

# PEKING REVIEW

25

June 23, 1972

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## New Success in the Cause of African Unity Against Imperialism

## On Studying Some History About Imperialism

## Chinese Delegation Makes Statement on "Declaration on Human Environment"

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北京周报

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# THE WEEK

## Samdech Sihanouk to Visit European and African Countries

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, left Peking on the morning of June 19 by special plane at the head of the Delegation of the Kingdom of Cambodia on a visit to Romania, Albania, Algeria, Mauritania and Yugoslavia.

Members of the delegation include Madame Sihanouk and Special Envoy Ieng Sary, Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth, and Chinese leaders of various departments including Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien, Li Teh-sheng, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Kuo Mo-jo, Chi Peng-fei, Keng Piao and Wu Teh were at the airport to see the delegation off. Comrade Teng Ying-chao went to the Guest House to bid farewell.

Premier Chou En-lai gave a farewell banquet on June 17 for Samdech Sihanouk. The function proceeded in a warm, cordial and friendly atmosphere. All present repeatedly raised their glasses to wish Samdech Sihanouk complete success on his visit.

## Comrade Chou En-lai Meets Comrade Le Duc Tho

Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier of the State Council, on June 18 met Comrade Le Duc Tho, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Special Adviser to Minister Xuan Thuy, Head of the Delegation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to the Paris Conference on Viet Nam, at the Guest House. They had a very cordial conversation.

D.R.V.N. Ambassador to China Ngo Thuyen, D.R.V.N. Vice-Minister

of Foreign Trade Ly Ban, and Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China Nguyen Van Quang were present on the occasion.

On the evening of June 17 Comrade Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, gave a banquet in honour of Comrade Le Duc Tho and the other Vietnamese comrades-in-arms. A warm atmosphere of friendship prevailed.

Comrade Le Duc Tho arrived in Peking by air on June 17 on his way home and left on June 18.

## Putting Militia Work on a Firmer Footing

*Jiefangjun Bao* (Liberation Army Daily) published an editorial on June 19 entitled: "Do a Still Better Job of Militia Work Organizationally, Politically and Militarily."

The editorial pointed out that on June 19, 1962 Chairman Mao issued to the people of the whole country the important instruction: "**Militia work must be carried through organizationally, politically and militarily.**" This, the editorial said, is the programme for building up the people's militia, and is an important component of Chairman Mao's military line and a major strategic step in defending our country against imperialist aggression and in strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country. Over the past decade, much has been done in building China's militia. The militia organization has been further consolidated and strengthened. Chairman Mao's concept of people's war has gone deeper into the hearts of the people.

The editorial dealt with the fierce struggles between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the opportunist lines concerning militia building and stressed the need to pay the utmost attention to the strategic role of the militia in modern warfare. It

added: It is people, not things, that determine the outcome of a war. No matter how developed military techniques may be, they cannot alter the law of people's war, nor can they alter the great truth that "**the army and the people are the foundation of victory.**" The crushing of imperialist or social-imperialist aggression mainly depends on the armed masses, on our traditional system — established by Chairman Mao — that integrates the field armies, the local armies and the militia.

The editorial pointed out that, at present, imperialism and social-imperialism are continuing their arms expansion and war preparations, contending for spheres of influence and carrying out aggression and subversion everywhere. We must make the fullest preparations against any aggressive war they may unleash.

"We should," the editorial declared, "proceed from the overall situation which is '**Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people,**' and in a proper way integrate militia building with the present tasks of revolution and production so that our militia truly becomes a great force in strengthening national defence and speeding up socialist economic construction."

## Dr. Henry Kissinger Arrives In Peking

Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, Assistant to the U.S. President on National Security Affairs, and his party of eleven members arrived in Peking on June 19 by special plane. Among the members of his party are Alfred le S. Jenkins, John H. Holdridge, Winston Lord, Commander Jonathan T. Howe, John D. Negroponte and Richard H. Solomon.

Among those meeting them at the airport were Foreign Minister Chi

(Continued on p. 19.)

# New Success in the Cause of African Unity Against Imperialism

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

*The 9th Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity took place from June 12-15 in Rabat, capital of Morocco. Heads of state and government, or their representatives, from 40 O.A.U. member states attended the conference. The recommendations of the 18th and 19th O.A.U. Ministerial Council Meetings were unanimously adopted, as were the resolutions on decolonization, on opposing apartheid and racial discrimination, on the Portuguese colonies, on Zimbabwe, on Namibia, as well as on the Middle East. A ceremony was held at the June 15 session to sign the agreement on the settlement of the boundary problem between Algeria and Morocco. The heads of states speaking at the conference's closing ceremony unanimously hailed the achievements at the conference for promoting African unity, safeguarding national independence and supporting national liberation. Following is an article on the conference published in "Renmin Ribao" on June 18. — "P.R." Ed.*

**T**HE successful 9th Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity has concluded. It revealed the firm determination of the African states and people to unite as one against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. The important resolutions adopted by the conference are bound to further promote the development of the struggle for safeguarding national independence and winning national liberation in Africa. We wholeheartedly greet the new success in the African people's cause of unity against imperialism.

The conference was permeated throughout with an enthusiastic atmosphere of unity against imperialism. It paid high tribute to the signal victories of the African people in armed struggle. It reaffirmed support for the armed struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and Namibia, and decided to extend more assistance to them. The conference also condemned the criminal aggression of Israeli Zionism and supported the just struggle of Palestinian and other Arab peoples. It strongly denounced Portugal's acts of aggression against African countries, solemnly declaring that "any aggression against any member state is considered as aggression against all O.A.U. members." Disputes between some African countries were resolved at the conference through peaceful negotiations on the principle of unity. All this constitutes an enormous encouragement to the African people in struggle and shows the whole world that an awakened Africa, relying on its unity, is confidently marching forward on the road of safeguarding

national independence and striving for national liberation!

The conference once again proclaimed to the whole world that the principal objective of the Organization of African Unity remains "the total liberation of the African continent from foreign domination and occupation, and the eradication of colonialism and racial discrimination in all its forms." To realize this lofty objective it is necessary for the African states and people not only to carry on the struggle against the Portuguese colonialist authorities and the racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia, but also to counter the support of the United States, Britain and other countries to these reactionary forces. As pointed out in the resolutions, such support is the main reason why the Portuguese colonialist authorities and the racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia are able to go on doing evil and setting themselves against the African states and people. The success of the 9th Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the O.A.U. is a telling blow to imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism, and a new contribution to the Asian, African and Latin American peoples' cause of unity against imperialism.

An excellent situation is prevailing in Africa. The African people in their hundreds of millions are united as one in a firm struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and racism and have won victory after victory. But imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism will not take their defeat lying down. They are putting up a desperate struggle for a comeback. Social-imperialism, too, is vigorously infiltrating Africa to seize spheres of influence. None of this, however, can hold back the advance of the African people. Tempered and tested in struggle, the great and united African people are bound to win final victory in the fight for national liberation in Africa after a protracted struggle.

The African people's struggle is an enormous support to the Chinese people. We firmly support the peoples of Mozambique, Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and other regions in their struggle for national liberation. We firmly support the peoples of Azania, Zimbabwe and Namibia in their struggle against white colonialist domination and racial discrimination. We firmly support the African peoples in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for safeguarding national independence. We shall always stand by the African people and fight together for the Asian, African and Latin American peoples' cause of unity against imperialism.

# On Studying Some History About Imperialism

by Shih Chun

*Issues No. 21 and No. 24, 1972 of "Peking Review" carried the articles "Why It Is Necessary to Study World History" and "Again On Studying World History." The following article by the same author deals with the significance of studying some history about imperialism. — Ed.*

**I**N studying history, we should draw on the historical experience, both positive and negative, that is useful to us. While studying world history, we will benefit enormously if we study some history about imperialism and gain an understanding of the process and laws of the development and decline of imperialism so as to guide our revolutionary practice.

The great Lenin personally took part in class struggle in the era of imperialism. In accordance with the basic principles of Marxism, he studied how world capitalist economy and politics had developed in the half century after the publication of Marx's *Capital* and wrote *Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism* and other brilliant works which are penetrating expositions of the nature of imperialism and the laws pointing to its inevitable doom as well as of the historical tasks of the proletariat. In fighting "Left" and Right opportunist lines and in leading the Chinese people in protracted struggles against imperialism, modern revisionism and reactionaries of various countries, Chairman Mao has inherited, defended and developed Lenin's theory on imperialism, wrote *On New Democracy* and other celebrated works, put forward famous theses such as imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers, and made a series of profound analyses of the contemporary world situation and the strategy and tactics of proletarian revolutionary struggles. The proletarian revolutionary teachers' works on imperialism are our theoretical guide in studying the history of imperialism.

## What Is Imperialism?

What is imperialism? Lenin said: "**Imperialism is a specific historical stage of capitalism. Its specific character is threefold: imperialism is (1) monopoly capitalism; (2) parasitic, or decaying capitalism; (3) moribund capitalism.**" (*Imperialism and the Split in Socialism.*) History tells us that prior to the 1870s, capitalism was in the stage when free competition was predominant. The constant accumulation of capital and concentration of production in the last 30 years of the

19th century led to the emergence of monopoly, and capitalism characterized by free competition gradually moved on to the stage of monopoly capitalism, that is, imperialism. Imperialism is the continuation of the development of capitalism and the highest and final stage of capitalism. Taking the world as a whole, capitalism entered the period of imperialism at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. At that time, monopoly replaced free competition in the world's main capitalist countries, such as Britain, the United States, Germany, France and Russia. Just as Lenin pointed out: "**Imperialism is capitalism in that stage of development in which the dominance of monopolies and finance capital has established itself; in which the export of capital has acquired pronounced importance; in which the division of the world among the international trusts has begun; in which the division of all territories of the globe among the biggest capitalist powers has been completed.**" (*Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism.*)

