

PEKING REVIEW

16

April 21, 1972

**Premier Kim Il Sung's 60th
Birthday Greeted**

**The Vietnamese People Will Win,
The U.S. Aggressors Will
Be Defeated**

**Mauritian Prime Minister
Ramgoolam Visits China**

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1972 Spring Fair Opens

The 1972 Spring Export Commodities Fair opened in Kwangchow on April 15. More than 4,000 guests at the fair — businessmen from over 50 countries and regions on the five continents, overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hongkong and Macao — attended a big reception given by the fair in the evening.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien attended the reception.

Also present were: the Albanian Government Delegation; the distinguished guests from Peru; the Yugoslav Government Economic Delegation; as well as diplomatic envoys and officials to China and trade and other delegations visiting China now in Kwangchow.

Chen Yu, director of the fair, spoke at the reception. He said: "Since its first session in 1957, the Chinese Export Commodities Fair has all along pursued the foreign trade policy of equality and mutual benefit and of exchanging needed goods. It has contributed to promoting trade relations and friendly contacts between China and an increasing number of countries and regions. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese people have, under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao, broken the many blockades imposed on China by imperialism, withstood various kinds of foreign pressure and turned old China, an impoverished and backward country, into a socialist country with an initial prosperity."

Chen Yu pointed out: "In her efforts to build socialism, our country has all along persisted in the principle of self-reliance, taking the initiative in our own hands, relying on the strength of our own people and making full use of our own resources. But, we in no way reject

developing trade with other countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, exchanging needed goods and strengthening economic intercourse with them, so as to enhance our capability in relying on ourselves and promote our friendship with people throughout the world. We are very happy to see that we have in the past few years established or developed trade relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit with an increasing number of countries. This, we believe, will be conducive to promoting friendly contacts between the Chinese people and the people of various countries."

On the opening day, red flags fluttered over Hai Chu Square where the fair is located. Floating red balloons carried huge streamers inscribed with slogans: "Workers of all countries, unite!" "Proletarians and oppressed people and nations of the world, unite!" "Firmly support all the oppressed people and nations in their struggle for freedom and liberation!" "Go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism!" "Unite to win still greater victories!" "Long live the great unity of the people of the world!" "Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!"

Amid the sounds of firecrackers, the fair opened at 9 a.m., after which guests visited the exhibition halls.

The fair is made up of the hall of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao, the hall of "In industry, learn from Taching," the hall of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" and halls of local produce and animal products, of foodstuffs, of textiles, of light industry, of the chemical industry, public health and medicine, of metals and mineral ores and of machinery. In addition to a rich array of traditional products for ex-

port, there are products reflecting China's latest accomplishments in industry, science and technology. They show how the Chinese people, guided by the line of unity for victory laid down at the Ninth Party Congress, and along with continued development of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, have further developed the country's industry and agriculture, thus laying a material foundation for the further growth of the country's foreign trade.

The current fair has a record number of guests from a record number of countries and regions, including countries and regions which have not yet established diplomatic relations or economic contacts with China. There is a marked increase in the number of guests from a greater number of developing countries and regions as compared with previous fairs.

Albanian Government Delegation in Peking

The Albanian Government Delegation led by Piro Dodbiba, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Minister of Agriculture, arrived in Peking on April 8.

The delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by Chi Teng-kuei, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Pai Hsiang-kuo, Minister, and Li Chiang, Vice-Minister, of Foreign Trade; and Sha Feng, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry; as well as more than 3,000 people of the capital.

In the evening, Comrade Chi Teng-kuei gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

Comrades Chi Teng-kuei and Piro Dodbiba spoke at the banquet.

In his speech, Comrade Chi Teng-kuei first expressed his warm welcome to the delegation. He said: "We are happy to see that the heroic Albanian people, under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Enver Hoxha, have scored one important victory after another on various fronts. . . . We sincerely wish the fraternal Albanian people continuous and new successes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

"In international affairs, the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people resolutely oppose U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, firmly support the three peoples of Indochina in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, firmly support the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, and firmly support the struggle of all countries and peoples subjected to aggression, subversion, interference, control and bullying by the two superpowers — the United States and the Soviet Union. This spirit of proletarian internationalism shown by the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people has won praise and admiration from the revolutionary people throughout the world.

"The two Parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Albania are the closest comrades-in-arms in the joint struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism and in the common cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction."

In conclusion, he expressed his conviction that the delegation's current visit will surely make new contributions to promoting the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of our two Parties, two Governments and two peoples.

In his speech, Comrade Piro Dod-biba said: "Our two peoples, two countries and two Parties have forged an unbreakable friendship and unity. This friendship and unity is established on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

"This great friendship and militant unity is founded and developed by our two glorious Parties and our two great leaders Chairman Mao Tsetung and Comrade Enver Hoxha. It has been tempered in the struggle to build socialism in our two countries and in the great struggle against imperialism led by U.S. imperialism, against modern revisionism led by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and against all reactionaries in the world."

