

PEKING REVIEW

17

April 28, 1972

**Greeting 40th Anniversary of Korean
People's Revolutionary Army**

**The Three Indochinese Peoples
Are Advancing in Victory**

***China's Principled Stand on Relations of
International Economy and Trade***

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Vol. 15, No. 17

April 28, 1972

Published in English, French, Spanish,
Japanese and German editions

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Greeting 40th Anniversary of Korean People's Revolutionary Army

Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, sent a message on April 24 to Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, warmly greeting the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. The message reads:

Comrade Kim Il Sung

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Korean People's Revolutionary Army, we wish to express our warm congratulations to you and, through you, to the Korean Workers' Party, the Korean Government and the fraternal Korean people.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army which you personally built up 40 years ago was the first revolutionary armed force representing the national aspirations of the entire Korean people. Under your direct leadership, this heroic armed contingent of the people, holding high the banner of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle and relying closely on the broad masses of the Korean people, bravely, staunchly and indomitably persevered in armed resistance against Japan in the most difficult years of fighting Japanese imperialism, and performed noble deeds for the cause of the independence and liberation of Korea.

After liberation, the Korean people and the Korean People's Army, carrying on and developing the glorious tradition and revolutionary spirit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, have courageously fought and seized victories in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs; in socialist revolution and socialist construction, they have been advancing in big strides in the "Chollima" spirit and building their fatherland into an ever more prosperous and strong country.

By its heroic struggle, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army not only wrote a brilliant chapter in the history of the Korean people's revolutionary struggles, but also gave valuable proletarian internationalist support and assistance to the Chinese people in their war of resistance against Japan. In the protracted struggles against the common enemies, the Chinese and Korean peoples have forged a profound militant friendship. This friendship, being cemented with blood in arduous struggles and based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, is firm and unbreakable.

May the militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the Chinese and Korean peoples be evergreen. May the Korean people win continuous new victories in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and for the independent, peaceful unification of their fatherland.

Mao Tsetung

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

Chou En-lai

Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China

Peking, April 24, 1972

Distinguished Guests From Peru Welcomed

Madame Consuelo Gonzalez de Velasco, wife of the President of the Republic of Peru, and the Peruvian Government Delegation led by General Javier Tantalean Vanini, Minister of Fisheries, and Rear Admiral Alberto Jimenez de Lucio, Minister of Industry and Commerce, arrived in Peking by special plane on April 16 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government. They were given a warm welcome by the people of the capital.

Premier Chou En-lai, Comrade Chiang Ching, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo met Madame Velasco and the Peruvian Government Delegation on the afternoon of their arrival. The hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

That evening Premier Chou gave a grand banquet in the Great Hall of the People to warmly welcome the distinguished Peruvian guests. Premier Chou and Madame Velasco spoke at the banquet.

In his speech, Premier Chou said: "Peru is a South American country with an ancient civilization. The Peruvian people are an industrious, valiant and highly creative people. They have displayed an indomitable spirit in their protracted struggle against colonialist and imperialist aggression and for national independence. What calls for particular admiration is the fact that Peru, together with other Latin American countries, has defied intimidation and pressure and resolutely defended its 200-nautical-mile territorial sea rights and its own resources, thereby inspiring and giving impetus to the struggle of small and medium-sized countries all over the world against the hegemony and power politics of the superpowers. The Chinese Government and people express firm support for this just struggle of the Peruvian Government and people."

The Premier pointed out: Today's world is no longer in the age

when imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism could do as they pleased. People today can clearly see that the whole third world is playing an increasing role in international affairs. Last year, the "group of 77" held its conference in Lima, capital of Peru, at which Peru and other participating countries from Latin America and the third world raised a resounding call against the bullying of small nations by big ones and of weak nations by strong ones, reflecting the strong will of the developing countries to safeguard state sovereignty and develop their national economies. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is now holding its third session in Santiago, capital of Chile. We are convinced that the developing countries, strengthening their unity, taking concerted action and resisting threats, blandishments and attempts at dissension by the superpowers, will surely be able to effectively safeguard their national rights and interests and contribute to the establishment of equal and mutually beneficial economic and trade relations among all countries, regardless of their size or level of development.

The Premier said: The friendship between the Chinese and Peruvian peoples is of long standing. Both China and Peru are developing countries and belong to the third world. Our two peoples have sympathized with and supported each other in their struggles to safeguard state sovereignty and build their own countries. The present visit to our country by Madame Velasco, wife of the President, and other distinguished guests from Peru will surely be a positive contribution in furthering the mutual understanding and friendship between our two peoples and promoting the development of the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries.

In her speech, Madame Velasco said: "The Chinese and Peruvian peoples are ancient peoples rich in historical experience from which they should deduce that which is most suitable for building their new societies in accordance with their own characteristics and peculiarities.

"Peru has chosen her way, her revolution is humanistic and has come out of her own reality. Peruvian women are also participating in the task of building the new society. The work of women in your country, just as in mine and in any other country which has broken the bonds of dependence, is very important. Thus I come to China with the desire to observe the experience of your country and above all the part which Chinese women have played and are playing on the basis of absolute equality with men."

On April 17, Minister of Foreign Trade Pai Hsiang-kuo held talks with General Javier Tantalean Vanini and Rear Admiral Alberto Jimenez de Lucio respectively, and Vice-Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Chen Mu-hua held talks with General Jimenez.

Wherever they went on their visits to Kwangchow, Peking and Shanghai, the Peruvian guests were warmly greeted by the people.

Afghan Foreign Minister in Peking

"The Chinese and Afghan peoples have sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Afghanistan, our traditional friendship has been further consolidated and developed on the basis of the Five Principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. . . . The friendly relations between China and Afghanistan have set a good example of peaceful coexistence between countries having different social systems."

This is what Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei said at the banquet he gave in honour of Afghan Foreign Minister Mohammad Mussa Shafiq and the

(Continued on p. 19.)

Militant Banner, Victorious Road

— Warmly greeting the 40th anniversary of the founding of the
Korean People's Revolutionary Army

APRIL 25 is the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. On this glorious festive day, the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, cherishing profound revolutionary friendship, extend warm congratulations and a lofty militant salute to the fraternal Korean people and the Korean People's Army.

Guided by Marxism-Leninism, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, founded the first revolutionary armed force in Korea — the Korean People's Revolutionary Army — 40 years ago. This army comes from and works for the people; the sparks it kindled at the foot of the Changpai Mountains and on the banks of the Yalu River represented the hope of the entire Korean people and marked a new stage in the national-liberation struggle of Korea. The heroic Korean People's Revolutionary Army has raised a militant banner and travelled a victorious road.

Premier Kim Il Sung, the Korean people's great leader, has pointed out: "For our country to become a completely independent state it is therefore indispensable for her to have a mighty people's army capable of defending the country and people and repulsing any enemy invasion."

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army is a staunch people's armed force. Under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, this army, together with the Korean people, finally overthrew the colonial rule of Japanese fascism and founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea after 15 years of heroic fighting under the most arduous conditions by bringing into full play their courageous and dauntless revolutionary spirit and relying on their own strength.

In the great Fatherland Liberation War against U.S. imperialist aggression, the Korean People's Army inherited and carried forward the glorious tradition of the People's Revolutionary Army. United as one with the Korean people and under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea, it fought hard, bloody battles with indomitable heroism, defeated U.S. imperialism which styled itself "invincible," and defended Korea's independence and security.

After the war, the Korean People's Army, following the instructions of Premier Kim Il Sung to get prepared against war at all times with rifle in one hand and hammer or sickle in the other, repeatedly smashed the armed provocations of U.S. imperialism and its lackey, the puppet clique in south Korea, defended and consolidated

the dictatorship of the proletariat in Korea and performed meritorious deeds in the socialist revolution and socialist construction of the country.

The history of the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people in the past 40 years amply proves that so long as an oppressed people build and continuously strengthen their revolutionary armed forces and persist in opposing armed counter-revolution with armed revolution under the correct leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Party, they will be able to defeat any enemy, however strong it may be, establish people's political power, and, following the victory of the revolution, smash the schemes of aggression and subversion launched by imperialism and its running dogs, and consolidate and develop the fruits of revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung is the founder and brilliant commander of the Korean People's Army and the long-tested great leader of the Korean people. Under the most difficult and complicated circumstances in struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung has, in the past few decades, applied the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete practice of the Korean revolution and led the Party, army and people of Korea in winning great victories both in revolution and in construction.

The just struggles of the people of various countries support each other. The anti-Japanese guerrilla war waged by the Korean people was a direct assistance to the Chinese people's revolution and an encouragement to the oppressed nations of the East in their liberation struggles. The Korean people's Fatherland Liberation War defended the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, safeguarded the security of China, and made an important contribution to peace in Asia and the world. Today, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is standing firm at the forefront of the anti-imperialist struggle in the East and it is advancing victoriously along the road of socialism. This is also a tremendous inspiration and support to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people and the people of other countries in the world. The Chinese people will always remember the great internationalist assistance given them by the Korean people.

The revolutionary situation in Korea and Asia is becoming more and more excellent. Unreconciled to its defeat, U.S. imperialism, however, is still occupying south Korea. The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is intensifying its military provocations against the northern part of Korea and is busy making war prep-

arations on the pretext of the "threat of southward aggression" from the north. It is also trying to introduce Japanese militarist forces into south Korea. Any military adventure of the enemy will certainly end in ignominious defeat in the face of the Korean people and the Korean People's Army which are maintaining a high degree of revolutionary vigilance.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made persistent and unremitting efforts to ease tension on the Korean Peninsula and realize the independent peaceful unification of Korea. The important proposal for promoting peaceful unification of Korea put forth recently by Premier Kim Il Sung has won warm response from the entire Korean people and extensive support from world public opinion. The 3,000-li beautiful land of Korea will be reunified and all the Korean people will have their reunion. This is a historical trend nobody can hold back.