Owing to different socio-historical conditions at that time, the chief imperialist countries in Europe and America developed their own particularities. Britain in the 19th century was a typical "colonial imperialist country." By routing the "Invincible Armada" of Spain, which was "mistress of the seas" in the early period, successively defeating two other rivals on the seas—Holland and France—and launching wars to grab overseas colonies, Britain by the end of the 19th century had built a colonial empire, with colonies whose total area was more than a hundred times as large as the British Isles. Relying mainly on exploitation of the people in the colonies for its existence, the British Empire distinctly manifested the parasitic and decaying nature inherent in the imperialist system. A late-comer, the United States was an upstart imperialist country. In 1898, it unleashed the Spanish-American War, the first imperialist war in world history, and grabbed Puerto Rico, the Philippines and Cuba and turned them into its colonies and dependencies. During World War I, it amassed enormous wealth and directly took part in the armed intervention which vainly tried to strangle the new-born Soviet Russia. Thus it "**turned an exceptionally tragic page in the bloody history of bloody imperialism.**" (Lenin: *Letter to American Workers.*) Tsarist Russia was a military-feudal imperialist country where monopoly capitalism merged with

the economic and political remnants of serfdom, thereby forming the most reactionary and most barbarous state system—tsarist autocracy, a veritable prison for all the nationalities of Russia. It was not only the gendarme of Europe but also of Asia, as Lenin said: **“Russia’s reputation as an international gendarme was firmly established.”** (*The Tsar Visits Europe and Members of the Black-Hundred Duma Visit England.*)

Though the imperialist countries may differ on some specific points, their nature is the same, which is monopoly capitalism. **“The deepest economic foundation of imperialism is monopoly.”** (Lenin: *Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism.*) It is on this basis that a handful of financial oligarchs manipulate state power and control the economic lifelines. The fundamental aim of all imperialist activities is to guarantee high profits for monopoly capital. It is imperialism’s nature to plunder. Imperialism cannot exist without violence or plunder and without aggression or expansion. Since capital-imperialism and social-imperialism are both imperialist, they are inevitably governed by the imperialist laws; they carry out reactionary imperialist policies and take the imperialist road to decadence and decline.

### Uneven Development and Contention For Hegemony

Lenin pointed out that uneven economic and political growth is an absolute law of capitalism, and at the stage of imperialism, **“this growth is not only becoming more and more uneven in general, its unevenness also manifests itself, in particular, in the decay of the countries which are richest in capital (England).”** (*Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism.*) This is because the rule of monopoly capital not only cannot eliminate competition but brings monopoly and competition together, with the result that competition between the monopolies of various countries becomes still more intense and anarchy in all capitalist production becomes more serious than ever before. Meanwhile, with scientific and technological innovations constantly being introduced, some late-comers among the capitalist countries can utilize the new discoveries and other advantages to catch up with or surpass the old capitalist countries. On the other hand, the old-line capitalist countries are rapidly going down the road of decline and destruction because their decaying and parasitic nature inherent in monopoly rule is becoming even more manifested. In the first half of the 19th century, Britain was known as the “workshop of the world.” and even up to the 1870s, Britain’s coal, iron and cloth output exceeded the total output of the United States, Germany and France taken together. But by the 1880s, the United States surpassed Britain and topped all other countries in industrial production. Early in the 20th century, Germany outstripped Britain and was only second to the United States. Governed by the law of uneven economic and political development, some imperialist countries are on the ascendant while others are on the decline, and the invariable uneven develop-

ment constantly leads to intense struggles for hegemony. It is the inevitable law of imperialism to redivide the world in accordance with “capital” and “strength.”

To strive for world domination and redivide colonies, imperialist countries always make the vigorous expansion of their navies to gain supremacy on the seas an important measure in their arms expansion and war preparation. “Mistress of the seas” and second to none in the 19th century, Britain pushed the gunboat policy. Not satisfied with the few crumbs left over by the British and French imperialists, the late-comer Germany, another imperialist country, began building a powerful fleet. Confronted by Germany’s challenge, Britain immediately began building a new type of warship—the so-called “Dreadnought.” Not to be outdone, Germany immediately did the same. In their struggle for naval supremacy, Britain and Germany discussed several times the question of limiting naval armaments. But while mouthing disarmament, both countries actually spared no efforts in expanding their armaments until the outbreak of World War I, which weakened Britain’s economic and military strength. Since World War II, the revolutionary struggles of the world’s people have developed as never before; in particular, the people in the colonies have awakened. The British Empire on which the “sun never sets” rapidly declined; once “mistress of the seas,” Britain is now like the “sun sinking behind the western hills.”

A review of the history of Britain’s rise and fall and comparing it with the actions of today’s two superpowers—which are pushing the gunboat policy, practising neo-colonialism and colluding as well as contending with each other in a vain attempt to continue to dominate the world—will enable us to see clearly that they are following in the footsteps of the old-line imperialist countries. But the times have now changed. The era in which the imperialist countries could lord it over others on the seas with impunity is gone for ever. The Latin American countries and peoples are now taking the lead in the valiant struggle to defend their 200-nautical-mile territorial seas and safeguard their marine resources. This in a way reflects the irresistible historical trend of the present era.

### Temporary Compromise, Sharpening Struggle

The history of imperialist international relations tells us that **“there never has been and never could be even, harmonious, or proportionate development in the capitalist world.”** (Lenin: *The Third International and Its Place in History.*) After the end of World War I, the imperialist pirates of Britain, France, the United States and other victor countries called the Paris Peace Conference and the Washington Conference to share the spoils, bringing into being the so-called Versailles-Washington system to redivide the world. Although imperialist countries colluded in dismembering the defeated countries, dividing weak and small nations and opposing the revolution of the people, their temporary compromise of one day only entailed fiercer struggles the next. The struggle for world hegemony

between the imperialist countries is irreconcilable. The alliance between them is one between pirates who can never unite. Historical facts have proved that, instead of eliminating the contradictions between the imperialist countries, the "Versailles-Washington" system deepened them because of the predatory nature of the peace treaty and the uneven sharing of the spoils.

Lenin pointed out: **"An essential feature of imperialism is the rivalry between several Great Powers in the striving for hegemony."** They always tried their utmost to **"weaken the adversary and undermine his hegemony."** (*Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism.*) Britain, France, the United States and Japan all aspired to hegemony after the end of World War I. France attempted to re-establish its dominant position on the European continent by completely conquering Germany, even dismembering it. But Britain did not want to find Germany weakened too much, even less to see France become powerful, because London was using the tactic of the "balance of power" to maintain the confrontation between Germany and France and thus prolong British hegemony in Europe and the rest of the world. The United States sought to get the upper hand in the contention for world domination by taking advantage of its economic power. As a result, it was opposed by Britain, Japan and other countries. Japan's all-out expansion in China and the Pacific region during and after World War I also led to acute contradictions with Britain and the United States. As their contradictions multiplied, the imperialist countries became locked in bitter strife, each scheming to swallow up its opponents, or, failing this, to weaken them and tie them down by all possible means. After the end of World War I, the United States did everything in its power to groom Germany, promoting the recovery of the latter's economic and military strength as a counterweight to Britain, France and the socialist Soviet Union at the time. It took just more than 10 years after its defeat for Germany to produce more iron and steel than Britain and France combined. When the arch fascist Hitler came to power and frenziedly pushed a policy of aggression, Germany once again became the source of an imperialist war. In the Far East, the industrial and military power of Japanese imperialism also grew enormously, with its cotton textiles and other light industrial goods edging out British and U.S. products everywhere in the Asian market. Economic expansion inevitably leads to military expansion. With their economic strength rapidly rising, the two fascist imperialist countries Germany and Japan went in for wild arms expansion and war preparations, trying their best to end the "Versailles-Washington" system and redivide the world. Thus, the imperialist countries plunged the world into another war a mere 20 years after World War I.

During World War II, while Germany, Italy and Japan were defeated and Britain and France seriously weakened, U.S. imperialism whose territory was not ravaged by war further increased its economic strength

because of the war. In the postwar period, it took over as the overlord of the capitalist world. U.S. industrial production, exports and gold reserves made up half, one-third and three-fourths of the capitalist world's totals respectively. With nuclear weapons in one hand and the U.S. dollar in the other, U.S. imperialism used dual tactics to do evil at will. Not only did it try to enslave the people of the Asian, African and Latin American countries. **"Even towards its own allies in Western Europe, North America and Oceania, U.S. imperialism follows the policy of the law of the jungle, trying to trample them underfoot."** (Chairman Mao's Statement Supporting the Panamanian People's Just Patriotic Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism.) The U.S. monopoly capitalist class at one time arrogantly claimed that the 20th century was the "American century" and that the United States would have "eternal prosperity." When U.S. imperialism was throwing its weight around, thinking itself supreme in the world, Chairman Mao in 1947 clearly pointed out: **"The war boom in the United States of America was only temporary. The strength of the United States of America is only superficial and transient. Irreconcilable domestic and international contradictions, like a volcano, menace U.S. imperialism every day. U.S. imperialism is sitting on this volcano."** (*The Present Situation and Our Tasks.*) Chairman Mao's wise predictions have been confirmed by historical facts. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the Chinese people wiped out the U.S. running dog Chiang Kai-shek's 8 million troops, driving the U.S. imperialist forces off the mainland of China. Puncturing the U.S. imperialist paper tiger, the heroic Korean people defeated the U.S. aggressors in the early 1950s. The struggle of the world's peoples against U.S. imperialism has been surging forward, making one onslaught after another against it. Going from bad to worse, U.S. imperialism has thus tumbled from its "pinnacle." In the 1960s, the heroic fight by the three Indochinese peoples has dealt U.S. imperialism heavy blows and greatly quickened the pace of its decline. The U.S. economy, inflated in the course of war, is bogged down in grave crises which have erupted five times in the more than 20 postwar years. Interwoven in financial and dollar crises, these crises have lasted so long and grown so serious that there has been no way out of them to this day. The "dollar empire" of yesterday has become the world's biggest debtor country, harassed by dollar devaluation and a vast outflow of gold. The economic position of U.S. imperialism has rapidly deteriorated: The U.S. share of the capitalist world's industrial production dropped from 53.4 per cent in 1948 to 41.3 per cent in 1970, and its share of the capitalist world's export trade has gone down from 32.4 per cent in 1947 to 16 per cent in 1969. U.S. imperialism's dream of "eternal prosperity" has become a laughing-stock. The struggle of workers, Blacks, youth and women against monopoly capital and the movement against the war of aggression are gathering momentum in the United States, shaking U.S. imperialist rule to its core.

(To be continued.)