"The relationship between our two Parties, two peoples and two countries is a brilliant example of sincere relationship of internationalism.

"Under the wise leadership of our great leaders Chairman Mao Tsetung and Comrade Enver Hoxha, our two peoples and two Parties will always advance shoulder to shoulder and hand in hand, and hold high the victorious banner of Marxism-Leninism till final victory in the sharp struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction."

On April 13, Premier Chou En-lai, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Minister, and Li Chiang, Vice-Minister, of Foreign Trade, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Sha Feng, and Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the delegation.

An agreement on a loan for farm machinery given by China to Albania was signed in Peking on April 11 between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Albania.

During their stay in Peking, the Albanian comrades visited a "May 7" cadre school, a number of factories and the Peking Physical Culture Institute and were warmly welcomed by the workers, students and teachers.

Chou En-lai and Other Comrades Meet U.S. "C.C.A.S." Delegation

Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political

Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Chiao Kuan-hua, Vice-Foreign Minister, on April 11 met and had a cordial and friendly talk with all the members of the friendship delegation to China of the U.S. "Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars."

The delegation arrived in Peking on April 3. Before coming to the capital, members visited Kwangchow, Shanghai, Shenyang, Anshan and other places. The local masses welcomed them and gave them a friendly reception.

Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih Mourned

Many Party and state leaders abroad have sent messages of condolence expressing deep grief over the death of Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih on March 26 in Peking. He was Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council.

They were: The Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour (signed by Comrade Enver Hoxha); Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K.; Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.C. and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union; Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Romania; Pham Van Dong, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Premier of the Government of the D.R.V.N.; Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee

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Premier Kim Il Sung's 60th Birthday Greeted

Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, sent a message on April 14 to Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, most warmly congratulating him on his 60th birthday. The message reads in full as follows:

Comrade Kim Il Sung

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

On the occasion of your 60th birthday, we, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people and in our own name, extend to you the warmest fraternal congratulations.

You are the founder of the Workers' Party of Korea and the long-tested great leader of the Korean people. In circumstances of extremely difficult and complex struggles over the last several decades, you have led the Korean revolution to great victory by applying the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete practice of the Korean revolution. Under your leadership, the heroic Korean people, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism in a protracted armed struggle, have founded and defended the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Under your leadership, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people, implementing the principles of "independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence," have built a backward colonial country into

a strong socialist state which is standing firm in the Eastern outpost of the anti-imperialist struggle and has made an important contribution to the world people's revolutionary cause against imperialism.

The Chinese people will never forget the precious support and assistance given them in their protracted revolutionary struggle by the Korean Communists and fraternal Korean people under your leadership who hold aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism.

The two Parties and two peoples of China and Korea have cemented with blood a great friendship and militant solidarity in the protracted struggle against the common enemies. This friendship and solidarity is founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and is the reliable guarantee for triumph over the common enemies. The Chinese people firmly support the Korean people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and their flunkys and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

We sincerely wish you new and still greater successes in leading the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people in the revolutionary cause in the days to come.

Mao Tsetung

Chairman of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of China

Chou En-lai

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

April 14, 1972

Premier Chou En-lai Pledges China's All-Out Support for the Vietnamese People

Premier Chou En-lai met Nguyen Tien, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in Peking, and Tran Binh, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of South Viet Nam in Peking, on April 12 and April 16 respectively. He made clear the attitude of the Chinese Government and people to the effect that all-out support and assistance will be given to the Vietnamese people in carrying the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.

PREMIER Chou En-lai and Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung on April 12 met with Nguyen Tien, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in Peking.

Charge d'Affaires a.i. Nguyen Tien formally handed Premier Chou En-lai a copy of the statement issued by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on April 11. He gave an account of the U.S. imperialists' acts of war in the last few days when large numbers of aircraft and warships were sent to attack many areas of the D.R.V.N. He strongly condemned U.S. imperialism for its new crimes of war against the D.R.V.N. and expressed the firm determination of the Vietnamese armymen and people to resist the U.S. aggressors.

Premier Chou stated: The Chinese Government and people firmly support the solemn and just stand of the April 11 statement of the Government of the D.R.V.N. and will give all-out support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in carrying through to the end the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

He said: The U.S. imperialists' attacks on the D.R.V.N. constitute a serious incident of expanding the war. The Chinese Government and people are closely following the development of this incident.

He pointed out: U.S. imperialism has already suffered ignominious defeats in its war of aggression against Viet Nam. But, it still refuses to take its defeat

lying down. It is continuing its last-ditch fight, trying to avert defeat by enlarging the scope of bombing. It will never succeed in this, but will evoke stronger resistance from the Vietnamese people and arouse the opposition of the people of the world, including the American people.