The people and armies of China and Korea are close comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe. During the years of war against Japanese imperialism, the fine sons and daughters of our two countries fought together in

the forests and snow-capped mountains; during the war against U.S. imperialist aggression, they shed blood together; and in the great struggle to build socialism, the people of our two countries have supported each other and acted in close co-operation. The great friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples which is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is a reliable guarantee for the defeat of common enemies. The great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The Chinese and Korean comrades should unite like brothers, go through thick and thin together, share weal and woe and fight to the end to defeat the common enemy." The Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, following the instructions of Chairman Mao, resolutely support the Korean people's just struggle against U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and their lackeys and for the independent peaceful unification of the fatherland, and they will always be united and fight together and be victorious together with their close Korean comrades-in-arms.

(April 24)

Ambassador and Madame Hyun Jun Keuk Give Grand Banquet

Hyun Jun Keuk, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, and his wife gave a grand banquet in the Korean Embassy on April 25, warmly celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

Present at the banquet were Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council; Yeh Chien-ying, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Chi Teng-kuei, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Kuo Mo-jo, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Chi Peng-fei, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Wu Teh, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Acting Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Su Yu, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-

Minister of National Defence; and Chang Tsai-chien and Wang Hsin-ting, Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Chiefs of the P.L.A. General Staff.

The banquet was throughout alive with warm expressions of the great friendship and militant unity of the two peoples and armies of China and Korea. Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk and Comrade Yeh Chien-ying spoke at the banquet. Their speeches drew round after round of applause.

Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk's Speech

"Today the entire Korean people," Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk said, "are grandly celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army personally organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of revolution, with great national pride and dignity."

The Ambassador pointed out that Comrade Kim Il Sung, with indomitable revolutionary feats and extraordinary revolutionary sweep, founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army on April 25, 1932, made an end of the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, brilliantly realized the historic cause of the restoration of the fatherland and founded the Korean People's Army, a modern regular armed force, on February 8, 1948.

The Ambassador said: Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of revolution, the Korean People's Army and the Korean people exhibited mass heroism and matchless patriotic spirit of self-sacrifice in the three-year Fatherland Liberation War, a decisive war of life and death of the fatherland and, thereby, seriously defeated for the first time in history the U.S. imperialist aggressors who boasted that they were the "mightiest" in the world, and honourably defended the independence of the fatherland and the dignity of the nation.

"Today," he added, "the U.S. imperialists are making the situation extremely tense everywhere in the world.

"The U.S. imperialists who continue the illegal occupation of the southern half of our Republic and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their stooge, under the fictitious pretext of the 'threat of southward aggression from the north,' are ceaselessly perpetrating all sorts of military provocations for a new war against the northern half of our Republic and dragging into south Korea the aggressive forces of Japanese militarism.

"The U.S. imperialists are more and more intensifying their aggression and armed intervention against Laos and Cambodia, while expanding their criminal aggressive war in Viet Nam under the signboard of 'Vietnamization' of war.

"The U.S. imperialists are incessantly perpetrating the manoeuvrings of aggression and war against the peoples in the Middle East, Africa, Latin America, and everywhere in the world.

"But, no matter what means and ways they may resort to, the U.S. imperialists can never realize their ambition to control the world and they must go to ruin."

Speaking of the relations between Korea and China, he pointed out: "The relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of our two countries, Korea and China, have been established with blood in the flames of the protracted, arduous revolutionary struggle against the common enemies, the Japanese imperialist aggressors and the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

"Such relations of friendship and co-operation, established between the peoples of our two countries, are now further expanding and developing on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

Comrade Yeh Chien-ying's Speech

In his speech, Comrade Yeh Chien-ying paid tribute to the Korean people who, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, defeated the Japanese aggressors and the U.S. aggressors and achieved splendid successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Chinese Government Military Delegation Visits Korea

A Government Military Delegation of the People's Republic of China arrived in Pyongyang on April 23 to attend celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Leader of the delegation is Chen Hsi-lien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Commander of the Shenyang Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and deputy leader is Hsiao Ching-kuang, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Vice-Minister of National Defence and Commander of the P.L.A. navy.

Members of the delegation are Peng Shao-hui, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A.; Tien Wei-hsin, Deputy Director of the General Political Department of the P.L.A.; and Wang Yuchih, Military Attache of the Chinese Embassy in Korea.

Comrade Yeh Chien-ying said: "The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the Korean people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and for the peaceful unification of their fatherland until they win final victory. U.S. imperialism must withdraw from south Korea and the peaceful unification of Korea must be realized by the Korean people themselves free from interference by any foreign forces. The criminal scheme of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and their lackeys to perpetuate the division of Korea and obstruct its peaceful unification will surely be defeated completely."

"The heroic struggle of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army," he added, "not only wrote a brilliant chapter in the history of the Korean people's revolutionary struggle, but also constituted a direct aid to the Chinese people's war of resistance against Japanese aggression as well as a valuable support and assistance to their revolutionary cause. The Chinese people will never forget this noble internationalist support and assistance given them by the Korean people."

In conclusion, he said, "Following our great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people will, as always, make unremitting efforts to continuously consolidate and develop the militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the peoples of China and Korea."

2nd Anniversary of Summit Conference
Of Indochinese Peoples

Greetings From Chinese Leaders

Tung Pi-wu, Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, sent a message on April 24 to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.C. Central Committee and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, Huynh Tan Phat, President of the P.R.G.R.S.V.N., Ton Duc Thang, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Government of the D.R.V.N., most warmly greeting the second anniversary of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples. The message said:

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, we express, on behalf of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Chinese Government and people, our warmest congratulations to you and to the three heroic peoples of Indochina fighting at the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples is a brilliant milestone in the three Indochinese peoples' united resistance against U.S. aggression. Under the militant banner of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, the Cambodian, Lao and Vietnamese peoples, sharing their hatred against the common enemy, supporting and assisting one another and fight-

ing shoulder to shoulder, have in the past two years defeated all the military and political schemes of the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys, dealt heavy blows at the U.S. imperialist programmes of "Khmerization," "Laotianization" and "Vietnamization" and won splendid victories. By your victories, you have not only carried the Indochinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation to a new stage, but also made important contributions to the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the people of the whole world.

At present, U.S. imperialism is undertaking new military adventures on the Indochina battlefield in an attempt to retake the old road of war escalation and expansion. But in the face of the three Indochinese peoples who are united and persisting in struggle, all military adventures of U.S. imperialism are doomed to failure. Making persistent efforts and advancing valiantly, the three heroic Indochinese peoples will surely surmount all difficulties and hardships and win complete victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The Chinese people and the three Indochinese peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe. Determinedly following Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people regard it as their bounden internationalist duty to support and assist the three Indochinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. So long as U.S. imperialism and its lackeys do not stop their war of aggression against Indochina and the national aspirations of the Indochinese peoples are not realized, the Chinese people will do their utmost to support and assist your struggle. We will for ever unite together, fight together and win victory together with the peoples of Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam.

"Renmin Ribao" Editorial:

The Three Indochinese Peoples Are Fighting in Unity and Advancing in Victory

TWO years have elapsed since the holding of the historic Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples in April 1970. Today, imbued with profound sentiments of comrades-in-arms, the 700 million Chinese people extend warm congratulations to the heroic Cambodian, Lao and Vietnamese peoples,

and heartily rejoice over the splendid victories they have won in the joint struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation in the last two years.

The Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples held on the initiative of Samdech Norodom

Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, is a conference of unity, militancy and victory of the three Indochinese peoples. The joint declaration issued by the conference is a programmatic document. It scathingly denounced U.S. imperialism for stepping up its expansion of aggressive war against Indochina, made a sacred call for the peoples of the three Indochinese countries to fight valiantly against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and elaborated the solemn and just stand for a reasonable solution of the Indochina question. The conference marked a new historical stage of the three Indochinese peoples' united struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and made a great contribution to the struggle of the people in Asia and the rest of the world against U.S. imperialism.

Responding to the call of the conference and inspired by it, the Cambodian, Lao and Vietnamese peoples, faced with a situation in which the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys have merged into one the aggressive wars in Indochina, and holding aloft the banner of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, have formed a solid anti-U.S. imperialist united front. Fighting shoulder to shoulder and supporting each other, they have launched sustained and fierce offensives against the enemy and scored stirring tremendous victories one after another. Over the past year the Cambodian People's Armed Forces of National Liberation launched extensive attacks and triumphant news kept pouring in. Following their Highway 6 big victory, they have fiercely attacked Phnom Penh and its Pochentong Airport, dealing heavy blows at the enemy. The Lao patriotic armed forces and people have won successive victories in Lower Laos and the Plain of Jars-Muong Soui region, wiping out a large number of enemies. The north Vietnamese people have brought down many U.S. aircraft and given the U.S. aggressors a severe punishment. The south Vietnamese armed forces and people, displaying the spirit of "firm resolve to fight and win," mounted fierce attacks recently on the U.S. aggressors and the Saigon puppet troops from Quang Tri-Thua Thien to Cape Ca Mau. In a short span of half a month, they won splendid victories in putting 30,000 enemy troops out of action, further frustrating the U.S. imperialist plan of "Vietnamizing" the war. All these victories have demonstrated the might of the three Indochinese peoples fighting in unity, dealt new heavy blows at U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and won warm praise from the people of the world.

Not reconciled to its defeat, U.S. imperialism resorted to various means in the past year to step up and expand aggression in Indochina and escalate the war constantly. It has continued to carry out the

criminal scheme of "Vietnamization," "Khmerization" and "Laotianization," using Indochinese to fight Indochinese. It has repeatedly conducted bombing and shelling of north Viet Nam including even Hanoi and Haiphong. It has time and again sent Thai mercenary troops to Laos and Cambodia as accomplice in the U.S. aggression. It has provided a large amount of U.S. dollars and weapons to prop up the tottering reactionary rule of the puppet cliques in Saigon and Phnom Penh and the Vientiane Rightist forces. But all this can in no way save the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys from defeat. U.S. imperialism can only draw together in Indochina a handful of traitors and national scum who have long been spurned by the people. It can never conquer the 50 million people of the three Indochinese countries who are resolutely struggling in unity. Today, the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys find themselves in a more difficult position than ever before in Indochina while the heroic people of the three Indochinese countries are greeting their victorious and brilliant future with much greater confidence.