## U.N. Stockholm Conference Closes

# Chinese Delegation Makes Statement on "Declaration on Human Environment"

**T**HE First United Nations Conference on the Human Environment concluded at Stockholm on June 16.

The conference adopted a resolution, sponsored by New Zealand and other countries, on the so-called prohibition and condemnation of nuclear tests, a Declaration on the Human Environment and other documents.

China voted against the resolution sponsored by New Zealand and other countries. Before it was put to vote, Chinese representative Chen Hai-feng delivered a speech at the meeting condemning the nuclear arms drive conducted by the superpowers in their struggle for hegemony and reiterating the Chinese Government's consistent principle and stand for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

The Chinese Delegation did not take part in the voting on the declaration.

Tang Ke, leader of the Chinese Delegation, made a statement at the plenary session of the conference on the afternoon of June 16 in connection with the Declaration on the Human Environment.

He said: "The Declaration on the Human Environment is an international document which is related to the interests of the peoples. It is our opinion that it should be drawn up by all the countries of the world after full discussions and consultations. But on the original agenda of this conference, not only there was no ad hoc committee set up in order to go into deeper and broader discussions, but also the time assigned for the discussion was only six hours. Furthermore, it was alleged that there was no necessity to make any change on the draft declaration, thus intending to impose it upon the over 100 countries participating in the conference. This is obviously unreasonable. The Chinese Delegation requested the conference to set up an ad hoc committee so that there could be more adequate time to discuss and amend it. This proposal of the Chinese Delegation has been adopted with the support of the broad participating countries and a working group on the Declaration on the Human Environment was set up."

Tang Ke noted: "The delegations of many countries have earnestly submitted many positive and constructive amendments to the draft declaration. In his speech on June 10, the Chairman of the Chinese Delegation expounded the Chinese Government's stand and policy on environmental protection. During the sessions of the working group to amend the draft declaration, the

Chinese representative has repeatedly stated the stand and point of view of the Chinese Delegation on some of the important issues in the draft declaration. On June 12, we formally submitted the amendments of the Chinese Delegation on the draft declaration."

The leader of the Chinese Delegation pointed out: "Through efforts made by the delegations of many countries, especially the developing countries, quite a number of amendments were made and the original text of the draft declaration was improved to a certain extent. But we are obliged to point out that there are still some questions of principles in the declaration. There are still some positive and substantial amendments proposed by China and other developing countries which have not been fully discussed and adopted. For this we express our regret."

Tang Ke continued: "The principled stand of the Delegation of the People's Republic of China on vital issues in the Declaration on the Human Environment has always been consistent and clear. At present there are still a number of points of view in the declaration to which we cannot agree. For instance, the declaration does not mention clearly that the major social root cause of environmental pollution is the policies of plunder, aggression and war pursued by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and in particular the superpowers. The declaration does not denounce the imperialists' war of aggression and their crimes of massacring innocent people and destroying human environment. Particularly on the question of nuclear weapons, the Chinese Delegation reaffirmed the consistent stand of the Chinese Government and submitted the proposal on the complete prohibition and total destruction of nuclear weapons so as to fundamentally eliminate nuclear threats and nuclear pollution. This is in accord with the interests of the peoples of the world. But owing to the stubborn opposition and obstruction on the part of the superpowers and their extremely few followers, this proposal of ours was not written into the declaration. And the views formulated in the present declaration are unacceptable to our Delegation."

Tang Ke recalled that since its participation in this conference, the Chinese Delegation had repeatedly reaffirmed the consistent position of the Chinese Government on this question. In its amendment on the draft declaration the Chinese Delegation explicitly proposed that Principle 21 of the original draft be amended as follows: "For the purpose of protecting mankind and



the human environment, there must be a resolute prohibition on the use and complete destruction of inhuman bio-chemical weapons which seriously destroy and pollute the environment, complete prohibition and total destruction of nuclear weapons, and as the first step, demand that all the nuclear powers reach a solemn agreement on the non-use of nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances.”

Tang Ke continued: “We are of the deep conviction that only in this way can we fundamentally eliminate and check the pollution and destruction of the human environment by nuclear and bio-chemical weapons.”

He said: “Here, we would like to point out solemnly that the delegations of two countries, Japan, which serves as a nuclear base of U.S. imperialism, and New Zealand, which toes after the superpowers and serves as accomplice in the U.S. imperialists’ war of aggression against Viet Nam, do not oppose the serious threat to mankind and human environment posed by the manufacturing and stockpiling of large quantities of nuclear weapons by the superpowers, and do not oppose wars of aggression by the superpowers. On the contrary and with ulterior motives, they even directed the spearhead against China under the pretext of preventing nuclear pollution, confusing public opinion and shielding the superpowers. All countries and peoples that love peace and uphold justice will come to see through clearly their attempts and manoeuvres.”

Tang Ke emphasized: “The Chinese Delegation maintains that since the duration of this conference on human environment is rather short and there are differences of principles on the declaration, the conference should not make a hasty decision on such an important international document. In the course of consultations, we agree to the point of view that if no consensus could be reached by the countries on matters of principle in the declaration, the method of seeking common ground while setting aside differences be adopted, that is, we write down in the declaration points of view to which we all agree and do not write in the declaration points of view upon which we have differences and leave them to be solved later. If the conference does not adopt even this procedure and insists on

writing down in the declaration the clauses unacceptable to our Delegation, then the Chinese Delegation will not take part in the voting on the declaration. We believe that this position of ours will have the sympathy and understanding of those countries which uphold justice and the people throughout the world.”

Tang Ke pointed out: “In spite of the fact that there are some difficulties and obstacles in the course of the conference, we hold that the prospect is bright. The just struggle of the people throughout the world against pollution and for the conservation and improvement of the human environment will certainly overcome all interferences and forge ahead in a correct orientation. The protection and improvement of the human environment rely mainly on the struggle of the peoples of the world. Provided the governments genuinely take the interests of their peoples to heart and stand on the side of the people, the work to improve the environment will continuously obtain new achievements.”

The leader of the Chinese Delegation reaffirmed: “The Chinese Government and people strongly denounce imperialist policies of plunder, aggression and war which bring about the serious destruction of the human environment; strongly denounce the aggression against Viet Nam and Indochina, the use of chemical weapons, the killing of the peoples of Indochina, and the destroying of the human environment perpetrated by U.S. imperialism. The U.S. delegate alleged on June 12 that in the speech of the Chinese Delegation on June 10, the denunciation of this crime of U.S. imperialism is ‘invective’ and ‘has nothing to do with the agenda of this conference.’ This does not conform with facts and is not worth refuting.”

Tang Ke added: “We resolutely support the just demand of the developing countries to safeguard their national independence, develop their national economy and to fundamentally improve their environment. We support the just struggle of the peoples against pollution. China will endeavour to work together with all the countries and peoples that love peace and uphold justice, and contribute to the protection and improvement of the human environment.”

## China’s Ten Cardinal Principles on Amending “Declaration on Human Environment”

**T**HE spokesman of the Chinese Delegation to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment at the time of the meeting told a Hsinhua correspondent that ten main principles should be considered in revising the draft declaration. They were listed as follows:

“1. Relationship between economic development and environment conservation.

“Economic development and social progress are the indispensable prerequisite for the protection and improvement of the human environment. The urgent need for the developing countries at present is to develop their national economy, build a modern industry and a modern agriculture and achieve complete economic independence so as to safeguard and consolidate their national independence, and, under this prerequisite, to

improve their environment step by step. Some highly developed countries, however, have seriously polluted their environment and even destroyed the environment of other countries and impaired the environment of the world. The condition and nature of the two are entirely different and must be treated with distinction.

"All countries have the right to shape their own environment policy in accordance with their own condition, but all of them should help promote the economic advancement of the developing countries and must not impair the interests of these countries.

"2. Relationship between population growth and environment conservation.

"Of all things in the world, people are the most precious. It is people who bring about social progress, create social wealth, develop science and technology, and, through their own industrious labour, continuously transform the human environment. The history of man has proved that the pace of development of production, science and technology always surpasses the rate of population growth. In the course of social progress and with the development of production, science and technology, mankind can create an ever greater amount of wealth to meet the needs of its own subsistence and development and is entirely capable of improving its environment ever more effectively. It is wholly groundless to hold a pessimistic view in respect to the relationship between population growth and environment conservation. Of course, the natural growth of population will bring new problems to the protection of the environment. But such problems can be solved if a government truly takes the interests of its people to heart and adopts such correct principles and measures as rational planning for the distribution of urban and rural population in the course of the development of the national economy, appropriate control of the urban population, greater efforts to protect and improve city environment and popularization of family planning.

"3. War and environment protection.

"Imperialist wars of aggression have brought the greatest destruction to the human environment. Imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism have made use of the highest achievements in modern technology to brutally massacre millions upon millions of people, destroy the culture and civilization of man and devastate the human environment, thus causing unparalleled disaster to mankind. All peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and people must act unswervingly to condemn and halt aggressive war launched by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

"For the purpose of protecting mankind and the human environment, there must be a resolute prohibition on the use and complete destruction of inhuman bio-chemical weapons which seriously destroy and pollute the environment, complete prohibition and total destruction of nuclear weapons, and as the first step, demand that all the nuclear powers reach a solemn agreement on the non-use of nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances.

"4. The social cause of environment pollution.

"At present, in quite a number of areas of the world the human environment is contaminated and damaged, even causing serious harm to the public in some of the areas. We hold that the main social cause for this state of affairs is that, as capitalism has developed into imperialism, the monopoly capitalist groups, which seek superprofits under conditions of serious anarchy in production, discharge at will and in disregard of the fate of the people harmful substances that pollute and poison the environment. The superpowers in particular, which pursue their imperialist policies of plunder, aggression and war, have destroyed the human environment even more seriously.

"5. The protection of natural resources.

"All countries have the right to exploit and utilize their natural resources in accordance with the needs of their economic development and to protect their natural resources from destruction. Resolute efforts should be made to oppose the destructive exploitation of the natural resources of the developing countries by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism for the purpose of plunder. Resolute support should be given to the just actions taken by the victim countries to apply sanctions against those who plunder and cause the destruction.

"6. Fight against pollution.