Premier Chou expressed the conviction that, united as one, fighting shoulder to shoulder and persisting in protracted resistance, the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia will surely frustrate the new acts of aggression by U.S. imperialism and win complete victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

* * *

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung on April 16 met with Tran Binh, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of South Viet Nam in Peking. Tran Binh presented to Premier Chou En-lai a copy of the appeal issued on April 15 by the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. He strongly condemned U.S. imperialism for its new war atrocities in south Viet Nam and against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and expressed the iron will of the people and army in the south to thoroughly defeat the U.S. aggressors, bring about an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous south Viet Nam and proceed to the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

Premier Chou En-lai said that the Chinese Government and people firmly support the solemn and just stand of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam as expressed in the appeal. He warmly congratulated the south Vietnamese people and army on the brilliant victories they have won on various battlefields.

Premier Chou En-lai pointed out: U.S. imperialism has employed an unprecedented amount of naval and air forces to launch large-scale attacks on south Viet Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. It even bombed Hanoi and Haiphong today in defiance of the opposition of the people of the world, including

the American people. This shows it has embarked again on the old track of war escalation. However, it will never succeed by this means in its attempt to extricate itself from the defeat in its war of aggression against Viet Nam and to prevent its policy of "Vietnamization of the war" from going bankrupt. War escalation failed in the past and will continue to fail.

The Premier stated: The new military adventure by U.S. imperialism against the south and north of Viet Nam can frighten no one, but will only further reveal its weakness and savage nature, make the entire Vietnamese people unite ever more closely in their fight against the enemy. As the appeal well puts it, the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen cannot change this truth: Viet Nam is one country, the Vietnamese are one nation. The people in the north and the south, millions as one, are determined to fight and defeat the common enemy.

Premier Chou En-lai stressed: The people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia will never stop their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, nor will the Chinese Government and people cease to support them, as long as U.S. imperialism clings to its aggression against Viet Nam and Indochina. Victory certainly belongs to the heroic Vietnamese people and other Indochinese people.

Premier Chou En-lai pointed out: If the U.S. Government really wants to solve the Viet Nam question, it must stop escalating the war and pushing the "Vietnamization" policy, and resume negotiations in Paris and seriously consider and actively respond to the seven-point peace proposal put forward by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the elaboration on the two key problems in the proposal.

The Vietnamese People Will Win, the U.S. Aggressors Will Be Defeated

THE Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam issued an appeal on April 15 calling on the armed forces and people in south Viet Nam to wipe out the enemy and record new exploits, frustrate the military adventures of U.S. imperialism and its lackey — the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet clique — and win greater victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. On April 16, the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam also issued an appeal calling on the entire Party, army and people of Viet Nam to unite millions as one, give full play to their revolutionary heroism, resolutely struggle for the independence and freedom of the fatherland and for the cause of liberating the south, defending the socialist north and proceeding to the peaceful unification of the country. The two appeals demonstrate the close unity of the Vietnamese people both in the south and north and their iron will to defeat the common enemy and their confidence in victory, and reiterate the solemn stand of the Vietnamese people with regard to the solution of the Viet Nam question. To this, the Chinese people express their firm support.

Since late March, the south Viet Nam armed forces and people have mounted fierce offensives against the U.S. aggressors and the Saigon puppet troops on various battlefields. In the short period of half a month, they have taken many major strategic posts and military bases, wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives, and won splendid victories. Under the fierce attacks and heavy blows of the south Viet Nam armed forces and people, the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet clique has suffered repeated defeats and was thrown into panic and confusion. Now, the south Viet Nam armed forces and people are advancing victoriously to deal the U.S. aggressors and the Saigon puppet troops still heavier blows. This new battle once again shows the heroic mettle and firm resolve of the south Viet Nam armed forces and people to fight and to win and their growing fighting capacity, testifies to the shattered morale of the Saigon puppet troops and demonstrates the further bankruptcy of the war "Vietnamization" programme of U.S. imperialism and the neo-colonialism it has pushed in south Viet Nam.

To check the victorious offensive of the south Viet Nam armed forces and people and save the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet clique from defeat, U.S. imperialism has flagrantly employed an unprecedented amount of naval

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Mauritian Prime Minister Ramgoolam Visits China

SIR Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Prime Minister of Mauritius, and Lady Ramgoolam and other distinguished guests from Mauritius arrived in Peking on April 12 for an official visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

The atmosphere in Peking that day was one filled with friendship between the peoples of China and Mauritius. The national flags of the two countries and colourful bunting fluttered over Tien An Men Square and Changan Boulevard. Huge streamers inscribed with welcome slogans hung from tall buildings. A grand welcoming ceremony was held at Peking Airport. Greeting the distinguished guests at the airport were Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Chi Peng-fei, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Wu Teh, Acting Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

More than 5,000 welcomers gathered at the airport. Youngsters danced amid cheers as people beat drums and cymbals and waved flowers and multi-coloured ribbons. When Prime Minister Ramgoolam and the other guests drove to the Guest House in the company of Premier Chou En-lai and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, they received an enthusiastic welcome from more than 10,000 people lining the streets. Comrade Teng Ying-chao, wife of Premier Chou, greeted the guests at the Guest House.