The course of events in the last two years eloquently proves that the three heroic Indochinese peoples can never be cowed or taken in. Embarking on the military adventure of intensifying and expanding the war of aggression, U.S. imperialism will, contrary to its wishes, arouse more resolute resistance from the peoples of the three Indochinese countries and stronger opposition from the people of the world, including the American people. Even U.S. active servicemen have also denounced the U.S. Government for the escalation of the war of aggression, especially the bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong, and demanded that U.S. imperialism immediately withdraw its troops from Indochina and end its war of aggression. Indochina belongs to the three Indochinese peoples. The U.S. aggressors must withdraw from all places of Indochina, stop supporting their puppet cliques and the Rightist forces, and let the three Indochinese peoples settle their own affairs without any foreign interference.

The three Indochinese peoples are intimate brothers and comrades-in-arms of the Chinese people. The vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area and the 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for them. The Chinese people always regard it as their bounden internationalist duty and glorious task to support the three Indochinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. We are deeply convinced that the Cambodian, Lao and Vietnamese peoples will unite more closely and win still more brilliant victories.

(April 25)

South Vietnamese People's Splendid Victories

THE recent powerful offensive by the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces (P.L.A.F.) has knocked out a great number of puppet troop strongholds and bases, wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives and dealt the U.S. imperialists' "Vietnamization" plan a devastating blow.

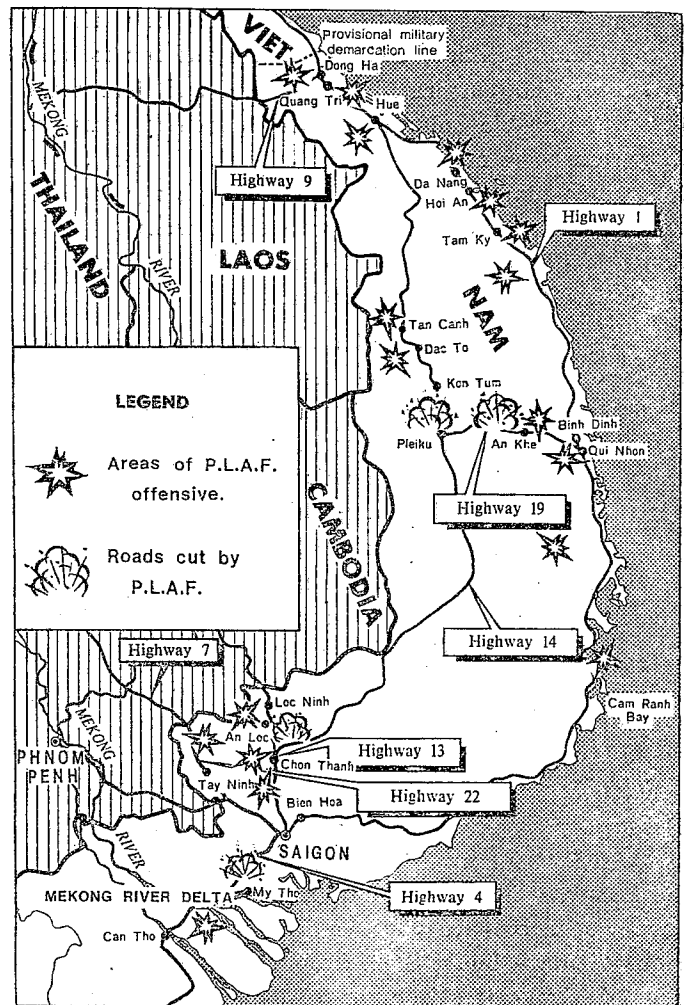
The P.L.A.F. in the Quang Tri-Thua Thien area, which is near the demilitarized zone, opened the offensive on March 30. A powerful and closely co-ordinated lightning thrust by P.L.A.F. artillery, infantry and tank units sliced through the enemy defence line, cleared out the enemy strongholds and wiped out large numbers of enemy troops. From that day to April 3, the P.L.A.F. took 13 enemy bases and killed, wounded and captured 6,500 enemy troops. It then broke through the puppet forces' second line of defence and pushed into the vicinity of Quang Tri city and deep into Thua Thien Province on a broad front. The puppet troops were under siege in Dong Ha, Quang Tri, Hue and their environs.

In concert with the attacks in the Quang Tri-Thua Thien area, the P.L.A.F. repeatedly attacked the enemy fiercely in the Tay Nguyen area and in areas north, northwest and south of Saigon.

In the Tay Nguyen area, P.L.A.F. infantry and artillery, while attacking all enemy command posts, troop quarters, logistic bases, airfields and artillery positions in north Kon Tum Province, struck hard at the strategic lines of communication, Highways 14 and 19, to kill, wound and capture over 3,000 enemy troops and shoot down or destroy on the ground many enemy aircraft.

In the plains of south Viet Nam's Trung Bo area, the P.L.A.F. killed and wounded thousands of enemy troops in their attacks on over a hundred enemy posts and bases and several provincial capitals, airfields and military ports from Mount Hai Van in Quang Da Province to Cam Ranh Bay in Khanh Hoa Province. P.L.A.F. bombardment of Da Nang air base destroyed dozens of different kinds of aircraft, blew up many ammunition dumps and put many U.S. air pirates out of action. The enemy's strategic supply base in Cam Ranh Bay was also attacked and hundreds of U.S. troops put out of action.

In Binh Long Province, north of Saigon, on April 4, a few hours after the Saigon puppet regime had sent the puppet troops stationed in this province to reinforce its forces in Quang Tri, the P.L.A.F. attacked the provincial capital of An Loc. It cut Highway 13 which links the province with Saigon and encircled the enemy forces in An Loc. On April 7, the P.L.A.F. stormed and took the important town of Loc



Ninh, north of An Loc, and completely wiped out all the puppet troops there. They then fiercely attacked An Loc and extended their attack to nearby Phuoc Long and Tay Ninh Provinces. By April 15, the P.L.A.F. had completely wiped out the enemy troops holding out at An Loc. An important part of the Saigon puppet effectives were wiped out in this action and the outer defence line north of Saigon set up over the last three years was smashed and a large area liberated.

In the Mekong River Delta area, south of Saigon, the south Vietnamese armed forces and people also dealt heavy blows to the enemy in fierce attacks on many of his strongholds and bases.

Closely co-ordinating their actions, the people in many provinces and counties of south Viet Nam stepped up guerrilla warfare against "pacification" and destroyed enemy organs of control. In many areas the people have seized control. Newly liberated areas, which include hamlets, villages, townships and cities, are being

consolidated. The morale of the Saigon puppet troops on the other hand has become lower than ever and many regiments and multi-battalion task force units have collectively taken anti-war actions and crossed over with their weapons to the side of the people. Many "civil guard" and "popular defence" units too have revolted one after another and crossed over to the people.

The U.S. imperialists' defeat in south Viet Nam had been quite obvious long ago but nevertheless they stubbornly clung to aggression and military adventures. After breaking off the Paris talks, the U.S. imperialists stepped up their savage bombing of the liberated areas in south Viet Nam and since the beginning of April have repeatedly sent large numbers of aircraft and warships to intrude deeper and deeper into north Viet Nam, bombing and shelling. On April 16, the U.S. aggressors brazenly sent large numbers of aircraft, including B-52 bombers, over densely populated areas of Hanoi and Haiphong for large-scale bombing.

However, the U.S. Government's escalation of the war cannot cow the heroic Vietnamese people. The air defence forces of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam have severely punished the U.S. air pirates. On April 16, in Hanoi and Haiphong alone, 15 U.S. planes were knocked out of the sky to bring the tally of U.S. aircraft shot down from April 1 to 16 over the D.R.V.N. to 50, including 5 B-52 bombers. The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet Nam on April 15

Half-Month Victories

From March 30 to April 15, the armed forces and people of south Viet Nam killed, wounded and captured a total of nearly 30,000 enemy troops (including many puppet officers and U.S. advisers); knocked out 5 brigades, multi-battalion task force units and regiments, 13 infantry battalions, 3 armoured regiments and 10 artillery battalions; badly mauled 8 brigades and regiments and many infantry battalions and 3 armoured regiments; shot down or destroyed on the ground over 150 aircraft; destroyed or captured over 1,000 military vehicles (including 300 tanks and armoured cars); destroyed or captured over 200 pieces of artillery ranging from 105 mm. to 175 mm.; and razed hundreds of ammunition dumps.

and the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on April 16 issued appeals calling on the Vietnamese people to unite millions as one, smash the war adventures of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and win greater victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The powerful offensive of the south Vietnamese armed forces and people is continuing to roll on.

China's Principled Stand on Relations Of International Economy and Trade

—Chou Hua-min's speech at the Third U.N.C.T.A.D. plenary meeting

ADDRESSING the April 20 plenary meeting of the Third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Chou Hua-min, head of the Delegation of the People's Republic of China and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, explained China's principled stand on the relations of international economy and trade and expressed its resolute support for the just struggle of the developing countries to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, to win and safeguard national independence and to develop their national economy.

Following is his speech:

First of all, allow me, in the name of the Delegation of the People's Republic of China, to thank Mr. President and the representatives of many countries for the welcome they have given us. At the same time, I would like to express our appreciation for the hospitality extended to us by the Government of our host country

Chile and its people. We have listened with pleasure to the important address by His Excellency President Salvador Allende at the opening ceremony of the present session. We express our admiration for the achievements made by the Chilean people under the leadership of President Allende in safeguarding their state sovereignty and developing their national economy.

It is a pleasure for the Delegation of the People's Republic of China to come here to attend the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and work together with you all for the establishment of international economic and trade relations based on equality and mutual benefit.