"All governments should adopt measures to prohibit the discharge of poisonous materials which are detrimental to the human environment and to public health, and to find ways and means to solve the question. Firm support should be given to the just struggles of all peoples fighting against pollution and for a cleaner environment.

"7. Compensation for international pollution.

"All countries have the right to protect their environment from pollution from outside. Any victim country whose environment is seriously polluted and poisoned by harmful substances discharged or dumped at will by another country is entitled to claim compensation from the culprit country.

"8. International exchanges in scientific and technical knowledge on environment conservation.

"All governments should make vigorous efforts to apply and develop science and technology for the protection and improvement of the environment. Advanced scientific and technical knowledge in this field should not be monopolized by one or two countries, but should be popularized and imparted gratis to the countries in need of it, in particular to the developing countries, so as to help improve the human environment.

"9. International environment fund—its establishment and use.

"A fund should be raised for international action to protect and improve the environment. It should be furnished by the major industrially developed countries,

especially countries which seriously pollute the international environment.

“10. International co-operation in the conservation of the human environment.

“Widespread international co-operation, including regional co-operation, in the improvement of the environment should be advocated, with respect to the sover-

eighty of all countries as a prerequisite. All forms of co-operation and all actions in this field should be done in the spirit of full consultation among nations, big or small, on an equal footing. No country should be allowed to encroach on the sovereignty of another country, interfere in its internal affairs and undermine its interests under the pretext of protecting the environment.”

## Dhofar Area

# Revolutionary Armed Struggle Enters Its Eighth Year

**T**HE armed struggle of the revolutionary armed forces and people in the Dhofar area against British colonialism entered its 8th year on June 9. For seven years the armed forces and people have persisted in their struggle and brought about an excellent revolutionary situation on the southern tip of the Arabian Peninsula despite very difficult conditions.

The Dhofar people's staunch fighting spirit of daring to take up arms and waging a protracted struggle against a strong enemy armed with modern weapons reflects the current great historical trend: countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution. Their seven years of fighting have resulted in the liberation of large tracts of the rural areas and the establishment of people's regimes at the grass-roots level. The armed forces and the people have time and again beaten off enemy "mopping-up" operations and successfully defended the liberated areas.

The victorious development of the Dhofar national-liberation movement has dealt heavy blows to colonial rule there. Not reconciled to defeat, the colonialists have resorted to every possible means to stamp out the flames of the people's armed struggle in the area. But all their attempts have gone up in smoke.

### **The Past Year**

The biggest success of the patriotic armed forces and people in the past year was the smashing of the enemy's large-scale "autumn offensive" and the successful defence of the eastern part of the liberated areas against the enemy's several thousand troops, including for the first time its commandos who were trained for hill and desert warfare. In a period of just over two months, the Dhofar armed forces and people in their counter-attack engaged the enemy on more than 200 occasions, inflicting more than 350 casualties, including 11 British officers, shooting down 2 enemy fighters and a helicopter, destroying 7 military

vehicles, 13 artillery pieces and 12 machineguns, and demolishing 13 enemy strongholds. The British press admitted that the British "offensive" was a failure involving many losses. Several armed agents of the British special air service who had been air-dropped into the liberated areas for espionage and sabotage were killed and wounded in the fighting.

### **A Hero's Death**

Many Dhofar People's Liberation Army fighters have distinguished themselves in defending the eastern liberated area. One of them was fighter Said Ahmed Sukhail who kept on fighting in spite of serious wounds.

On November 1, 1971 at 2 p.m., Sukhail and his comrades-in-arms in a small detachment intercepted more than 200 enemy troops. After fighting for two hours, the detachment's ammunition began to run out and Sukhail was ordered to get more. On his way back with the ammunition through open terrain, he was hit in the head, arm and leg. But, heedless of the excruciating pain, he managed to get the ammunition to his detachment and went back into battle. When the detachment's leader gave the order to withdraw, Sukhail volunteered to stay behind to give cover. He was fatally wounded in this rearguard action, but with his last breath, he shouted, "Long live the revolution!" and died clutching a cartridge clip in his left hand.

Since the beginning of the year, P.L.A. fighters and militiamen have gone deep into enemy-held areas to attack enemy communication lines and strongholds. They recently fought against the enemy's attempt to cut off the communication line linking the western and central liberated areas.

The patriotic armymen and people in the Dhofar area passed the 7th anniversary of their revolutionary armed struggle, or the "June 9" revolution, in fierce

battles. Mohammad Abdullah, a member of the Central Headquarters of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf which is heading the struggle, stated in an interview with Hsinhua in Aden: "Our people are determined to persevere in armed struggle and win freedom and liberation by the barrel of a gun. Fearing no threat and exposing every

swindle, we shall fight on until the imperialists and colonialists get out completely." These words demonstrate the Dhofar people's fighting will. The revolutionary armymen and people in the Dhofar area are entering the 8th year of their revolutionary armed struggle fully confident of final victory.

(Hsinhua correspondent)

## South Korean People's Anti-U.S., National Salvation Struggle

LIFE is precarious for the people of south Korea under the fascist rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys the Pak Jung Hi clique. The masses of labouring people live in great misery. To oppose the fascist military dictatorship of the U.S.-Pak clique, people from all walks of life have launched an anti-U.S., national salvation struggle which is growing fiercer and fiercer. The hearts of more and more people in south Korea are turning to the northern part of the country and the just demand for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland is gathering force.

### Fascist Rule

Frightened by the rapid upsurge of the south Korean people's anti-U.S., national salvation struggle, the Pak clique has frantically tightened its fascist military rule.

The clique launched a so-called "anti-spy, anti-Communist month" throughout south Korea in May. All of its propaganda machine, including the press and radio, was set in motion to churn out hysterical anti-Communist outcries. People, including old and young, were forced to attend anti-Communist mobilization rallies at which they were harangued to prevent the "threat of southward aggression." All kinds of meetings were organized in the puppet army to instil an anti-Communist mentality. The Pak clique had also sent its reactionary army and police to persecute the people, and more than 1,200 innocent people were arrested in April alone.

In the past few years, the clique has devised more than 40 reactionary laws—such as the "special law on national security," "special law on national defence," "law on protecting military installations" and "revised law on military requisitioning"—to arrest, imprison and slaughter revolutionaries and patriots. Even more, it brutally punishes patriots who advocate peaceful reunification of the fatherland and north and south interchanges.

The puppet clique raises a big din about a "military threat" from the north to cause tension, intensify arms expansion and war preparations and use it as an excuse to tighten its military dictatorship and crack down on the south Korean people's just struggle against the U.S.-Pak clique. This puppet clique has already armed 2.5 million "homeland reserve defence forces" in south Korea and drawn up a "5-year plan for developing the police force."

The economic life of the south Korean people is completely in the hands of the U.S.-Pak clique and the big capitalists. The ten big capitalists, the so-called "ten big financiers," have raked in huge superprofits in the decade Pak has been in power. Their investments have grown some 11 to 31 times, while the labouring people's real wages have gone down 40 per cent. With surplus U.S. goods and Japanese commodities glutting the south Korean market, small and medium-sized enterprises have closed down one after another and production has stagnated. An

example of this is in Taegu city in North Kyongsang Province. Nearly all the knitwear factories there have gone under and the few that remain are operating at 20 per cent of capacity.

### Masses Resist

Where there is oppression and enslavement, there is resistance and struggle. In the last few months, from Seoul to Pusan and Taegu in the south, as well as other parts of the country, the people in the southern part of Korea who have been tempered in struggle have all along upheld the revolutionary spirit of the April 19 Popular Uprising.\* Defying brute force and overcoming all difficulties, they have courageously resisted the criminal rule of the Pak clique by various forms of struggle, including violent resistance, demonstrations, strikes, and sit-down protests. To oppose the U.S.-Pak clique's dictatorial military rule and its series of military manoeuvres, residents of the Yongdungpo District in Seoul once charged into a U.S.-puppet troops' shooting range and in great anger wrecked the tanks parked there that were to be used in the manoeuvres. More than 12,000 fishermen in fishing villages in the Changhung area, South Cholla Province, have launched a mass struggle to

\* Together with people of all strata in south Korea, students launched a mighty anti-U.S. struggle on April 19, 1960 which drove the old U.S. imperialist reared lackey Syngman Rhee out of office.

protest the reactionary authorities' forcible purchase at low prices of edible seaweed. They handed the reactionary authorities a joint protest. Furious residents in Gyong Gi Province recently burnt down a military storage of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops.

Influenced and spurred on by the growing struggle of the south Korean people, many puppet troops have also risen in struggle. Over 120 at the puppet army's military college in Ronsan, South Chungchong Province, refused to abide by the college instructors' unreasonable obstructions and collectively walked out of the college and held a more than hour-long demonstration to protest the fascist crimes of the reactionary instructors. This incident fully reflects the widespread unpopularity of the puppet clique's traitorous policy of toeing the U.S. imperialist line.

#### For Peaceful Reunification

The struggle of the people in the southern half of Korea for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland has become an irresistible torrent.

People and patriots of all strata there warmly support and respond to the correct policy and series of important steps made by the great leader of the Korean people Premier Kim Il Sung and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independence and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The revolutionary parties and progressive organizations in south Korea actively support the D.P.R.K. Government's fair plan for concluding a peace agreement between north and south Korea and to bring about the reunification of the fatherland through meetings and consultations between representatives of the north and south. People of all strata, with workers, peasants, students and intellectuals as the main force, are engaged in a valiant and persistent struggle to tear down the barrier which for 27 years has divided the country, so as to restore and increase contacts and interflow between relatives and friends.

The south Korean people's struggle is rapidly growing in strength. Revolutionary parties and united front

organizations have been set up in south Korea. One of these is the Revolutionary Party for Reunification which puts out revolutionary publications and is carrying out organized work among the masses and propaganda activities in Seoul, Taegu, Inchon, Mokpo and other places. Women in Chunchon city have formed an organization to study the revolutionary ideas of Premier Kim Il Sung. Workers of a factory in North Kyongsang Province have distributed in their factory a collection of new songs which has in it the *Song of General Kim Il Sung*.

The just struggle of the people in the southern half of Korea is not an isolated one. Besides having the firm support of their compatriots in the north, it also has the support of the Chinese people and the peace-loving people all over the world. The national aspirations of the more than 40 million Korean people for a speedy realization of the peaceful reunification of the fatherland is something no force can hold back. The beautiful land of 3,000 ri is bound to be reunified.