Premier Chou gave a banquet in honour of the Mauritian guests in the evening of April 12. Premier Chou and Prime Minister Ramgoolam spoke at the banquet.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

Premier Chou first praised the Mauritian Government and people who, under the leadership of Prime Minister Ramgoolam, have continued to make unremitting efforts to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty and build their own country. He sincerely wished the Mauritian people triumphant progress along the road of advance of national independence.



Premier Chou said, "At present the international situation is developing in a direction increasingly favourable to the peoples of the world and unfavourable to imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. In order to extricate themselves from their predicament, the one or two superpowers are energetically seeking outward expansion in a vain attempt to attain world hegemony, and are intensifying their contention for dividing up spheres of influence. They have wilfully encroached on the land, air space and territorial waters of other countries and wantonly trampled the sovereignty of other countries underfoot. Their acts of aggression have provoked the just indignation of more and more countries. The countries of the third world are further uniting against the power politics and hegemony practised by the superpowers. Both China and Mauritius belong to the third world and are developing countries. The Chinese Government and people consistently maintain that all countries, big or small, should be equal. We are resolutely opposed to the aggression, subversion, control, interference or bullying of any country by

Joint Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the People's Republic of China and Mauritius

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Mauritius, in conformity with the interests and desire of the peoples of the two countries, have agreed to the establishment of diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level.

The Chinese Government expresses its resolute support to the Government of Mauritius in its struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty.

The Government of Mauritius recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole

legal government representing the entire Chinese people.

The two Governments agree to develop friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries on the basis of the Five Principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

Peking, April 15, 1972

colonialism, neo-colonialism and the superpowers. At no time, neither today nor ever in the future, will China be a superpower.

"Although China and Mauritius are separated by mountains and oceans, the people of our two countries have gone through the similar experience of being subjected to imperialist and colonialist oppression and plunder, and have sympathized with and supported each other and established a profound friendship in their long common struggles against imperialism and colonialism."

Premier Chou expressed his conviction that the visit to China by the Right Honourable Prime Minister Ramgoolam and the other distinguished guests from Mauritius will surely further strengthen the fraternal friendship of the two peoples as well as the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.

Prime Minister Ramgoolam's Speech

Prime Minister Ramgoolam said, "My Government is convinced that the historical and cultural links which unite the small state of Mauritius and this vast populous country of yours, Mr. Prime Minister, should be maintained and further strengthened. Accordingly I have brought with me the greetings of my Government and of the people of Mauritius towards these ends."

"Another element which militates towards closer relationship between our two countries is our appurtenance to the third world which is now engaged in

economic reconstruction for the betterment of the lot of its people."

He said: "Mr. Premier, this is my first visit to a great socialist state which must be proud of its economic and social progress, and we are glad that your socialist pattern of society can serve as a model to other countries wishing to build up a nation dedicated to equality, justice and peace.

"Mauritius today is struggling to keep pace with its problems. It has large unemployment and we are actively engaged in creating labour-intensive industries and work, but the way is hard and long. We hope that the examples set by socialist countries like China will enable my country to find its own feet. Your great country can thus provide us with the political and social tools with which we can bring a new life to our peoples."

The Prime Minister expressed thanks and his best wishes to Chairman Mao Tsetung, Premier Chou En-lai, the Chinese Government and the people.

While the distinguished Mauritian guests were in Peking, Premier Chou En-lai met and held talks with Prime Minister Ramgoolam. A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and Mauritius was published on April 15.

The guests left China for home on April 15, taking with them the profound friendship of the Chinese people for the Mauritian people. Before leaving, the visitors went sightseeing in Peking. They gave a farewell ban-

quet on April 14. They also visited Kwangchow in the company of Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and his wife Comrade Lin Chia-mei.

New Development in Friendly Relations Between China and Mauritius

Renmin Ribao carried an editorial on April 17 hailing the new development in friendly relations between China and Mauritius. It said: "The visit of the distinguished Mauritian guests to China has promoted mutual understanding and brought about closer relations between the two countries. This is conducive not only to the growth of friendship between the Chinese and Mauritian peoples but also to the strengthening of militant solidarity between the Chinese and African peoples."

It continued: "Abiding by the teaching of the great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese Government and people have consistently maintained that all countries, big or small, should be equal. We resolutely oppose the power politics and hegemony of the big powers in which the big bully the small and the strong oppress the weak, and resolutely oppose the behaviour of the one or two superpowers which, to get out of their predicament, energetically carry out expansion abroad and trample

on the sovereignty of other countries at will in a vain attempt to grab spheres of influence. We resolutely support the legitimate demand raised by the Mauritian Government that the Indian Ocean should become a peace zone, and strongly condemn the superpowers for their activities of aggression and expansion in this region.

"The Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole lawful Government representing the Chinese people. Taiwan Province is an inalienable part of China's sacred territory. We resolutely oppose any 'two Chinas,' 'one China, one Taiwan,' 'one China, two governments' or similar absurdities. Any scheme to manufacture the fallacy that 'the status of Taiwan remains to be determined' and to create 'an independent Taiwan' is doomed to ignominious failure. We are determined to liberate our territory Taiwan!"