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was established on the initiative of the developing countries and through their active promotion. At the previous sessions, representatives of many Asian,

African and Latin American countries denounced imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism for the harms they have done to them, exposed inequity in all its manifestations in international economic and trade relations, expounded their just stand of safeguarding state sovereignty and opposing power politics and economic expansion, and put forward a number of reasonable propositions in the interest of the people of all countries, thus winning increasingly extensive sympathy and support throughout the world. Thanks to the efforts of the majority of member countries, the conference adopted a number of resolutions which are of positive significance. Not long ago, the overwhelming majority of the developing countries assembled again, reiterated their just stand and strong desire and issued the Declaration of Lima, thus making useful contributions to the preparations of the current session of our conference. All this reflects the fact that countries of the third world are playing an increasingly great role in international affairs and that the Asian, African and Latin American peoples are daily strengthening their unity against imperialism. It also shows that countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution — this has become an irresistible trend of history. Imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism can no longer monopolize and manipulate international affairs as they please and rule the fate of other countries at will.

Here, we would like to point out solemnly that the representatives of the puppet cliques of south Korea, south Viet Nam and Cambodia absolutely cannot represent the peoples of Korea, Viet Nam and Cambodia and that only the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea can represent the Korean people, only the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam can represent the Vietnamese people and only the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia can represent the Cambodian people. The representatives of the puppet cliques of south Korea, south Viet Nam and Lon Nol are not qualified at all to participate in our conference. Their presence at the conference is totally illegal. At the same time we note with regret that the German Democratic Republic is still not represented at the present session of the conference. This is extremely abnormal.

Of late, in disregard of the opposition of the people of the world as well as the people of the United States, U.S. imperialism has flagrantly dispatched a large number of aircraft, including B-52 strategic bombers, to carry out wanton bombings on a large scale against Hanoi, Haiphong and other places of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, thus intensifying its war acts of aggression against Viet Nam. This cannot but arouse the utmost indignation of the people of the world. The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn U.S. imperialism for its criminal acts of war expansion and are determined to give all-out support to the fraternal Vietnamese people in fighting their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.

National independence and economic development are issues of vital interest to the people of all countries and in particular to the people of the developing countries. In the absence of political independence, economic independence is out of the question, and the independence of any country is incomplete without economic independence. The economic backwardness of Asian, African and Latin American countries is the result of oppression and plunder by imperialism and colonialism. These regions abound in resources and are inhabited by the majority of the people of the world, who have created splendid ancient civilizations and made tremendous contributions to mankind. But the majority of the Asian, African and Latin American countries suffered in varying degrees from oppression and plunder by imperialism and colonialism. As a result, their state sovereignty was trampled upon, their natural resources were damaged and their people greatly impoverished. Especially the economy of the colonies and dependent countries was turned into a "single-product economy" as a result of lop-sided development under the man-made "division of labour" in the colonial interests of imperialism. These countries were reduced to sources of raw materials and markets of manufactures monopolized by colonial and metropolitan countries, and were subjected to ever more cruel exploitation.

Where there is oppression there is resistance. Since the end of World War II, the great historical tide of national-liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America has shattered the colonial system of imperialism. The overwhelming majority of the Asian, African and Latin American countries have won independence through protracted struggle. In order to consolidate their national independence and develop their national economy, some of these countries have adopted various measures to control and exploit their own resources, and endeavoured to liquidate imperialist and colonialist forces. They have won important victories.

However, imperialism and reactionaries are bound to obstruct the struggle for complete independence waged by the developing countries. The United States of America, relying on its economic and military strength which swelled after World War II, has carried out aggression and expansion everywhere and set up military bases abroad on a massive scale in a vain attempt to stamp out the revolution of the oppressed peoples and nations and achieve world hegemony. In international economic and trade relations, the United States has all along pursued a policy of expansion and plunder and of profiteering at the expense of other countries. They force down the prices of raw materials, occupy commodity markets, monopolize monetary affairs, expand the export of capital and plunder the resources and wealth of other countries. Last year the United States introduced the "new economic policy" shifting its financial and monetary crisis on to others and causing serious damage to the developing countries. In recent years, the other superpower has pushed a policy of aggression and expansion, encroaching upon the territories of other countries, interfering in their internal affairs, controlling

their economy and plundering their wealth. It is obvious that the aggressive and expansionist policy pursued by the superpowers constitutes a serious obstacle to the efforts of the developing countries to win complete independence and develop national economy as well as a stumbling-block to the promotion of international trade on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

In the past the Chinese people suffered long from imperialist oppression. For over a century, the imperialist powers repeatedly launched wars of aggression against China. They divided China into their spheres of influence, interfered in China's internal affairs, backed the reactionary authorities, subjected the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle to bloody suppression, engineered civil wars among warlords, controlled China's customs, shipping and insurance, manipulated China's financial and monetary affairs and extorted privileges of running mines and factories, building railways, inland navigation, etc. They flagrantly plundered China's resources, fleeced the Chinese people and seriously disrupted the national economy of old China. As a result, its rural areas were on the brink of bankruptcy and its industry was extremely backward, with hardly any heavy industry of its own. Even major necessities like grain and cotton had to be imported in large quantities. Its entire foreign trade was in the hands of imperialists and their running dogs. Under these circumstances, independence was out of the question, let alone economic development. Imperialism robbed China of astonishing amounts of wealth and reduced the Chinese people to utter impoverishment for a long period of time. Under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people, after long years of struggle, finally threw off their backs the three big mountains — imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism — emancipated themselves and won genuine independence. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese people have broken through the tight blockade imposed by imperialism, withstood terrific foreign pressure and built our country into a socialist state with initial prosperity by maintaining independence and relying on our own efforts. However, China's economic development has not yet reached a high level. Like the overwhelming majority of Asian, African and Latin American countries, China is a developing country and belongs to the third world.

Through long years of struggle, the Chinese people have become keenly aware that in order to develop its national economy, a country must, first of all, win political independence and that in order to consolidate its independence, it must develop its economy, whereas in developing economy, it should first follow the principle of self-reliance, i.e., depending on the strength of its own people and making full use of its own resources. Independence and self-reliance do not mean self-sufficiency and seclusion. The development of trade with various countries of the world and the mutual exchange of needed goods on the basis of equality and mutual benefit are conducive to the enhancement of a country's

capacity of self-reliance and to the strengthening of friendship with the people of other countries. Nor do independence and self-reliance exclude mutual assistance. On the contrary, economic co-operation with friendly countries is needed to further the development of an independent national economy.

The Chinese people, who suffered long from imperialist oppression and exploitation, resolutely support the three Indochinese peoples in carrying their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation through to the end, resolutely support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle against U.S.-Israeli aggression, and resolutely support the people of Asia, Africa, Latin America, Oceania and the rest of the world in their just struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, to win and safeguard national independence and to develop national economy. The Chinese people are firmly opposed to the one or two superpowers subjecting countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and other regions to aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying. The Chinese people are firmly opposed to any form of economic expansion and plunder. China resolutely supports the struggle initiated by Latin American countries and peoples to defend their rights over a 200-nautical-mile territorial sea and to protect their own national resources. China resolutely supports the struggle unfolded by the petroleum-exporting countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and by other regional and specialized organizations to safeguard national rights and interests and oppose economic plunder.

Countries, big or small, should be equal. Big nations should not bully smaller ones and strong nations should not bully weaker ones. All countries, regardless of their social system, should handle their relations with other countries in accordance with the Five Principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. We maintain that all international economic and trade relations should be guided by the above-mentioned basic principles.

International trade should be based on equality and mutual benefit, and respect for each other's sovereignty and aspiration. It should conform to the requirements and possibilities of both sides and promote both sides' economic development. We firmly oppose the imperialists who, under the disguise of trade, control and plunder other countries, and seek by various selfish means to seize important resources, extort huge profits and obstruct the economic development of other countries. We resolutely support the reasonable demands of many developing countries to develop their national economy; gradually reshape their "single-product economy," stabilize the prices of raw materials, remove the tariff and non-tariff barriers set up by the "developed countries," participate in the reform of the international monetary system and develop national shipping, insurance and other enterprises so as to break the

monopoly by a few countries. We support the proposal put forward by many Asian, African and Latin American countries for the active expansion of inter-trade. We consider that the expansion of inter-trade among the developing countries is not a mere exchange of goods, but is an important form of mutual support and mutual help in their struggle against imperialism and for complete independence. China wishes, within the scope of its requirements and capabilities, to continuously expand its trade with countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America for the exchange of needed goods and the promotion of each other's production and self-reliance. At the same time, China also wishes to further its trade with other countries of the world on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

We maintain that, when giving economic aid of any kind, an aid-giving country should strictly respect the sovereignty of recipient countries, attach no conditions, ask for no privileges, genuinely help them develop an independent national economy and not add to their burden. The loans provided in assistance should be low-interest or interest-free, and the creditor country should make full allowance for debtor countries' difficulties and never press them for debt-service. The technical personnel sent to the aid-receiving countries should pass on their technical know-how without any reservations. We are firmly opposed to any attempt, by means of "aid," to control, plunder or subvert an aid-receiving state. We support the reasonable demand of many developing countries for increasing the amount of foreign aid, lowering the interest rate on loans and extending the period of repayment. Within the scope of its capabilities, China provides some friendly countries with aid in various forms in accordance with the eight principles guiding its foreign aid, but it never regards such aid as unilateral alms. We hold that the just struggle of the people of all countries support each other. In its socialist revolution and socialist construction, China has always enjoyed the sympathy and support of the people of other countries, and it is our bounden duty to support the just struggles of other peoples. As China's economy is still comparatively backward, the material aid we can provide is very limited. We are determined to strive to change this situation gradually and make greater contributions.

For Your Reference

U.N. Conference on Trade And Development

When on December 8, 1962 the U.N. General Assembly approved the convening of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development, it was the result of the initiative and strong advocacy by developing Asian,

African and Latin American countries.

The national-liberation movement in the regions of Asia, Africa and Latin America has been surging ahead as never before since the end

We support the proposition put forward by many countries that reform of the international monetary system should be conducive to world trade and should take into account the interests of the developing countries. In undertaking the reform, decisions should be made with the participation of all the countries concerned on the principles of equality of all countries irrespective of their size and of mutual consultation. We are firmly opposed to any one-sided egotistic decision detrimental to the interest of others made by a few countries or groupings behind the back of the majority of countries.