## U.S. Servicemen's Anti-War Movement

**The struggle against the war of aggression in Viet Nam by American servicemen has dealt the U.S. war machine a direct blow. Its emergence is the inevitable result of the long pursued U.S. Government policies of aggression and war, a deep reflection of the contradiction between the U.S. monopoly capitalist class and the American people, and marks the American people's rising political consciousness.**

**S**PURRED on by the American people's revolutionary movement against the war of aggression in Viet Nam, more and more U.S. servicemen are opening their eyes to the issues involved, and taking action against the war. Following a large number of soldiers stationed at more than 20 military bases in the United States joining local people in a number of protest activities in mid-May last year, hundreds of military personnel in 17 cities, including Washington, New York, Atlanta, Denver, San Francisco and Los Angeles, again held massive demonstrations and protest meetings with local people on November 6, 1971. Servicemen marched in the van in the New York demonstration, carrying

placards which read: "Big firms get rich, G.I.s die!" In Atlanta, 200 from seven military bases in the south joined civilian demonstrators. Their representatives spoke at a protest rally attended by thousands of local people. In San Francisco, 300 sailors from the U.S. aircraft carrier *Coral Sea* took part in a struggle against the ship's sailing for south Viet Nam, and joined tens of thousands of local people in a protest demonstration.

#### Against Wanton U.S. Bombings

The U.S. Government's recent dispatch of air and naval forces on an unprecedented scale to wantonly bomb south and north Viet Nam has sparked again the

indignation of U.S. servicemen. Soldiers at many military bases in the United States have engaged in a number of protest actions. At Westover, the largest U.S. air force strategic command base, 40 soldiers on active duty, after learning of the Pentagon order to send more B-52s to Asia, joined 250 civilian demonstrators outside the gate of the base in a protest rally against the expansion of the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam. G.I.s from Westover also attended a conference of the G.I. movement against the war of aggression held in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The conference decided to set up a special committee to collect information concerning shipments of personnel and war materiel to Asia, the purpose being to make public details of the U.S. Government's escalation of the aggressive war in time for protest actions.

At Fort Sam Houston, 400 G.I.s met to show their support for a demonstration staged by their brothers demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Indochina.

Dozens of soldiers and airmen from Fort Dix and McGuire air force base set up picket lines at both their entrance gates and distributed copies of an open letter of solidarity with the Vietnamese people in their struggle. A recent statement by servicemen in the two bases, published in a G.I.-run anti-war paper, read: "The war is not over, in fact it has increased. Only now instead of troops, they are using bombers. They had to withdraw the troops because they would not fight a war they did not believe in. . . . We must fight — fight to end the war."

The U.S. Government has used every possible means to round up cannon-fodder for monopoly capital's aggressive war. According to a U.S. military journal, the Defence Department spends 57 million dollars annually for propaganda alone. However, lies cannot cover up grim reality. More and more American servicemen have come to realize the unjust nature of the aggressive war in Viet Nam and refuse to die for the interests of monopoly capital. Consequently, desertions keep increasing. According to deliberately understated official U.S. figures, 148 out of every 1,000 enlisted American soldiers were "absent without leave" last year. During the first ten months of fiscal year 1971 the number of desertions totalled 68,449, equivalent to four and a half combat divisions. The U.S. army acknowledged that most of them deserted after receiving orders to go to Viet Nam.

### Refuse to Carry Out Combat Orders

Refusal to carry out combat orders and the killing of American officers by their own men have become a constant occurrence on the Viet Nam battlefield. A correspondent for the magazine *Saturday Review* reported recently that since the beginning of 1970, 45 American officers had been killed in Viet Nam in hand-grenade attacks by U.S. soldiers, adding that 363 similar attempted murders were reported over the same period. A pro-

Pentagon correspondent specializing in "defence" admitted that previously such incidents might have reflected the dissatisfaction of an individual soldier. But, he said, today "word of the deaths of officers will bring cheers at troop movies or in bivouacs of certain units."

In mid-October last year, 15 soldiers of "Bravo" company in the First Battalion of the First Air Cavalry Regiment refused to go on patrol. Disregarding officers' threats, every one of them told the commander: "I don't feel like going on patrol." A week later, 20 soldiers of "Delta" company also refused to go on patrol. One of them said: "Who wants to be the last one to get killed?" "80 per cent of the guys here feel that way."

In reporting refusals by American soldiers to carry out combat orders, one Western news agency pointed out that for the rank and file, the battlefield in Viet Nam is "a place where the daily tactics aims at avoiding patrols, evading direct contact with the enemy, dodging all trouble, ensuring one not to be the last American to fall in Viet Nam."

Growing numbers of servicemen are voicing their opposition to the aggressive war in Viet Nam. Since last September, 1,000 sailors aboard the *Coral Sea* scheduled to sail for the Gulf of Bac Bo in north Viet Nam, and 1,000 U.S. soldiers, marines and airmen, and 50 medical personnel already in Viet Nam have publicly declared their opposition. The statement and petition by the *Coral Sea* sailors typify their sentiments. The petition dated September 13 said: "We feel that the majority on the *Coral Sea* has been fooled by military propaganda. As Americans we all have the moral obligation to voice our opinions. We the people must guide the government and not allow the government to guide us." In the statement issued on October 12, they declared: "We feel that it is time to tell the government that nobody is willing to fight for it."

### Heavy Blow for U.S. Policy of War

The U.S. servicemen's anti-war struggle has been a heavy blow for the U.S. Government's policies of aggression and war and given rise to much anxiety in ruling circles. The New York Times News Service admitted: "The bitter Viet Nam experience has left the United States army with some of the most serious morale and disciplinary problems in its 196-year history."

While trying to placate the G.I.s with material incentives, the U.S. Government has intensified its suppression of them by arrests, long and even life sentences, and maltreatment in prisons in an attempt to quell their fury against the aggressive war. But all these measures have proved useless. Many servicemen say they will fight on as long as the U.S. Government continues its aggressive war. Challenging possible court martial, one American junior officer steadfastly pointed out: "If they arrest every one of us they will not stop our movement." "The movement is growing all the time."

*Worker-Peasant-Soldier Forum*

## Who Really Can't Do Without Who?

by Shu Huai

**M**ORE and more small and medium-sized countries today are uniting in the struggle to protect their national interests, win economic independence and oppose imperialist plunder and exploitation.

Apart from reflecting the growing political consciousness of the Asian, African and Latin American people, this struggle shows imperialism's hopeless plight.

The imperialists are working overtime to spread the weird notion that relations between imperialism and the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America are "interdependent." In other words, since I need you, you can't do without me.

Talk of "coexistence and co-prosperity" may be pleasing to the ear. But what are the actual relations between the developing countries and the imperialist countries? Is it true developing Asian, African and Latin American countries cannot do without the imperialist countries?

The latter's highly developed industry didn't come out of thin air. It resulted from harsh exploitation of their own countries' labouring masses and the deaths of countless millions of African Negro slaves, genocide of the North American Indians and innumerable wars of aggression and plunder.

Blood-soaked exploitation and plunder enabled such "developed countries" as the United States, Britain and Japan to set up and develop their modern industries. And the growth of their economies was built on the poverty of the developing countries.

Like parasites, today's imperialist monopoly capitalist class is still living off the sweat and blood of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The developing countries there have been forced to become sources for looting cheap raw materials by the imperialist countries which make off with superprofits and where the latter dump at high prices their manufactured goods and shift their economic crises.

The monopoly capitalists of the "developed countries" would hardly be able to exist without the exploitation of the people of the developing countries. The U.S. imperialists claim that the developing countries cannot do without the "developed countries,"

particularly the United States which can provide them with much-needed capital and bring the "greatest hope" to their "economic future."

Is this really true?

The capital the imperialists claim they can provide naturally means loans to the developing countries and direct investment in them. Everyone knows that such loans by some imperialist countries have very high interest rates and very harsh terms attached. Because of this, many developing countries are caught up in the vicious circle of incurring new debts to repay old debts. Over 4,700 million U.S. dollars of the 10,900 million U.S. dollars in loans obtained by 33 developing countries in 1970 were used to repay old loans and their interest. The imperialist countries, particularly the two superpowers, use loans as a means of controlling other countries and blatant interference in the internal affairs of small and medium-sized countries. Such loans are clearly heavily usurious and are a neo-colonialist means of controlling Asian, African and Latin American countries. As for their investments, they are like a cancer. Capital investment by foreign monopoly capitalists to set up factories in many Asian, African and Latin American countries allows them to plunder and destroy valuable industrial and mineral resources on a large scale and to obtain enormous superprofits.

The imperialist countries' monopoly capitalists have grown fat off the sweat and blood of the Asian, African and Latin American masses. As those countries become more developed, the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America which are subjected to their oppression and exploitation grow poorer. Facts show that to win complete economic independence and protect their national interests, these developing countries must wage a firm struggle against imperialism.

The Asian, African and Latin American people are talented, hard working and have high aspirations. Many of their countries at one time had high civilizations and were the most developed. With their wealth of manpower and resources, the developing countries can be turned into prosperous, strong and advanced countries once they cast off the exploitation, oppression and control of the imperialist countries, particularly the two superpowers, and rely on their peoples' efforts and make full use of their rich natural resources.



## Coffee — Fight Against Plunder

*Coffee is next in value only to petroleum in world trade of primary products. More than 20 million people are engaged in growing coffee in over 50 Asian, African and Latin American countries. Like petroleum, coffee has become the Midas plant for the "developed" Western countries, a handful of U.S. monopolies in particular. To extract the maximum profits, they use every means at their disposal to lower the prices and limit production of coffee.*

*From one aspect the following report on the coffee-producing countries' fight against plunder may answer the question of "Who really can't do without who?"*

**A** LONG and fierce battle has taken place between the countries growing coffee and the monopoly groups that do the purchasing.

Over the last 20 years the biggest coffee buyer, the United States, has taken 40 to 70 per cent of the world's exports. Making use of their special position in the coffee trade, U.S. monopoly groups were able to force down coffee prices in the world market. Since the International Coffee Organization (I.C.O.) was set up in 1963, these groups have worked hand in glove with other main coffee purchasers and used certain articles in the international coffee agreement — the organization's charter — to "stabilize" the exceedingly low 1963 prices of coffee. According to these articles, prices and quotas of the product are closely connected so that producers have to reduce prices in order to increase their exports.