The editorial concluded: "The successful friendship visit of the distinguished Mauritian guests to China has made a positive contribution to promoting the state relations between China and Mauritius and the friendship between the two peoples. Our friendship has broad prospects. Through our common efforts, the friendly relations between China and Mauritius will certainly further develop in the future."

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and air forces to back the Saigon puppet troops in a desperate struggle on the battlefield on the one hand and carry out unbridled bombing in north Viet Nam on the other. On April 16, U.S. imperialism blatantly sent numerous aircraft, including B-52 strategic bombers, for massive attacks on Hanoi and Haiphong, in defiance of the opposition of the people of the world, including the American people. This expansion of the aggressive war against Viet Nam by U.S. imperialism once again bared its aggressive features and exposed before the people of the world its peace camouflage. This shows that the U.S. Government is still vainly trying to seek a way out by war adventures.

But the heroic Vietnamese people are dauntless. As pointed out by the appeal of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, "No bombs and shells of the U.S. can subdue the Vietnamese people and no war escalation step of theirs can save the 'Vietnamization of the war' policy from total collapse." The war escala-

tion of U.S. imperialism failed before and will surely fail today and in the future.

The Chinese people warmly hail the recent brilliant victory of the south Viet Nam armed forces and people and strongly condemn U.S. imperialism for its crime of expanding its war of aggression. **The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people and the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area.** The Chinese people are determined to support with all their efforts the fraternal Vietnamese people to carry the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.

The present situation is very favourable to the Vietnamese people and unfavourable to U.S. imperialism. The Vietnamese people, fighting in close unity and shoulder to shoulder with the people of Laos and Cambodia and advancing on the crest of victory, are sure to defeat the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys completely.

The Vietnamese people will win!

The U.S. aggressors will be defeated!

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, April 18.)

New Achievements in Palestinian People's Revolutionary Cause

THE Emergency Session of the Palestinian National Council and the Palestinian People's Congress took place concurrently in Cairo in April. More than 500 people, including members of the Palestinian National Council, representatives of various guerrilla organizations and other Palestinian personages, attended the joint inaugural ceremony of the two meetings. Representatives and delegations from Arab countries as well as representatives of some African nationalist organizations also were at the ceremony.

Both meetings proceeded in a militant atmosphere of unity. The speeches, resolution and statement adopted reflected the Palestinian people's revolutionary will to persevere in struggle and their own and other Arab people's strong determination to unite against imperialism.

Strengthen Unity, Persevere in Armed Struggle

At the April 6 joint ceremony, Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, called on the Palestinian people to strengthen their unity and persevere in armed struggle and carry the revolution through to the end. He said: The Palestinian revolution, which broke out in 1965, embodies the Palestinian people's will to liberate their occupied motherland. He expressed the hope that the present sessions would be a good start for the realization of Palestinian national unity.

Speaking at the ceremony, Khaled Fahum, President of the Palestinian National Council, said: "We will never cease our struggle nor lay down our arms before the realization of the will of our people for liberation and self-determination through free will on a free homeland."

Nayef Hawatmeh, responsible member of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, pointed out in his speech: Unity means strength while a split only benefits the enemy. All Palestinian revolutionary forces should unite and all progressive Arab forces should unite. In this way, the Palestinian people can continue their armed struggle till final victory.

"Hussein Plan" Strongly Condemned

Speaking at the ceremony, Egyptian President Anwar El Sadat had harsh words for the "Hussein plan." He pointed out: Dished up in the name of

King Hussein, this plan is aimed at undermining the Palestinian cause. It will misfire, and it is unacceptable. He declared that Egypt had severed all relations with Jordan as a reply to the "Hussein plan."

At the ceremony and the April 7 morning session, representatives of some Arab countries and organizations also took the floor, severely criticizing and rejecting the "plan." They voiced support for the Palestinian people's just struggle for recovery of their national rights.

The Algerian representative said: Algeria absolutely rejects all plans and schemes by the Zionist enemy and its co-partner. The Sudanese representative reiterated the Sudan's stand of rejecting the "Hussein plan." The Iraqi representative noted that the Jordanian regime's plan was a capitulationist one. The representative from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen voiced complete rejection. The Kuwaiti representative said that Kuwait did not agree to the plan or the settlement which did not represent the free will of the Palestinian people. The Libyan representative noted that taking effective and positive action to smash the imperialist-Zionist plan was imperative.

Representatives from Jordanian mass organizations said: They regarded the Palestinian revolution as their own revolution, participating in it and defending it with their blood. The people of Jordan and Palestine should rally round the Palestine Liberation Organization and conduct a joint struggle against their enemies.

Statement and Resolution

Closing on April 10, the Palestinian People's Congress adopted a statement, the key points of which are:

- The Palestinian people, who have categorically rejected all liquidation plans and capitulationist policies, now declare their immediate, resolute and total rejection of the new plan proposed by the Hashemite regime.

