought good results: six Pratt & Whitney Wasp Major piston engines gave a top speed around 300 mph, the range was calculated at 10,000 miles, and early flight took it to 46,000 ft. Altitudes, comfortably above Soviet radar range. In 1948, after two years of top-level bickering, the Berlin blockade forced a rapid decision—the B-36 program won full and belated priority.

The relatively slow speed remained as a drawback, and in 1949 a more advanced model, the B-36D, made appearance, with four auxiliary J-46 jets to reach 450 mph or more. Army with 16 heavy cannons, the new model seemed invulnerable. But the need for all-jet bombers, with greater speed and mobility, had already supplanted it, and in August of 1954, eight years after the first test flight, the last of 384 B-36 superbombers rolled off the lines at Consolidated Vultee.

SAC had not been idle while its so-called “Flying Cigar” went on the ropes. To penetrate Russia's defenses in this pre-missile era, the USAF needs bombers with higher speed, superior armament, better navigational equipment, and tremendous shock-absorption. All these qualities are merged in the B-52 Stratofortress, America's nine-million-dollar Sunday punch, which first flew in 1952.

Here all caviling must cease—the B-52 has met every performance requirement. Deliveries began in 1955, and now in 1961, with the B-36 completely phased out, the Stratofortress is the only heavy bomber we have in production. Although no exact figure has been given, the current issue of “Air Progress” states that more than 500 were serviceable last

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“That's The Story Of My Life”