### Superprofits for Monopoly Groups

As a result of the U.S. low-price policy imposed on the coffee trade, the product was cheaper last January than in 1951. Compared with the 1954 normal price level, the situation is even gloomier. How much wealth has the U.S. and other Western monopoly capitalists plundered from the producing countries in coffee alone?

Let us make a rough estimate. According to figures released by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, in the 15 years from 1955 to 1969, prices averaged as low as 805 U.S. dollars per ton, or 596 dollars cheaper than in 1954. In the United States, for example, during the same period, prices of manufactured goods other than foodstuffs went up by an average of 25 per cent. This means that the coffee-producing countries which purchased U.S. industrial goods had to absorb an extra loss of 350 dollars for every ton of coffee they sold, thereby bringing the total loss to 946 dollars per ton. As published, world coffee exports from 1955 to 1969 stood at about 41 million tons. As coffee prices went down absolutely and relatively, the producer countries suffered a total loss of 38,786 million

dollars — an annual average loss of over 2,580 million dollars, with about half of the sum going into the U.S. monopoly capitalists' pockets.

Such ruthless plunder hit the coffee-producing countries hard and seriously impeded the development of their national economies, arousing strong dissatisfaction in these countries. The U.S. dollar devaluation and inflation in the capitalist world has caused the producer countries a still heavier loss and made them unite in struggle.

### Struggle Intensifies

Since mid-January, coffee-producing countries have held a series of multilateral meetings in Mexico City, Bogota, Geneva and Paris to discuss ways of defending their interests. At these meetings, representatives of these countries demanded a big readjustment in coffee prices and a thorough revision of the price policy formulated in the international coffee agreement.

At a meeting called by the Executive Board of the International Coffee Organization in London on May 12, the coffee producers, according to a common strategy they had agreed upon, firmly demanded that the export quota of coffee for the year 1971-72 be limited to 48,400,000 bags (each bag contains 60 kilogrammes), so as to bring about a rise in the price which has been forcibly lowered and to make up for their new losses. However, the monopoly groups in the main coffee-purchasing countries headed by the United States wanted to keep prices extremely low and therefore stubbornly insisted that it was "obligatory" for the coffee producers to export far more coffee than the suggested level. The sharp confrontation between the two sides brought a fruitless end on May 26 to the 15-day meeting.

Nevertheless, some producers, before or after the meeting, ceased supplies of coffee to the world market or modified export prices. The U.S. monopoly groups, however, fell back on their customary tactics and flooded the New York market with large quantities of coffee from their stocks so as to force prices down.

In the past two years, the coffee producers have carried their struggle forward in both magnitude and depth, striking a telling blow at U.S. imperialism's dominant position in the I.C.O. More and more of them are struggling against the unequal I.C.O.-imposed terms and demanding the thorough reorganization of the I.C.O. Some have suggested forming a new organization of the producer countries alone so as to better co-ordinate their stand vis-a-vis the purchasing countries. The coffee-producing countries' struggle against imperialist exploitation and plunder has entered a new stage.

Progress Report

# Local Industry in Kiangsu Province

by Chiang Hung

**L**OCAL industry in Kiangsu Province has come a long way since liberation. With only a few industrial branches before liberation, the province has built many small and medium-sized factories and mines producing iron and steel, coal, machinery, electricity, electronic products, meters, chemical fertilizer, cement, petrol, chemicals and textile goods and other daily necessities. An independent and comprehensive system of small local industries is gradually taking shape.

In the lower reaches of the Yangtze River, Kiangsu Province has good natural and geographical conditions, rich resources and a big population — favourable conditions for developing local industry. Guided by Chairman Mao's principle: **"Let the localities undertake more work under unified central planning,"** total industrial output value of the province has been raised every year, with 1971's 12.6 times that of 1949. Production of many industrial goods have risen several times or even over ten times. The rate is especially fast in iron ore, steel, coking coal, coal, tractors, insecticides, chemical fertilizer, cement, irrigation and drainage equipment, textile goods, bicycles, watches, sewing machines, clothes and plastic goods. The development of local industries has been a big factor in advancing socialist construction work and raised living standards further.

## Initiative of the Localities

China is a big country and geographical conditions, mineral resources and the economic base of each province vary. The demands of farm production and people's livelihood in different places for industrial goods differ. If we rely only on the industrial departments under central authorities, we cannot develop the local industries in a short period, and meet the people's different needs. If we simultaneously develop central industry as well as local industry, we can make full use of local resources and tap the localities' potential to meet the needs of industrial and agricultural production and of the people. Kiangsu Province started its local industries with this idea in mind.

Thanks to the help given by the state since liberation, Kiangsu's 1956 industrial output value was 2.6 times what it was in 1949. Inspired by the general line for building socialism, the province began to build industries like iron and steel, plastics, electronics, petro-chemicals and motor vehicles in 1958.

While local industry was being developed, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-

chi opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and pushed the erroneous policy of going after "big, modern and complete" industries all at once. Instead of giving the masses help in building local industry, he labelled it "not advanced" and "irregular" and slashed a great number.

However, the masses' revolutionary enthusiasm could not be dampened. Sticking to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, Kiangsu's people continued to expand the local industries. Take the small chemical industry for instance. The province only had some 20 small chemical works producing a dozen or so chemicals in 1957. Total output value was only 2 per cent of the total industrial output value in the province. In 1970, there were already 380 chemical works with their main products numbering over 300, and their output value made up 20 per cent of the total industrial output value in the province. Kiangsu's new chemical industry now is a relatively complete industrial department.

In the Cultural Revolution the masses criticized the influence of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line and the Kiangsu people's enthusiasm for running local industries has soared. The iron and steel industry and mine-building are another example. While expanding the original mines and iron and steel mills, the local people started many small iron mines. In 1971, 19 counties and cities opened 55 small iron mines producing one-fifth of the province's iron ore. This sent steel



Leading members of the Party branch of an iron and steel mill in Tanyang County, Kiangsu Province, studying with workers how to improve iron smelting.

output up by a big margin, a 67 per cent increase over the previous year.

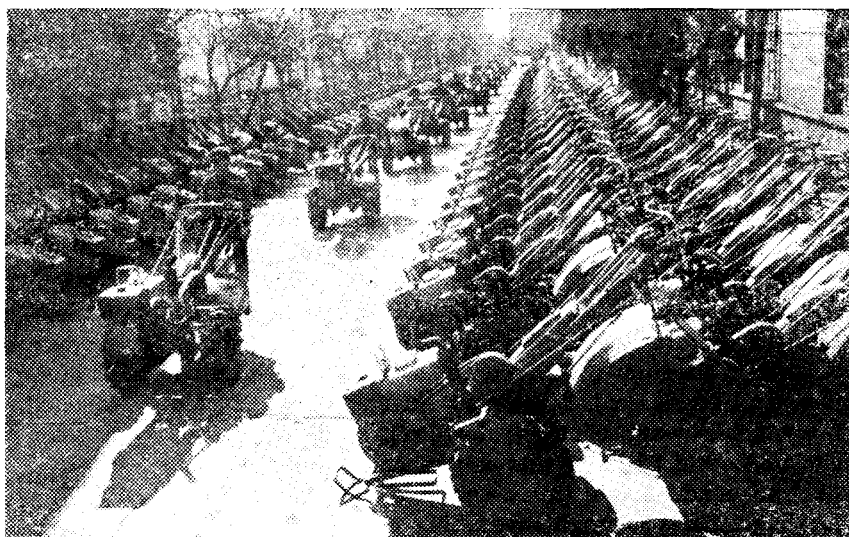
Expansion of production of raw materials is a spur to developing other industries. In Chingchiang city there was almost no industry to speak of before liberation. Now there are many factories, including an iron and steel mill, a tractor plant, chemical fertilizer works, rubber factory, sugar refinery and cotton textile mill. The city is a rising industrial centre on the north Kiangsu plain.

Experience shows that bringing in to play the initiative of both central and local industries is a correct principle in achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing industry. Chairman Mao pointed out: **"It is far better for the initiative to come from two sources than from only one."** To develop local industry under the state's unified plan will help to bring the masses' initiative and creativeness into full play, and make it possible to utilize local resources to the fullest, give play to the specialities of various places and tap the potential of many quarters. It will also accelerate the raising of the self-supporting level of products in various places; and serve agriculture faster and better and meet the needs of the people. The majority of the 300 small chemical works, 270 small hydropower stations and 93 small cement plants were set up in a few years by relying on the people's own efforts and in accordance with the needs of the localities. Kiangsu increased its sugar refineries from two to 22 in two years' time.

### Serving Agriculture

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. Local industry relies on agriculture to supply raw materials and makes the countryside its main market. It can develop only after agriculture has developed. On the other hand, the expansion of local industry gives more machines, chemical fertilizer and modern technique to agriculture, helping its development in turn. Therefore, the orientation of serving agriculture should be adhered to in developing local industry.

Wuhsien County in Soochow area is a very good example. It had only 12 factories before the Great Cultural Revolution. Efforts to run industries serving agriculture during the Cultural Revolution brought on a big change. The county now has 118 small mines, iron and steel plants, coking plants, chemical fertilizer works, machinery works and cement plants, producing 150 products. In addition, a farm machinery building and repair network at the county, commune and brigade levels has been formed with eight plants and 34 commune-run stations equipped with 459 machine-tools able to handle all necessary work. Mechanization of irriga-



Walking-tractors made by the Changchow Tractor Plant in Kiangsu ready for the countryside.

tion and drainage, threshing and processing of food and fodder grain has been basically achieved. This is a big help for agriculture.

Kiangsu's farm machinery industry was weak before the Great Cultural Revolution. After the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee was set up in 1968, it paid great attention to making equipment for farming and water conservancy. Walking-tractor plants have been increased to eight as against one in 1965. Walking-tractors turned out last year were over 20 times the number produced before the Cultural Revolution and more than the total made in the two decades since liberation. Diesel engine plants have been built in every special administrative region, with last year's production five times that of the year before the Great Cultural Revolution. Pumps and other irrigation machinery increased by one-fifth. More than half of Kiangsu's farmland was irrigated by machinery in 1971 and the province has added 5 million *mu* of high-yielding fields despite drought or waterlogging and expanded its irrigated acreage by 6 million *mu* last year. Every county now has its own chemical fertilizer and farm machinery plant, with the self-sufficiency rate in making complete sets of farm machines reaching 60 per cent or above. This accelerates farm mechanization and provides favourable conditions for good harvests.