- The close relationship between the Hussein plan and the municipal elections staged recently in part of occupied Palestine is far more than just a coincidence of time. This in fact disclosed the organic relations between the Hashemite regime and Zionism to hatch plots within the sphere of imperialist strategy.

- The Palestinian people will insist on the right to take up arms, mobilize the masses and rally them round the revolution so as to continue their struggle till the complete liberation of their homeland.

- The Palestinian Liberation Organization is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and should express the Palestinian people's desire, define their will and lead their armed struggle and other struggles. Any proposal made behind its back concerning the destiny of Palestine is an encroachment upon the Palestinian people's rights.

- The congress has taken decisive steps towards the realization of Palestinian national unity. Representatives of various militant organizations have reached agreement to unify all armed forces of different organizations of the Palestinian revolution into one military command. They have also agreed to unify their financial, information and affairs involving foreign relations.

The Emergency Session of the Palestinian National Council which closed on April 11 unanimously adopted a resolution on Palestinian national unity. The resolution says:

- By achieving genuine national unity, the Palestinian revolution will be able to rally the masses round it, thus enabling it to deal with all enemy manoeuvres against the Palestinian revolution and to strengthen its armed struggle for national liberation.

- Considering the sincere desire of the Palestinian people to attain national unity and the determination of various Palestinian guerrilla organizations to take immediate and real steps towards national unity, the National Council has decided to unify all guerrilla forces, mass organizations and patriotic personages into a single command of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

- The National Council has decided to take practical steps to unify all armed forces, regular and semi-regular, of the Palestinian guerrilla organizations, their establishments concerned and their militia forces, into one military institution.

- All guerrilla organizations have declared their readiness to attain national unity immediately. The National Council has decided to entrust the P.L.O. Executive Committee with working out a time-table for the implementation of this resolution. The National Council has also formed a 22-member follow-up committee to supervise the P.L.O. Executive Committee for execution of the unification programme.

China's Support

In his message to Yasser Arafat greeting the opening of the Palestinian People's Congress, Premier Chou En-lai reaffirmed the unfailing and resolute support of the Chinese Government and people for the just struggle of the Palestinian people. On April 14, *Ren-*

min Ribao carried a commentator's article hailing the two meetings' important achievements.

Commentator said: "The Palestinian people are a heroic people with a glorious tradition of struggle. Subjected to aggression and oppression by imperialism and Israeli Zionism for many years, they have, through their arduous struggle, found the correct road to recover their national rights by carrying on protracted armed struggle and established their own armed forces. Relying on their own efforts and holding high the banner of anti-imperialist struggle, the armed forces have dealt continuous blows at the U.S.-Israeli aggressors and their lackeys under most difficult and complex circumstances. They have repeatedly frustrated the enemy's schemes to liquidate the guerrillas by armed force. Tempered and tested in protracted struggle, the Palestinian guerrillas have today become an important revolutionary force in the Middle East area and made important contributions to the liberation cause of the Arab people and the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The Emergency Session of the Palestinian National Council and the Palestinian People's Congress, both held in Cairo, summed up the experience of the long-term struggle and reaffirmed the correct road to restoring national rights by thoroughly mobilizing the masses of the people and persisting in protracted armed struggle. This fully demonstrates the Palestinian people's heroic spirit in carrying the revolution through to the end and their confidence in victory. The achievements of the meetings will push the Palestinian national-liberation movements forward further.

"The Palestinian people's armed forces can stand the test of war and grow steadily mainly because of the militant unity of the Palestinian people and the extensive support of other Arab peoples. That is why imperialism, while backing the Israeli aggressors and the Jordanian reactionaries in their military suppression, has repeatedly resorted to political plots in an attempt to split and undermine the unity of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and liquidate the revolutionary cause of Palestine. The plan for establishing a so-called 'united Arab kingdom' brought out by Jordanian King Hussein not long ago is specifically the latest refurbished version of the political schemes of imperialism, Zionism and the Arab reactionaries."

Commentator added that the Cairo meetings and their documents have been a resounding reply to the schemes of imperialism, Israeli Zionism and Jordan's reactionaries, and dealt a heavy blow to the plot by one or two superpowers to liquidate the cause of the Palestinian and Arab revolution and to divide and share spheres of influence in the Middle East.

He said in conclusion: "Persisting in revolutionary unity and protracted armed struggle and maintaining vigilance against all enemy schemes, the fighting Palestinian people will surely overcome temporary difficulties on their road of advance and win final victory in their struggle."

Third U.N.C.T.A.D. Opens in Santiago

The third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (U.N.C.T.A.D.) opened in Chilean capital Santiago on April 13.

Representatives from more than 100 countries and regions and observers from some international organizations, totalling about 1,600, were at the opening ceremony.

The Delegation of the People's Republic of China, with Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Chou Huamin as head and Chinese Ambassador to Chile Lin Ping as deputy head, attended the ceremony.