We hold that each country has the right to dispose of its natural resources with a view to developing its national economy and expanding its foreign trade. All coastal countries are entitled to reasonably determine the limits of their territorial sea and jurisdiction and have the right to dispose of the natural resources in their coastal seas, sea-bed and the subsoil thereof. We are firmly opposed to the predatory acts on the part of a few countries, which wantonly trample upon other countries' sovereignty, and seize, control, plunder or damage their natural resources.

We express our deep sympathy with the least developed countries for the situation they are facing. We resolutely support these countries in their efforts to safeguard national independence and develop national economy. Furthermore, we stand for the adoption of special measures in trade, aid, communications, technology and other respects so as to help them make faster progress.

In the spirit of the resolutions adopted by the U.N. General Assembly, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should play its proper role in promoting international trade and speeding up economic development, especially that of the developing countries. We hope that the conference will truly reflect the aspirations of the people of all countries and accomplish its duties. We, countries of the third world, must strengthen our unity, maintain full consultations and carry on the joint struggle for safeguarding national independence and developing national economy. We are determined to make endeavours together with the overwhelming majority of member states so that the current session may achieve positive results.

of World War II. Having won independence, many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America urgently want to develop their national economies and safeguard national rights and interests. The colonial economies left behind by the imperialists, however, gravely hindered these countries' development. Imperialist discrimination and exploitation in trade and the two superpowers' ever-intensifying contention for these countries especially

left their economies impaired, exports stagnated, international trade conditions worsened and international balance of payments deficit snowballed. The developing countries demanded an international conference as a means of settling these questions. It is against this background that U.N.C.T.A.D. was established.

U.N.C.T.A.D.'s first session was held in Geneva between March 23 and June 16, 1964. It was attended by representatives from various countries and regions (including those from the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang, the south Korean and south Vietnamese puppet cliques), U.N. specialized agencies, organizations under the U.N. and inter-governmental economic organizations as well as observers from non-governmental organizations. On the recommendation of that session, the U.N. General Assembly on December 30, 1964 decided to establish U.N.C.T.A.D. as its organ and to set up a "Trade and Development Board" as U.N.C.T.A.D.'s executive organ. The board's secretariat is now in Geneva (the Secretary-General is Manuel Perez Guerrero of Venezuela). U.N.C.T.A.D. meets every four years.

Its second session took place in New Delhi between February 1 and March 29, 1968, attended by 118 representatives, including those from the Chiang gang, the south Korean and south Vietnamese puppet cliques, and observers from 44 international organizations.

The developing countries carried out a struggle against the U.S.-led imperialist countries at both sessions. Because of their common demand to oppose imperialist plunder, exploitation and control, the Asian, African and Latin American countries gradually united and formed the "group of 77" (this has increased to 96 nations and areas). Before the second session,

Eight Principles for China's Aid to Foreign Countries

1. The Chinese Government always bases itself on the principle of equality and mutual benefit in providing aid to other countries. It never regards such aid as a kind of unilateral alms but as something mutual.

2. In providing aid to other countries, the Chinese Government strictly respects the sovereignty of the recipient countries, and never attaches any conditions or asks for any privileges.

3. China provides economic aid in the form of interest-free or low-interest loans and extends the time limit for the repayment when necessary so as to lighten the burden of the recipient countries as far as possible.

4. In providing aid to other countries, the purpose of the Chinese Government is not to make the recipient countries dependent on China but to help them embark step by step on the road of self-reliance and independent economic development.

5. The Chinese Government tries its best to help the recipient

countries build projects which require less investment while yielding quicker results, so that the recipient governments may increase their income and accumulate capital.

6. The Chinese Government provides the best-quality equipment and material of its own manufacture at international market prices. If the equipment and material provided by the Chinese Government are not up to the agreed specifications and quality, the Chinese Government undertakes to replace them.

7. In giving any particular technical assistance, the Chinese Government will see to it that the personnel of the recipient country fully master such technique.

8. The experts dispatched by China to help in construction in the recipient countries will have the same standard of living as the experts of the recipient country. The Chinese experts are not allowed to make any special demands or enjoy any special amenities.

these countries had held a ministerial conference in the capital of Algeria on measures to deal with the imperialist countries. As a result, the conference adopted the Algiers Charter as a proposal to the second session. Last October, the "group of 77" held the developing countries' second ministerial conference in Lima, capital of Peru, coordinating their common stand in preparation for the third session of

U.N.C.T.A.D. The Lima Declaration was adopted at the conference.

Last October 25, the U.N. General Assembly adopted by an overwhelming majority the resolution restoring to the People's Republic of China all its lawful rights in the U.N. and immediately expelling the Chiang gang from that body. As a result, the Chiang gang was deprived of the representation it had illegally seized in U.N.C.T.A.D.

How Imperialism Plunders the Developing Countries

Facts below clearly show that exploitation and plunder of the third world by the United States and other imperialist countries, instead of diminishing, has grown more serious in recent years. This has aroused strong opposition and resistance from the countries and people of the third world. The developing countries will certainly unite more closely to fight to safeguard national rights and interests and against imperialist plunder. — Ed.

LONG years of imperialist pursuance of colonialism in many areas have created a small number of economically "developed countries." However, a great number of other countries, particularly in Asia, Africa and Latin America which became independent after World War II, have been kept economically under-developed by colonialism and imperialism. These developing countries rely mainly on exporting raw materials (or so-called primary products, including agricultural and mineral products) in exchange for manufactured goods. The exports of primary products now account for 80 per cent of the total exports of these countries.

Buy Cheap and Sell Dear

One of the chief methods used by imperialism to exploit and plunder these medium-sized and small countries is to sell manufactured goods at high prices and buy raw materials at low prices. According to figures released by the United Nations, the prices of manufactured goods exported to the Asian, African and Latin American regions from the U.S. and other "developed countries" had risen 23 per cent in 1963 as compared with 1950. By 1970 the prices of such goods exported by various countries in the world had further increased as compared with 1963, with the export price of U.S. manufactured goods showing the biggest increase—24 per cent. The U.S.

magazine *Vision* reported that the Latin American region alone suffered a loss of about 2,700 million U.S. dollars from 1966 to 1970 because of soaring prices of imported goods, and the loss came to more than 1,100 million U.S. dollars in 1970 alone.

At the same time, the United States and other countries have time and again kept the lid on prices of raw materials. Statistics released by the United Nations showed that with 1950 as the base, prices of raw materials in 1963 dropped more than 38 per cent as compared with 1951. While the prices of manufactured goods have steadily gone up in the last few years, those of raw materials have always been pressed down at around the 1963 level. The prices of a number of products have even been lowered. The U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America announced that in 1970 alone, the price of wool dropped 14.5 per cent; copper, 3.1 per cent; wheat, 3.2 per cent; and cocoa, 24.4 per cent. The steady increases in prices of manufactured goods on the one hand and constant drops in prices of primary products on the other have brought huge losses to medium-sized and small countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The *Irish Times* reported that the developing countries suffered a loss of 13,400 million U.S. dollars from 1950 to 1965 as a result of the deterioration of trade conditions. For instance, in 1954, Colombia could buy a jeep with 14 bags of coffee whereas in 1969, 43 bags of coffee were required. Western newspapers estimated that in 1960 the developing countries could get a tractor by exporting a ton of cocoa, but now five tons have to be exported.

Trade Discrimination

Developing countries' exports have also been restricted by the tariff and non-tariff barriers erected by the United States and others. The "Declaration of Lima" of the Second

Ministerial Conference of Developing Countries in November 1971 pointed out that the developing countries' share in world exports had been reduced from 21.3 per cent in 1960 to 17.6 per cent in 1970. On the other hand, large-scale dumping of manufactured goods by the "developed nations" has caused growing trade deficits for the developing countries. U.N. statistics show that they had trade deficits each year from 1962 to 1970, and the accumulated total for the nine years reached 16,900 million U.S. dollars. With their large commercial fleets, the "developed countries" also squeeze the developing countries by high cargo charges.

Usury

Usury is another form of imperialist exploitation of the developing countries. Many Asian, African and Latin American countries have incurred international payments deficits because of unequal trade and the huge profits grabbed by foreign companies. This has forced them to contract more foreign loans. The external debts of the developing countries have been increasing rapidly. By the end of 1969, the total for 80 of these countries had reached 59,000 million U.S. dollars, twice as much as their foreign debts in 1961, or 4,700 million U.S. dollars more than their total export earnings in 1970 which amounted to 54,300 million. The loans from the imperialist countries have been at high interest rates and in many cases on very stringent terms. As a result, many developing countries have found themselves in the vicious circle of repaying old debts by taking on new ones. Of the 14,200 million U.S. dollar loans obtained by the developing countries in 1970, 5,900 million were used for repaying old debts and interest.

It should be particularly noted that the superpowers invariably use loans as a means of controlling other states. Under the signboard of "aid," they interfere in small and medium-sized countries' internal affairs and bring political pressure on them by coercing them into repaying debts.

Tree Planting in China

MORE than 5,000 kinds of trees grow in our country whose vast territory includes temperate, subtropical and tropical zones. This places China among the world's countries with the largest number of species of trees. There are favourable conditions here for developing forestry. However, this sector of the national economy was very backward due to the plunder and damage of forest resources by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism in old China. As a result, many places had few trees and were attacked by wind and sand. Year after year, there were floods and drought.

Since nationwide liberation, the Party and Government have considered forestry work highly important. During the upsurges of agricultural co-operation and of setting up the people's communes, Chairman Mao issued the calls to "cover the country with trees" and turn the land into garden-like fields with

trees. A large-scale afforestation movement got into full swing throughout the nation.

However, Liu Shao-chi and his agents pushed a revisionist line which "stresses felling and neglects planting" and advocates "distributing trees on hilly slopes to the households." This adversely affected the development of forestry. Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line was criticized during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and afforestation has made new progress.