Criss-crossed by rivers and channels, the province started building and popularizing cement boats for agricultural use in 1962. It has built over 100 cement boat-yards which have made 160,000 cement boats. The boat-yards also have constructed some 1,000 cement arch bridges with arched top flanges which greatly facilitated rural transportation to the welcome of the peasants.

Kiangsu's local industry has provided much equipment to mechanize or semi-mechanize transport, rice husking and flour grinding in most communes and brigades. This aided the all-round development of agri-

culture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fisheries.

### Mass Movement

In running local industries, relying on a few people or going in for a mass movement, depending solely on state investment or relying on the masses' own efforts is a question of political line.

Integrating the efforts of professional teams and the masses, Chuyung County launched a movement to survey and report on mineral resources. In only two years, the county located 79 new ore points of iron, copper, lead, zinc, manganese, etc. and built 17 small mines.

Greater, faster, better and more economical results can be achieved by mobilizing the masses. While opening the Sunan Coalfield in spring 1969, people of all trades and professions joined in building dozens of shafts in a relatively short period. By mobilizing the masses to open coalfields, Wusih city which had produced no coal at all became basically self-sufficient in two years.

The state allocates a certain amount of money, equipment and technical assistance to the localities to run local industries, but the emphasis is on self-reliance and the masses' enthusiasm. This was the case in the development of the chemical fibre industry in Kiangsu.

Influenced by the revisionist line before the Great Cultural Revolution, the chemical fibre industry relied on a few people to experiment. There were no results

for several years. In a little more than one year (between 1969-70) during the Cultural Revolution, workers and technicians in this field pooled their efforts to build nine small chemical fibre works that manufacture five kinds of chemical fibres.

In building a farm insecticide workshop, the Nantung Farm Insecticide Plant's original plan, which was designed by a few people, called for 20 tons of rolled steel, 300,000 yuan and four months to build. Discussion by the workers later on greatly altered the plan. They substituted old or other available materials for the original and used only five tons of rolled steel and 50,000 yuan. It was finished in 15 days. Productive capacity far exceeded that in the original design.

One other important way to mobilize the masses in running local industry is to organize socialist co-operation — concentrating a certain amount of equipment, manpower and experience to wage "a war of annihilation." The ability of an area, a trade or a factory is limited; co-operation of several areas, trades or factories is able to solve the problem. Kiangsu's first iron ore sintering machine was produced by co-operation. No single plant could manufacture the whole piece. It was completed by the co-operative efforts of several factories, each making one or several parts.

In building a 115,000-cubic-metre gas tanker, Nanking city called in 100,000 workers, peasants, P.L.A. men, government functionaries, teachers, students and residents to finish it in 80 days. These facts clearly show that in running local industries the greatest enthusiasm lies in the masses.

(Continued from p. 3.)

Peng-fei, Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, and Ma Jen-hui, Wang Hai-jung, Han Hsu, Wang Hsiao-yi, Chien Ta-yung and Chi Chao-chu.

In accordance with the People's Republic of China-United States Joint Communiqué of February 1972, Dr. Kissinger will be visiting China till June 23 for concrete consultations with Chinese leaders to further the normalization of relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States and continue to exchange views on issues of common interest.

### American Guests Feted

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua and Vice-Chairman of the Scientific and Technical Association of the People's Republic of China Chou Pei-yuan on June 16 met and gave a dinner for Professor John K. Fairbank of

Harvard University of the U.S.A., and Mrs. Fairbank; Dr. Jeremy Stone and Dr. Jerome A. Cohen, members of the visiting delegation of the Federation of American Scientists, and Mrs. Stone; Harrison Salisbury, Associate Editor of the *New York Times*, and Mrs. Salisbury; and Richard Dudman, correspondent of the *Saint Louis Post Dispatch*, and Mrs. Dudman.

### NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Ambassador Ngo Thuyen, Military Attache Colonel Nguyen Dong and other officials of the D.R.V.N. Embassy in Peking, and Counsellor Tran Binh and other officials of the Embassy of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China on June 17 joined the members of the China-Viet Nam Friendship People's Commune in harvesting wheat.

▲ Premier Chou En-lai on June 14 met Saburo Endo and other mem-

bers of the Japanese Veterans' Association for Japanese-Chinese Friendship.

▲ An exhibition of books and photographs to commemorate the 90th anniversary of the birth of the Bulgarian people's leader Georgi Dimitrov opened in Peking on June 17.

▲ An agreement on goods exchange and payments for 1972 between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was signed in Peking on June 13. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien attended the signing ceremony and met the Soviet Government Trade Delegation headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade I.T. Grishin.

▲ Chinese Red Cross donations to the Sudanese people for the relief and settlement of returnees in southern Sudan arrived Port Sudan on June 6 and were handed over to the Sudanese authorities concerned.

## ROUND THE WORLD

### PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES

#### New Victories

**Thailand:** According to a recent "Voice of the People of Thailand" broadcast, the patriotic armed forces and people in May mounted successive attacks on enemy strongholds and ambushed reactionary troops and police in different places and won fresh victories. On May 23, they engaged in mine warfare in Bua District, in Nan Province in northern Thailand, dealing a telling blow to the reactionary troops and police who rushed there to suppress the people; 14 enemy troops were killed and 30 wounded. Patriotic armed forces and people in Sakon Nakhon Province in northeastern Thailand and Surat Thani Province in southern Thailand successively ambushed "village guards" and police recently, killing and wounding dozens of them.

**Mozambique:** According to a war communique issued by the Mozambique Liberation Front on May 30, Mozambique patriotic armed forces wiped out 40 Portuguese colonial troops, shot down one enemy plane and destroyed another on the ground, and blew up six military vehicles in the past four months in Niassa Province. During this period, the guerrillas also attacked five enemy posts, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

In the past three months, 90 Portuguese colonial troops have been put out of action, six vehicles destroyed and large quantities of arms and ammunition captured in a number of military actions by the armed forces in Cabo Delgado Province in northern Mozambique.

**Palestine:** According to a war communique issued by the General Command of the Palestine Revolu-

tion Forces, the Palestinian guerrillas launched two surprise attacks on Israeli positions in Nahal Hagolan and Samakh in the Golan Heights on May 17, setting them ablaze and killing and wounding many aggressor troops. On May 20, the guerrillas mined the railway leading to Dimona, an Israeli nuclear city in the Negev Desert. One Israeli military train was blown up.

### CARIBBEAN CONFERENCE

#### Declaration of Santo Domingo

The special conference of Caribbean countries on problems of the sea which took place from June 5 to 9 in Santo Domingo, the capital of the Dominican Republic, was held by small and medium-sized countries united in defending their sovereign rights.

The Declaration of Santo Domingo adopted at the conference states that the coastal state, apart from the territorial sea over which it exercises full sovereign rights, may have a patrimonial sea and exercise sovereign rights over the natural resources there. The declaration also states that the territorial and patrimonial seas, taking into account geographic circumstances, can extend to a total of 200 nautical miles. It stresses "the necessity of Latin American co-ordination in seeking joint action in future" with regard to ocean rights.

Fifteen Caribbean countries attended the conference. At a preparatory meeting they unanimously voted against U.S. participation as an "observer."

During the conference, representatives of a number of countries denounced the "paternalistic U.S." policy which refuses to recognize the

rights of Latin American countries. Refuting U.S. officials' absurd remarks that conference agreements would have no legal basis, Mexican Vice-Foreign Minister Gonzalez Sosa pointed out: "International law is not made by great fishing powers." Colombian Foreign Minister Alfredo Vasquez said the world has entered a new era in which "the creation of regulations concerning the sea will not be a monopoly of the great powers alone."

### PHILIPPINES

#### Genuine Independence Demanded

In Manila, over 10,000 workers, peasants, students, youth and people of various strata held a mass demonstration and meeting on June 12 to mark the 74th anniversary of the independence of the Philippines, oppose U.S. imperialist aggression against the country and demand genuine independence.

Columns of demonstrators who made a six-day march from central Luzon and contingents of marchers from south Luzon were greeted enthusiastically by the participants at a mass meeting taking place in Miranda Square in the centre of Manila.

Representatives of many mass organizations spoke at the meeting. They pointed out that the United States maintains military bases and stations troops in the Philippines; it has set up many firms and enterprises and controls the country politically, militarily and economically. And there can be no genuine independence so long as U.S. imperialism continues to dominate the country. They stressed that independence is not charity; it has to be won through struggle.

The meeting demanded the immediate abolition of the U.S.-Philippines agreement on military bases and all other unequal treaties be-

tween the United States and the Philippines, the dismantling of U.S. military bases and the nationalization of all enterprises owned by U.S. monopoly capital.

The Philippine people overthrew the Spanish colonial rule through armed struggle 74 years ago and proclaimed the founding of the Republic of the Philippines on June 12, 1898. But the United States replaced the Spanish colonialists and turned the Philippines into a U.S. colony in the same year. After World War II, because of the strong demand of the Philippine people who had defeated the Japanese aggressors, the U.S. Government was compelled to announce its decision to grant "independence" to the Philippines on July 4, 1946, and arbitrarily fixed the day as "independence day" for that country. At the same time, it imposed a string of unequal treaties on the Philippine Government and continued to control the country. Answering the people's strong demand, the Philippine Government declared in 1962 that June 12, instead of July 4, is the Philippines' Independence Day.

#### PAKISTAN

### Soviet Two-Faced Policy Exposed

Editorials exposing the two-faced Soviet policy towards Pakistan appeared on June 8 in a number of Pakistan papers commenting on Soviet Ambassador A.A. Rodionov's June 5 speech at the Rotary Club in Rawalpindi.

It was reported that in his speech, the Soviet Ambassador professed that the Soviet Union has always been and still stands for the unity and territorial integrity of Pakistan, saying that this has arisen from Lenin's policy of peaceful co-existence and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. He added that the Soviet Union,

striving to ensure peace and stability on this continent, held that Asia, like Europe, needs a collective security system.