Chilean President Allende delivered an address at the opening ceremony. Referring to the objectives of U.N.C.T.A.D., he called for "a replacement of an economic and trade order that is outdated and radically unjust by a fairer one based on a new concept of man and of human dignity and the reformulation of an international division of labour which is intolerable for the backward countries because it obstructs their progress while favouring only the rich nations."

He went on to say that among the developing countries, "there are also many that exist under particularly unbearable conditions: foreign powers dominate their economy; outsiders occupy all or part of their territory; they still suffer the yoke of colonialism or a majority of their population is exposed to the violence of racial prejudice and of apartheid. It is still worse that in many of our countries there are deep social differences which are suppressing the great majorities for the benefit of small privileged groups."

He pointed out that the third world countries' share in international trade has been reduced between 1960 and 1969 from 21.3 per cent to 17.6 per cent.

"The flow of foreign capital into the third world signified to us for the last 20 years a net loss of many hundreds of millions of dollars, apart from leaving us a debt nearing 70,000 million." That meant that in the postwar period international economic exchanges had inflicted upon the peoples of the third world a monstrous damage of 100,000 million dollars.

President Allende noted that "developing nations, which account for 60 per cent of the world population, have only 12 per cent of the gross product at their disposal."

The Chilean President attributed the economic backwardness of the third world to "colonial and neo-colonial exploitation externally and class exploitation in the interior." He pointed out that the essence of the philosophy of the countries of the third world is that "it is incumbent on us ourselves to bear the responsibility of development."

Referring to the new world conditions that facilitate the tasks of the third U.N.C.T.A.D., he said that after 22 years of injustice and abuse of international law, "the exclusion of the People's Republic of China from the world community has come to an end." He also praised the heroism displayed by the Vietnamese people.

Calling attention to exploitation by the "great international corporations," President Allende said, "the peoples are resisting that exploitation." These corporations "have been turned into a supra-national force which threatens to become uncontrollable," and "U.N.C.T.A.D. should study such a threat very seriously."

President Allende said that monetary system reforms must be worked out with the participation of all countries of the world and should no

Greetings From Premier Chou En-lai

Premier Chou En-lai greeted the opening of the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (U.N.C.T.A.D.) in a message sent on April 12.

The message said:

"On the occasion of the convocation of the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, I wish to express congratulations to the conference on behalf of the Chinese Government and people.

"We hope that the present session of the conference will make contributions to the efforts of the people of the world, particularly the people of the developing countries, in safeguarding national independence, developing the national economy, opposing the economic plunder and monopoly by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and establishing international economic and trade relations based on equality and mutual benefit and in other respects. May the conference achieve positive results."

longer be managed exclusively by a few privileged countries.

In his speech, U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim praised the efforts by the Chilean Government and people for the preparations made for the current session. He pointed out that the participation for the first time of the Delegation of the People's Republic of China was "a fact of great historical importance." He expressed the hope that the developing countries would play an active role in the discussion on existing world economic relations and systems.

(Continued on p. 15.)

Strive for Fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan

THIS year is the second year of the new Six-Year Plan (1971-76) for the development of the national economy which the Korean people are striving to fulfil. Responding enthusiastically to the call of the 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the heroic Korean people are in a new upsurge in the "revolutionization and proletarianization" movement on a nationwide scale. Participants in the *Chollima* (winged horse) Movement on the industrial and agricultural and other fronts are confidently fighting for the achievement of the magnificent goal of this new plan.

In accordance with the plan, total industrial output will increase 2.2 times at the end of this period. The annual average increase in industrial production will be as high as 14 per cent. By 1976, the country will have produced 3.8-4 million tons of steel, 28,000-30,000 million k.w.h. of electricity, 50-53 million tons of coal, 27,000 machine tools, and grain output will reach 7-7.5 million tons.

The industrial and agricultural situation in Korea over the past year has become better and better. Because of strengthened political work and technical innovations, iron and steel, coal, machinery, electricity and textiles have shown a steady increase in output and there has been remarkable improvement in quality. Achievements in the machine-tool building industry are particularly notable. The record of 30,000 machine tools a year has been broken. The Kusong Machine Tool Plant and the Mangyongdai Machine Tool Plant and other enterprises in the country fulfilled their first two-year production plans in the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule early last March. By March 10, more than 300 local factories had fulfilled ahead of schedule the first two-year