After 22 years of effort from the early days of liberation to 1970, China's afforested area was 82 times that for all 35 years from 1911 to 1946. There are now many new forests in the land. Large stretches of timber and economic forests and shelter belts have been planted in the waste land and desert areas of the northwest and Inner Mongolia, the loess plateau affected by soil erosion in the middle and upper reaches of the Yellow River, along the coast and the rivers in the hinterland, and in areas of rolling hills in the south and north. In cities, factories, mines and people's communes, people are doing their best to plant trees near villages, along roads and streams and by houses. Many places are now covered with trees.

Forests Promote Rich Harvests

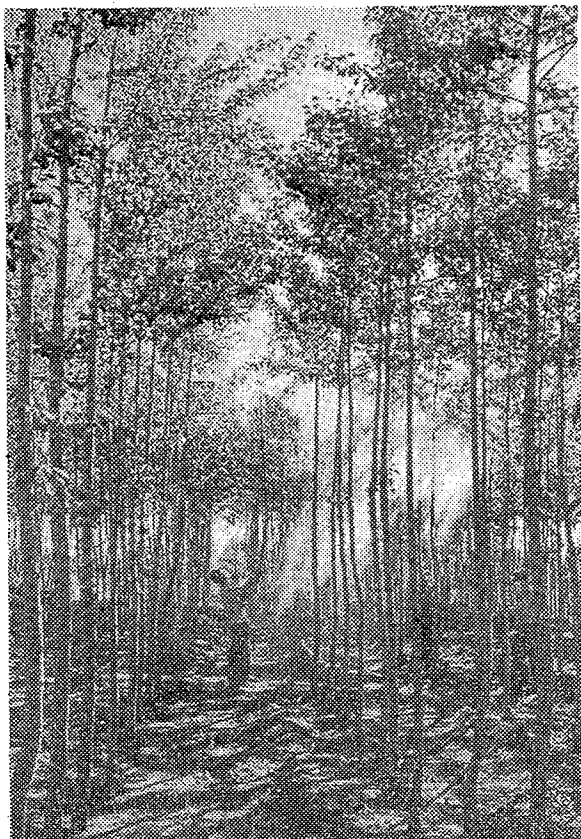
Chairman Mao has long pointed out: "Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry are interdependent, none of them can be dispensed with, and they should be put on an equal footing." Developing forestry has an important place in socialist construction and is closely related to agriculture and animal husbandry. Trees can conserve water and soil, check

winds and control sand, regulate climate, protect pastures and provide fodder, manure and fuel. Agriculture and forestry depend on and promote each other. Without developing agriculture, it is impossible to develop forestry. Paying attention only to agriculture and neglecting forestry will put farm production on a very unstable basis. This is especially true in areas with serious soil erosion, windstorms, sandstorms, drought and waterlogging.

The Wafangtai Production Brigade in Lingshou County, Hopei Province, arrived at a profound understanding of this point. In the spring of 1964, brigade members worked hard to transform 12 ravines and build farmland after the example of the Tachai Brigade. Crops grew well that year. However, they neglected tree planting. A storm in August destroyed 10 of the 12 ravines they built. In the ensuing five years, they planted 2.5 million trees and covered more than 9,200 *mu* of barren hills with trees, thereby basically getting soil erosion under control. These measures and scientific farming helped the brigade steadily raise its grain output year by year.

People in Minchin County, Kansu Province, in the Tengri Desert have in the last two decades or so planted trees to check winds and control sand in the revolutionary spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains. By 1970, the county had planted trees on 500,000 *mu*, and enclosed another 190,000 *mu* of mountain and sandy areas to grow forests or grass. Besides, it also planted 7 million trees and more than 700 big and small shelter belts totalling 850 kilometres. The county has an average of two *mu* of forest per person. Natural environment has been basically transformed in the deserts, sandy areas and alkaline land which make up over 95 per cent of the county's area. The development of forestry has helped control shifting sand, regulate the climate and tremendously promote the growth of Minchin's farming and livestock breeding. Its 1970 total grain output was 2.3 times that in 1949.

Yenling on the eastern plain of Honan Province was known as a



Production brigade members in Inner Mongolia spray insecticide in a poplar forest they planted.

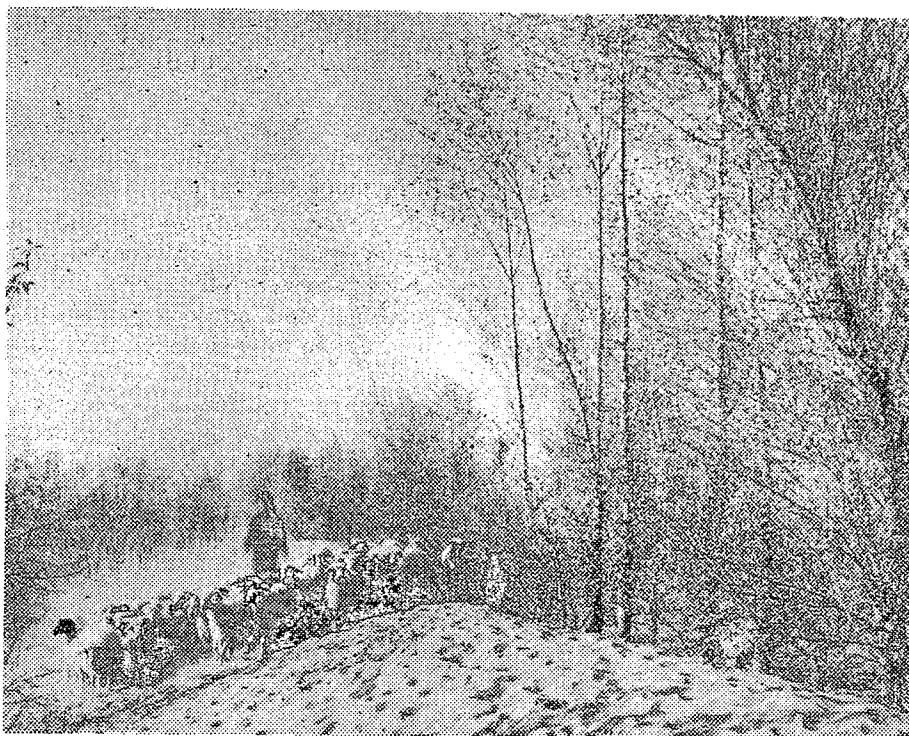
county frequently hit by natural calamities. Trees were scarce and grain and cotton yields very low. Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Yenling people have done away with the practice of "planting trees on hilly areas and growing grain on the plains." The county mobilized the masses to plant trees for five successive years. Now they have planted trees near the villages and houses and along roads and streams, and covered the county with trees. The total number of trees planted is more than four times as many as that in all 16 years before the Great Cultural Revolution. In 1970, the county's per-*mu* grain yield had gone up 66 per cent and that of cotton 3.4-fold compared with 1965.

Spirit of the Foolish Old Man

Covering the country with trees is an arduous task in transforming nature. Following Chairman Mao's teaching "Transform China in the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains" and through self-reliance and hard struggle, people all over the country have defeated one difficulty after another and won tremendous achievements in afforestation in the last 20 years or so.

Situated in the Taihang Mountains, the Hsikou Production Brigade in Pingshun County in Shansi Province is led by nationally known labour model Li Shun-ta. Because of the rocky slopes and ravines, there were few trees. The peasants could hardly get a wooden handle for a hoe from local resources, let alone timber for building houses. Because the mountains were barren, heavy rains caused floods, a big threat to farming.

The poor and lower-middle peasants in Hsikou started a campaign to plant trees after agricultural collectivization. Owing to a spell of dry weather, only one of the 300 trees they planted for the first time in the spring survived. The Party branch secretary Li Shun-ta said confidently: "Who said that trees could not take root in the slopes of Hsikou? Isn't this tree growing here? Since this one can survive, why can't we have trees covering all the slopes? By carrying forward the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who re-



Sandy area's shelter belt built by people of Minchin County in Kansu Province.

moved the mountains, we certainly can do it."

They earnestly summed up their experience and lessons and kept planting trees every year and constantly looking after them. Whenever it rains, the peasants will plant trees on the slopes. Thanks to their consistent efforts for 20 years, 12,000 *mu* of barren hills are now covered with flourishing forests. In addition to this, they have also planted one million trees and 100,000 fruit trees in and near their village. Twenty per cent of the brigade's annual total income now come from forests and fruit trees.

Huian County in southeast coastal Fukien Province had 20,000 *mu* of land without vegetation. Rain turned it muddy while sunshine made it as hard as bricks. In the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who "went on digging every day," the county's people worked hard for ten successive years and covered the land with trees.

Now in all Huian County, the afforested area has reached 580,000 *mu* or more than 20 times that in the early days of liberation. There are also over 500 windbreaks extending some 500 kilometres. The county produced no fruit before, but many

communes or brigades now have their own fruit trees. Last autumn they got their first harvest of longan—a special south Fukien fruit—from the trees they planted.

State Forestry Farms

While the communes and brigades mobilized the masses to plant trees, state forestry farms have also made big advances. In the early post-liberation days, China had almost no such farms. Now their number has exceeded 3,700. The 12 state forestry farms under the Leichow Forestry Bureau which was set up in 1954 have 800,000 *mu* of timber trees. These have become a new forestry centre in Kwangtung Province. The vast sea of forests has not only changed Leichow Peninsula's natural appearance, but also annually supplied the state with 80,000 cubic metres of timber since 1970. Many state forestry farms have mechanized production. Sowing tree seeds by plane has been increasingly used in recent years. In Szechuan Province, for example, planes have sown tree seeds on 6,780,000 *mu* in the five years between 1966 and 1970. The area sown by this method in the province has grown from a little over 10,000 *mu* to one or two million *mu* a year.

(Continued from p. 4.)

other distinguished Afghan guests on April 17. The Afghan Foreign Minister had arrived in Peking that day.

Foreign Minister Shafiq pointed out in his speech at the banquet that the treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression signed in Kabul on August 26, 1960 between Afghanistan and China was a manifestation of the understanding and good-neighbourly relations between countries with different social and political systems based on the principles of mutual trust and mutual respect.

Referring to the situation in Asia, Minister Shafiq said: The war in Viet Nam is not only continuing but expanding. Like the other people in the world who desire peace, the Afghan people hope that this war will be settled in accordance with the Vietnamese people's decision and that there should be no foreign interference there.