In an editorial entitled "Soviet Role," the *Pakistan Times* said: "One does not know how much comfort to draw from this declaration of intent because the fact is that the Kremlin has not always been able to reconcile its principles of policy with the requirements of power politics, and Pakistan has been a victim of this dichotomous element in Soviet diplomacy."

The editorial also said: "The Soviet sponsored Asian security pact itself was first mooted in June, 1969, but was soon consigned to the cold storage because the majority of Asian powers refused to be sucked into questionable alliances which were bound to invite retaliation from those against whom they were directed. Lately, however, Indian diplomats had been trying to sell the Asian pact but it has been decried even by India's neighbours as 'old wine in a new bottle.' Pakistan too is determined not to walk into this trap."

*Musawaat* wrote editorially: "The Soviet Ambassador said that the Russian plan of Asian security, conceived by Brezhnev, is aimed at promoting friendly relations and increasing co-operation among countries. However, it is difficult for us to swallow this philosophy."

The editorial pointed out that Pakistan has been the victim of Indian expansionism and aggression from the beginning. What is needed is that we should be saved from Indian expansionism and aggression. Russia is a signatory to the military treaty with India. In this respect, she shares responsibility for India's role.

In an editorial entitled "The Provocative Address of the Russian Ambassador," *Tameer* said that no

sober-minded person can accept the claim that today's Soviet Russia follows the principles of Karl Marx and Lenin.

Referring to Rodionov's warning that any damage to Pakistan-Russia relations will cause serious harm to both Russia and Pakistan, the editorial said: "We cannot agree with this strange logic. Russia is a conqueror of the moon and the universe. Who can damage it? In fact, what the Russian Ambassador wanted to say was that in case of any damage to relations, Russia would cause further harm to what is now left of Pakistan." The paper added that it is crystal clear from this provocative threat of the Russian Ambassador that the Kremlin tsars want to forcibly reduce Pakistan to their satellite.

Citing the cases of Soviet interference in Pakistan's internal affairs, the editorial noted: "Perhaps Russia and its diplomatic officials do not want to give up their interference in Pakistan's internal affairs. Declarations of respect for Pakistan's independence and solidarity while at the same time harbouring such sinister aims against Pakistan — this is eloquent proof of the Russians' traditional duplicity."

#### INDIA

### Serious Unemployment

About 100-170 million qualified people in India are without permanent or professional jobs, according to Western news agency reports.

The unemployment problem is even more serious in West Bengal State where India's industries are comparatively concentrated. The West Bengal Labour Minister warned in early May that the state, burdened with over 4 million unemployed young men, was sitting on a volcano.

(Continued on p. 23.)



## ON THE HOME FRONT

### *Soldiers and the People*

**M**ILITARY training combined with aiding the people in productive work by an engineering battalion of Peking Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army raises the battalion's military and political qualities and contributes to socialist construction of the motherland.

When Company 2 stopped over at a people's commune during a field march in winter, commune members were working on a water control project with the temperature far below zero. The peasants found the frozen ground a tough proposition. The company Party branch promptly decided that this was just the place to practise blasting frozen earth. The sappers spent five days at it and blew away 2,500 cubic metres of earth to help gouge out a half-kilometre-long canal. In the process they improved their skill in the use of explosives.

The battalion frequently sends men out to villages looking for a chance to combine training with construction work. During one busy autumn fruit-picking season the battalion Party committee contacted a mountain people's commune and the supply and marketing co-op and asked if as part of a refresher course for their drivers could they do with some help in the way of transport. The reply was in the affirmative, and a score or so of drivers and their trucks were swiftly sent. In four weeks armymen moved out 750 tons of fruit to the market town and brought back tons of fuel, building material and consumer goods for the people in the mountains. They covered more than 20,000 kilometres, got a lot of practice handling their trucks in difficult mountain terrain and saved the state 4.5 tons of gasoline.

Stationed in a rocky hill area, No. 3 company was listed for pneumatic drill exercises, but instead of doing their training where they were,

the company Party branch located a place 50 kilometres from the barracks where a spillway was being built. Rock drilling there would give the men practice and also speed up the project. They sent in two squads for 40 days, during which time the sappers raised their skill, quarried 6,000 cubic metres of rock and passed on their technical know-how to 20 people on the work-site and also saved the state 4,000 yuan.

One autumn day No. 2 company found they could help civilian production and get some practice throwing up pontoon bridges. It had been raining for days and commune members were rushing their harvest home, but on their way they had to detour around a reservoir. That night in a driving rain the P.L.A. sappers put up a 200-metre-long pontoon bridge which greatly shortened the route. The poor and lower-middle peasants were delighted when they saw it the next morning. "Those boys have done it again," they said. "They're always helping us."

### *Army Cultural Work Team On a Plateau*

**T**HE cultural work team of the Lanchow Units of the People's Liberation Army in northwest China is made up of some 30 young men and women. They not only perform

dances and songs, but also take photos for the frontier guards and local herdsmen, repair radio sets, show films, put on picture exhibitions and sell stationery. Their devotion and wholehearted service have won them widespread acclaim.

Last August the team went to an army horse-breeding farm, 3,800 metres above sea level, to perform. Passing through rough terrain and the rarefied mountain air, their canvas-covered truck lurched so much that some members got dizzy. And when a heavy downpour descended, the truck got stuck in the mud. All of them got out to get it going. With the help of the local Tibetans, they finally reached their destination very late that night. With only a few hours of sleep, they gave a performance for the P.L.A. men the next morning.

For an army unit in the area carrying out education in political line, the team quickly arranged and performed a number of items depicting the militant life in the army and extolling model workers, peasants and soldiers. Their performances were a great encouragement to the commanders and fighters.

One summer when the team heard that an army unit was camping and carrying out training in the vicinity, its members hurried over to perform for the soldiers despite the hot weather.

While performing, the members did their best to learn from the fighters, so that their thoughts and feelings were fused with those of the soldiers, thereby enabling them



The cultural work team crossing a desert.



to serve the latter better. One example is how Wang Shih-kun composed a song about the frontier guards on patrol duty. The first two lines of the song were: "On camel-back I start the day's patrol, I sing battle songs to the accompaniment of camel bells." When he sang it for the guards and asked for their comments, they pointed out that there were no bells on the camels the frontier units used. Moreover, they said, the tempo was too slow and so the song failed to reflect the heroic spirit of the frontier guards. Remembering what the guards had said about his song, Wang went with them on camel-back, patrolling the sandy wastes in icy winds. Having acquainted himself with the life of the frontier guards, he rewrote the song which ran: "On camel-back I start the day's patrol, I greet the morning sun with battle songs. . . ." Forceful and brimming with optimism, the song is now one of the frontier guards' favourites.

### **Medical Service on Pamir Plateau**

**I**N medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." Thanks to this call by Chairman Mao, work in this field is progressing rapidly in Sinkiang's Kezylesu Khalkhas Autonomous Chou. While hospitals and clinics have mushroomed all over the chou and its counties

and people's communes, co-operative medical service has come to stay in every production brigade there. Compared with the days before the Cultural Revolution, the number of medical workers in the chou has increased fivefold and hospital beds more than sixfold; medical and health expenditures appropriated for the rural and pastoral areas have risen 120 per cent.

This autonomous chou on the Pamir Plateau in western China is peopled mainly by the Khalkhas, one of China's minority nationalities. The leading bodies in the chou and county administrations not only send many medical personnel to commune clinics to help in the work, but also see to it that the rural and pastoral people's communes are given priority in the supply of medicines and medical equipment. Thirty-two communes in the chou's rural and pastoral areas today boast surgical instruments of their own, and most are capable of handling a number of ordinary surgical operations. The masses of medical workers, besides taking good care of patients in hospitals, have painstakingly started a mobile medical service. With medical kits on their backs, they often cross sandy wastes and scale snow-capped mountains to treat patients at home and bring medicine to them. At the same time, members of the mobile medical teams spare no effort to

help the production brigades train minority peoples to be "barefoot doctors."<sup>2</sup>

Aketao County's Yumai Commune, biggest in the chou and with a population of well over 20,000, has trained some 160 "barefoot doctors" since the Great Cultural Revolution began. It also has a dozen or so new medical workers. Every production brigade or team in the commune has its own "barefoot doctors"; the number in the chou comes to more than 2,000. Washouerh Mamuti, of the Khalkhas nationality, is one such "barefoot doctor." A member of the Shengli livestock farm in Aketao County, he has gone from place to place for years treating and bringing medicine to sick herdsmen belonging to different nationalities. The local masses like Mamuti and his like.

Diseases formerly prevalent in the chou have been in the main eradicated; the incidence rate of some common and endemic diseases also have dropped markedly. The health of the people is continuously improving. This has played a positive role in the development of the revolution and production.

\*"Barefoot doctors" are peasants trained to give medical treatment and advice on hygiene locally without leaving their farm work. Called this because they first made their appearance in rice-growing east China, where they customarily went barefoot in the fields to attend peasant-patients.

(Continued from p. 21.)

Competition for jobs is sharp as the number of unemployed grows. It was reported that a pharmaceutical plant's advertisement for 17 employees was answered by more than 36,000 people. More than 22,000 applications have been received for 50 clerk vacancies in the New Delhi office of the Reserve Bank of India. When a demonstration demanding that local youth be employed was held on April 19 by a group of job-hunting youth in front of a new

rubber factory in the Kalyani District of Mysore State, factory security guards opened fire, leaving two demonstrators killed and 24 wounded.

Many of the unemployed are in dire straits. The publication *Deshabraty* disclosed that there are about 40,000 unemployed in the big cities who live by selling their blood. There are about a million beggars in India, according to the Ansa News Agency which recently quoted official Indian statistics in the 1971 census report.

The Indian magazine *Link* said in a May 21 article: "In spite of an all-round increase in per capita income, the absolute number of people below the poverty line is just as large as it was two decades ago." Addressing the National Development Council on May 30, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi admitted that the "most important problem facing the country was that of poverty of large sections of the people. Despite several plans and programmes we have not been able to make much of a dent in problems faced by the lowest strata of society."

NEW BOOKLETS IN ENGLISH

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44 pp

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