During the Afghan visitors' stay in Peking, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung held talks with Foreign Minister Shafiq. Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, also met the Afghan guests.

Foreign Minister Shafiq and his party left Peking on April 21 to visit southern China.

Premier Chou Meets Yugoslav Government Economic Delegation

Premier Chou En-lai, Foreign Trade Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo and Vice-Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang on the evening of April 21 met and had a friendly conversation with Muhamed Hadzic, Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade of Yugoslavia, and all members of the Yugoslav Government Economic Delegation led by him.

The delegation came to China on a friendly visit on April 9. They saw the 1972 Spring Chinese Export Commodities Fair and after a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of

Korea returned to Peking on April 21.

First Anniversary of Republic Of Sierra Leone

Tung Pi-wu, Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, sent a message on April 18 to Siaka Stevens, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone, greeting the first anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Sierra Leone. The message said: "In the past year, the Government and people of Sierra Leone, under Your Excellency's leadership, have continuously achieved new successes in the struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and to develop national economy. In international affairs, they have made positive contributions to the Afro-Asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. The friendly relations and co-operation between China and Sierra Leone have developed satisfactorily through the joint efforts of our two sides."

R.E.K. Taylor-Smith, Ambassador of the Republic of Sierra Leone to China, gave a reception in Peking on April 19 to celebrate the first anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

Attending the reception were Premier Chou En-lai, Minister of Foreign Affairs Chi Peng-fei, and leading members of other government departments, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Ambassador Taylor-Smith and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei spoke at the reception.

Ambassador Taylor-Smith said: The stand taken by the People's Republic of China in supporting the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, especially the causes of the African peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau), Namibia, Zimbabwe and also the Indochinese people of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, is a great stand.

It is a struggle for the just causes and rights of the oppressed peoples of the world against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and oppression of any kind, and for liberation and progress. We from Sierra Leone also support these causes, having been under colonial rule for over 150 years.

In his speech, Chi Peng-fei praised the heroic people of Sierra Leone for their heroic struggles, under the leadership of President Siaka Stevens, against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for winning and safeguarding national independence. He said: In international affairs, the Government of Sierra Leone pursues a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, opposes imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, which are subjecting Asian, African and Latin American countries to aggression, subversion, interference, control and bullying, and supports the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggles to win and safeguard national independence, thus making positive contributions to the Asian, African and Latin American people's common cause of opposing imperialism.

Chi Peng-fei expressed the conviction that through the joint efforts of the two Governments and peoples the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Sierra Leone, which are based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, will surely be consolidated and further develop.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ A pair of musk oxen presented to the Chinese people by U.S. President Nixon and the American people arrived in Peking on April 9. The handing-over ceremony of the two giant pandas given by the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee as a gift to the American people took place in the Washington National Zoological Park on April 20.

▲ The Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation returned to Peking on April 18 after visits to Albania, Romania, Yugoslavia, Pakistan and Iran.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Scientific Experiments Increase Spring Wheat Yields

POOOR and lower-middle peasants, cadres, scientists and agro-technicians have been making scientific experiments to raise spring wheat yields. This has helped increase grain output.

One of China's main grain crops, spring wheat is concentrated in northern areas such as Heilungkiang Province, the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region and the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. Raising its yields is of vital importance in carrying out the strategic principle of "Change the situation in which grain has to be transported north from the south" and "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." With a short growing period and great adaptability and resistance to cold, it not only can be sown and reaped early in the northern area, but it also can be sown in autumn and can be reaped early in the southern coastal area. Spring wheat is also good for intercropping and can expand the multicropping area and add to grain output.

Mass scientific experiments since the Great Cultural Revolution have brought high yields of spring wheat over large areas. Many advanced units there have reached or surpassed the planned per-*mu* target. The average per-*mu* yield of the 1,012 *mu* of spring wheat sown by the Tashihchia Production Brigade of Kueiteh County in Chinghai Province last year reached 759 *jin*.

Many effective measures ensuring high yields have been found through scientific research. Analysing the conditions for high yields and the characteristics of spring wheat, soya beans and maize, the poor and lower-middle peasants in the Payennaerh League irrigated area in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region made good use of time and space to intercrop spring wheat with maize or with

soya beans. The result was a bumper harvest.

Many new strains bred in different places in recent years have been popularized step by step through experimentation and demonstration. Of some 100 new strains successfully developed in Kansu Province in the last few years, 60 have been used in farming. Many new spring wheat strains have been bred and put to use in the fields in Sinkiang, Chinghai, Ningsia, Inner Mongolia, Hopei, Liaoning, Kirin, Heilungkiang and Peking. Hence the wide-margin increases in grain output.

Annual Distribution in a Production Team

THERE are 105 households with more than 400 people in the No. 7 Production Team of the Huaiti Brigade, Huaiti People's Commune, on the outskirts of Shihchiachuang in Hopei Province. Engaged mainly in raising grain and vegetables, the team continued its rich harvests last year. In addition to a good vegetable yield, it averaged 1,459 *jin* of grain per *mu*, some 9 per cent bigger than in 1970 which was also a rich harvest year.

Total income from farm and sideline production last year exceeded 111,400 yuan, 13.7 per cent over 1970's income. After deducting production costs and the agricultural tax, net income was more than 93,000 yuan. Since the founding of the people's commune in 1958, both collective accumulation and distribution to team members have gone up every year.

Agricultural tax paid to the state by the team used to be some 6 per cent of its total income. Since there have been successive rich harvests for years and the tax does not increase with the growth of farm production, the proportion paid in terms

of total income has declined year by year. It was only 2.3 per cent last year. Meanwhile, a small part of the net income is allocated to the reserve and welfare funds which are used for building water conservancy works on farmland, purchasing farm machines, financing the co-operative medical service, subsidizing member households with difficulties and covering other collective welfare expenses. The greatest share of net income is distributed directly to the members.

To correctly handle the relation between accumulation and distribution, the team called a members' meeting to democratically discuss the problem. According to the Party's policy of taking care of both the collective and members' interests and considering last year's bumper harvest, they unanimously agreed to allocate 22 per cent of the net income to the reserve and welfare funds and the remaining 78 per cent to the members. The amount distributed to the members rose 20 per cent compared with the previous year.

Members contributed a total of more than 50,000 work-days last year and they received 1.28 yuan for each work-day.

The principle of distribution in the team is from each according to his ability, to each according to his work. The collective takes care of the elderly who are unable to do physical work and have no one to depend on and members who meet with unexpected events. Living standards have been going up steadily. Differences exist between them but they are not big. No one is hungry and neither is there the wide differentiation.

Team member Chen Hsin-cheng's family has five people and everyone takes part in farm work. When the annual distribution was worked out at the end of last year, the Chens got more than 800 yuan in cash and food grain for the whole family. Three of the four rooms in their house have been recently added. Many other members have also added new rooms to their houses.

The family of woman member Hsiao Lan, who works in the team's non-staple food processing workshop, was the one with the worst economic conditions in the whole team. Her husband had been seriously ill several years ago. All his medical expenses came from the team's welfare fund. He died in 1969, which made for difficulties for Hsiao Lan and her two children to get along.

For a time the team supplied all the family food grain free and gave her a cash subsidy. This basically guaranteed the family's livelihood. The team did its best to arrange suitable work for her last year according to her physical condition. She worked diligently and her family's economic conditions became much better that year. From the team she got food grain for her family and 150 yuan in cash. Besides, she got another 115 yuan from selling pigs she had raised to the state.

A 73-year-old woman has been alone ever since three family members died around the time of liberation. When she was unable to work, the team began to take good care of her. This is what she has to say: "My food, clothing and medical expenses are all covered by the team's welfare fund. I get petty cash every month. The members treat me like one of their own kinsfolk."

Peasant Teaches in College

HEARTY applause filled the classroom when a new part-time teacher in the Agronomy Department of the Shantung Agricultural College entered and mounted the platform. Yang Ping-kun is a member of the Party branch, chairman of the revolutionary committee and scientific experiment group leader of the Yangliuhsueh Production Brigade of the Yangchi Commune in Pinhsien County, Shantung Province.

Over the last decade, 48-year-old Yang Ping-kun has conscientiously carried out scientific experiments and

grasped the laws governing interplanting grain and cotton, thus contributing to successive high yields of both grain and cotton on alkali-saline soil in his production brigade. Honoured as an "indigenous expert" in agriculture, he was invited to give lectures for a short period in the college in 1971.

Like his father, he had been exploited and oppressed in the old society as a landlord's hired hand and had only two years of schooling in his youth. Emancipated after liberation, he studied farming methods to change the backward features of his village. An agro-technician in the advanced agricultural producers' co-operative, he was sent to the Shantung Agricultural Scientific Research Institute to study for a few months after the people's commune was set up in 1958. Upon his return, he began his scientific experiments to increase wheat and cotton output.

Checking excessive growth and shedding of young bolls was vital to increasing cotton production. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "All genuine knowledge originates in direct experience," he watched and studied developments in the cotton fields every day. During a downpour one day most of the flowers became filled with rain drops. He noticed that those on the flowers at the sides of the field which are well ventilated were easily blown off by the wind, but the flowers deep in the field retained the moisture. The following day the flowers without rain drops were pollinated while those with rain drops fell off. He concluded that the shedding of the young bolls could be reduced by increasing the space between plants so as to give all the plants wind and sun.

At another time he came upon a bent cotton plant with many bolls. Studying it, he found that some roots had been accidentally broken during hoeing and that this had checked excessive growth and so it had more bolls. Experiments later proved that breaking off part of the roots during the flowering stage

checked excessive growth and prevented the young bolls from shedding.

From practice Yang Ping-kun summed up many experiences in increasing cotton output. As a result of concerted efforts by Yang and commune members, ginned cotton output went up from some 30 *jin* to more than 140 *jin* per *mu*.

The Yangliuhsueh Brigade plants three-fourths of its farmland to cotton. There is only 0.45 *mu* of grain fields per person. The brigade used to rely on the state for part of its grain supplies every year. Yang experimented in interplanting wheat and cotton—planting cotton in the wheat fields before harvesting or planting wheat before rooting up cotton stalks.

Interplanting wheat and cotton gave rise to contending for soil and fertilizer. Cotton plants require much sunshine and warmth. If wheat and cotton plants are properly interplanted, the former will protect the cotton shoots against cold winds, and an insect which affects the wheat is a natural enemy of the cotton aphid. Wheat shoots also do better in higher soil temperature. The cotton plants can also protect the wheat shoots against cold winds and help them maintain a higher temperature. Having understood the laws governing the interplanting of cotton and wheat in repeated experiments, he adopted measures to overcome unfavourable factors and to bring the favourable conditions into full play. This brought about good harvests in both cotton and wheat. The brigade's grain production rose from 200 or 300 *jin* to above 1,000 *jin* per *mu*.

In giving his lectures at the Shantung Agricultural College, Yang Ping-kun not only told the students about his successful experience in scientific experiments but also his lessons drawn from failure. He not only introduced the experience of how to get high yields of cotton and wheat but also the commune members' spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. He also took the students to the fields and showed them how to cultivate, thus combining theory with practice.

ROUND THE WORLD

U.S.A.

No to War Escalation

Students of more than 100 universities and colleges across the United States staged a nationwide strike on April 21 strongly protesting the U.S. Government's expansion of the war of aggression against Viet Nam.

After Washington sent large numbers of aircraft to savagely bomb Haiphong and Hanoi on April 16, the American people immediately organized a mass protest movement with students in the van. There were student marches and meetings in over a dozen states from April 17 to 20. By April 21, protest actions had swept universities and colleges in the east as well as dozens of others in the midwest, south, southwest and west.

At Columbia University and Barnard College, where classes had been cancelled a day earlier, 1,500 students marched off their campuses on April 21. They demonstrated on New York's Broadway and held a protest rally in Times Square. At California's Stanford University, 300 students blocked the entrance to a hall at 7:30 a.m. At noon, 1,000 students assembled for a rally and then marched through the campus. More than 500 students blocked the street in front of the campus. Among the demonstrators were hundreds of high school students who had marched to the campus to join the protest action. A 300-student protest rally which was soon joined by 1,700 others was held at the University of Texas in response to its students' call to protest the bombing of Haiphong and Hanoi. At the end of the rally, they demonstrated in downtown Austin. In Boston 8,000 students demonstrated.

U.S. military installations, government offices and campus R.O.T.C. buildings became the student protests' main targets on April 21. More than 200 young demonstrators in Chicopee, Massachusetts, blocked the two main gates to Westover Air

Force Base, the biggest strategic air command base, to protest the wanton U.S. bombing of the D.R.V.N. In El Paso, Texas, a number of anti-war youths threw tomatoes at U.S. Army Chief of Staff Westmoreland when he went there. At the University of Maryland 2,000 students held a meeting and staged a sit-in on the steps of the administration building on April 21 despite the menace of several hundred National Guardsmen on the scene. The demonstrators demanded that the university authorities abolish the present fascist military training programme. About 2,000 students gathered on the campus at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. They smashed windows in the R.O.T.C. building, started small fires and destroyed furniture and records. Princeton University students occupied the Woodrow Wilson School of International Relations, which has close U.S. Government ties, at the university and demanded an end to R.O.T.C. classes. Hundreds of demonstrating students were arrested from April 17 to 21. Some state authorities proclaimed a "state of emergency" and called out large numbers of National Guardsmen and helicopters. Campuses were forcibly occupied and they savagely tried to crush the students. But American students have the spirit of resolute struggle and are not cowed. They are actively preparing to launch a struggle of greater dimension.

An Unpopular Dirty War

Many active servicemen and Viet Nam veterans in the United States have been active in the current anti-war movement. Anti-war feeling and war-weariness among U.S. aggressor troops in Viet Nam are growing.

A UPI correspondent's cable from Phu Bai base in south Viet Nam on April 13 revealed the American G.I.s' attitude to the war of aggression against Viet Nam. When two U.S. companies were sent to patrol a hilly area near the base, a number of

soldiers griped: "Man, the war stinks. It's a damn waste of time. Why the hell are we fighting for something we don't believe in?" In a few minutes, a loud crowd of grunts (infantrymen) gathered around their company commander, Capt. Joseph Cato, letting it all out the pent-up anger of the men with the Viet Nam war. "We're not going," they shouted. "This isn't our war."

About 50 of the 142 infantrymen in one company refused to go to a fool's death. "I've been here too long," said Pfc. London Davis, 20. "I'm too short (close to leaving Viet Nam) for this kind of stuff. Man, I don't want to get killed now."

The Japanese journal *Sankei Shimbun* reported that in early April when the U.S. authorities ordered the aircraft carrier *Constellation* berthed at Yokosuka Port to sail immediately to the Bac Bo Gulf, over 40 of the crew collectively went A.W.O.L. They said no to going to the Viet Nam battlefield. The report noted that before this incident, many of the crew had taken part in a demonstration opposing the aggression against Viet Nam and declaring their resolve "not to take part in the war again."

The U.S. imperialists are engaged in an unpopular dirty war in Viet Nam. Protest actions by the American people, including G.I.s, are clear proof of this.

PANAMA

Determination to Recover Canal Zone Reaffirmed

In his recent article "The Problem of the Panama Canal Zone," Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Antonio Tack reaffirmed the country's determination to recover the Canal Zone.

The unbearable presence of the United States in the centre of our territory has brought about nothing but despair and harm, the article said. "We have been constantly harmed in the cultural, economic and social fields. Our culture has not benefited at all from the 70-year

existence of the Canal Zone. This fact is an irrefutable appraisal of the colonial enclave. No colonial power has ever made any contribution to the liberation of the people subjected to its enslavement.

Referring to the "income from the canal," the article quoted official U.S. data as saying that between 1915 and 1970 ships passing through the canal paid 1,748 million dollars in tolls. Present annual income from the canal is over 110 million dollars, while Panama receives only 1.9 million dollars annually.

The article pointed out that the United States "has changed the Canal Zone into a military fortress where the activities are characterized by colonial occupation." In the Canal Zone, it said, the U.S. possesses a big military set-up for aggression, including 14 military bases, three military airfields, and various kinds of naval installations, barracks, training centres and warehouses.

The article denounced U.S. troops in the Canal Zone for killing 22 Panamanians and wounding several hundred others in January 1964.

"In the world today there is new consciousness against power politics. Panama has received overwhelming demonstrations of assistance and moral support."

The article said in conclusion: "We are at the front in the struggle for the complete independence of our motherland. Nothing and nobody will be able to bend our determination, the determination of the people."

JAPAN

Fiscal 1972 Budget

The huge fiscal 1972 state budget of the Sato government of Japan adopted in the House of Representatives on April 3 reveals once again the militarist features of the Japanese reactionaries. It indicates that the Japanese ruling clique is speeding up its armament build-up and war preparations and stepping up its expansion abroad and ruthless exploitation of the labouring people at home in a futile attempt

to tide over its daily worsening economic crisis.

The new budget falls under a state budget and a governmental financial investment programme. Total expenditure in the state budget exceeds 11,467,600 million yen (equivalent to about 37,230 million U.S. dollars), a 21.8 per cent increase over fiscal 1971. The appropriation in the governmental financial investment programme amounts to 5,635,000 million yen (equivalent to about 18,300 million dollars), 31.6 per cent more than that in the preceding fiscal year.

Defying the Japanese people's strong opposition, the Sato government has hurriedly begun to implement its fourth military expansion plan in April. It has allotted behind the backs of the people 803,000 million yen (equivalent to about 2,600 million dollars) in the new state budget as military expenditures for the first year of this plan. This is a 19.7 per cent increase over last year's figure and 7 per cent of the total state budget expenditure. This large sum will be used mainly to develop the munitions industry and provide offensive weapons for the ground, maritime and air "self-defence forces." The emphasis is on expanding the naval and air forces and increasing equipment and military installations for the three services of the "self-defence forces" and those forces to be stationed in Okinawa. The House of Representatives slashed military expenses by a small sum when it examined the new state budget, but this will in no way prevent the Sato government from carrying out military expansion and war preparations as planned. To push the new arms expansion plan, the Sato government included a large sum of indirect military expenses in its budgets on public utilities and science and technology. For instance, the major part of the 88,948 million yen (equivalent to about 256 million dollars) budget of the Science and Technology Agency is to be used for the development of missiles and nuclear weapons and other military purposes.

In the new annual state budget, the Sato government has provided

the monopoly capital groups with enormous funds to intensify their looting of raw materials and commodity markets in Asia, Africa and Latin America so as to step up economic expansion abroad. It has compiled a big financial investment programme. The construction of new industrial bases, ports, highways, roads for high-speed traffic, airfields, railways and various military projects connected with arms expansion and war preparations will be carried out in a big way to consume the large quantity of surplus products and create an artificial "boom" in an attempt to slow down the deepening economic crisis.

To get the necessary funds for such enormous spending, the Sato government will have to wring the labouring people still drier. Besides, the Sato government will resort to a policy of inflation to fleece the people. Since the beginning of this year, the Sato government has raised by big margins transportation fares, postage and telecommunication charges, medical and school fees and prices of daily necessities. It has reportedly decided to raise passenger fares on state railways and airlines 23 per cent and freight fares 25 per cent. Taxi fares in six big cities have gone up some 45 per cent since last February. Postage and telecommunication charges, medical and school fees and prices of daily necessities went up sharply following the rise in transportation fares. In particular, tuition and registration fees from kindergarten up to university have increased two to threefold.

The acts of the Japanese ruling clique in further squeezing and exploiting the people have aroused resentment and resistance among Japanese people of various strata. The nationwide mass movement to oppose the intensified revival of Japanese militarism by the Sato government, to oppose oppression and brutal exploitation and to strive for the right to live is surging daily.

CORRECTION

In the first line of the second paragraph, left-hand column, on page 14 in issue No. 16, for "output" read "output value."

MAO TSETUNG

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Distributed by: GUOZI SHUDIAN (China Publications Centre), Peking, China

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