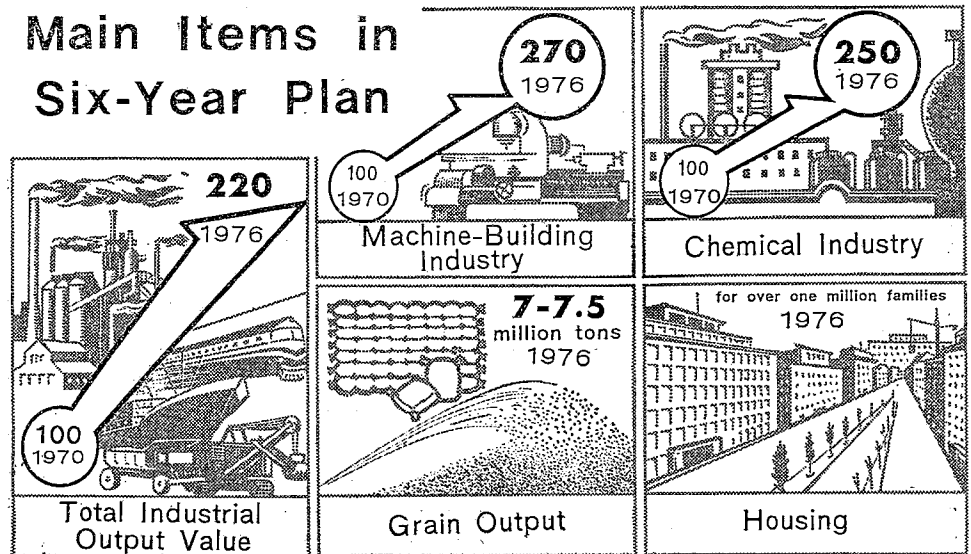
tasks of the Six-Year Plan. On the agricultural front, the broad masses of agricultural workers are in the midst of a spring ploughing and spring sowing upsurge on the basis of last year's bumper harvest.

"100-Day Battle" Shock Campaign

Under the leadership of their respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung, the Korean working class and labouring people launched a "100-day battle" shock campaign throughout the country from January 5 to April 15 last year, thus firing the first shot in achieving the tasks of the new Six-Year Plan. To get still bigger bumper harvests, peasants in all parts of the country, defying bitter cold in early spring, built many projects to water 50,000 hectares of dry land.

The campaign was a powerful impetus to the technical innovation movement. Many workshops and work teams in some factories organized discussions among new and veteran workers and technical personnel and obtained good results in technical innovations. The leading cadres of various factories and enterprises went deep into the grassroot units in this campaign, to give concrete guidance and mobilize the masses on a wide scale. They took part in manual

Main Items in Six-Year Plan



labour together with the workers and discussed questions with them, thus forging closer ties between cadres and masses and helping develop production.

The fruitful results of the "100-day battle" shock campaign has greatly inspired the enthusiasm and creativeness of the Korean labouring people in socialist construction and given a mighty push to the development of the technical innovation movement.

Mass Technical Innovation Campaign

When the campaign was at high tide, Premier Kim Il Sung went to the *Chollima* Huichon Machine Tool Plant on February 20, 1971 and gave guidance on the spot. Giving important instructions, he laid stress "on more firmly arming the workers and technicians with the unitary ideology of the Party by giving precedence to political work and on making a great leap in machine tool production by vigorously and continuously carrying on with automation of production processes and reorganizing the organization of production in a revolutionary way."

Workers in the plant immediately went into action. They pledged to turn out 10,000 machine tools before April 15, 1972, 30 per cent more than the figure envisaged for the final year of the Six-Year Plan. Because of the workers' vigorous efforts, by last January, monthly production had risen from 850 to 1,200.

During the "100-day battle," Huichon Machine Tool Plant workers proposed to machine-building workers throughout the country a socialist emulation drive with technical innovations as the central task, aiming at overfulfilling ahead of schedule the first two years' tasks of the Six-Year Plan before April 15, 1972. This revolutionary initiative immediately received warm response from factories, enterprises and other branches of the national economy. The Korean workers engaged in selfless labour during the technical innovation campaign in order to realize mechanization, semi-automation or automation of production processes and create a new *Chollima* speed. Not content with the achievements they had already made, workers and technicians of the Kiyang Tractor Factory made technical innovation on a large scale. As a result, the time for processing each motor of a tractor was cut by one-third.

Tractor production in February this year tripled that of the previous month.

Prosperous Agricultural Front

Agriculture in Korea is also thriving. With the popularization of the method of "seed rice sowing in cold frames" (a method of nursing rice seedlings) on the co-operative farms in the main paddy growing areas, seedlings were nursed half a month to one month earlier than usual. Discarding the usual practice of sowing one crop a year, co-operative farms in different places increased their double cropping acreage in a planned way, and remarkable achievements have been made. Co-operative farms in the Pyongyang outskirts built a network of pipes to water dry land by spraying. As a result, spring barley were sown to over 500 hectares in a dozen days in early March.

To farm scientifically, agricultural workers have made many proposals in the technical innovation movement and in the socialist emulation drive, which have greatly promoted farm production. A bumper grain harvest was reaped in 1971, the first year of the Six-Year Plan.

An unprecedentedly large-scale movement to support agriculture was launched all over Korea. Thousands upon thousands of people from the Party and government organizations at different levels, factories, enterprises, schools and army units were sent to the countryside to work side by side with the peasants. A shock campaign of "60-day battle to support the countryside" was launched in Pyongyang and other cities. During the busy farm seasons, railway and highway departments gave priority to sending people to the countryside. Medical workers and workers in commerce and service trades have also improved their work to give effective support to farming. Factories and enterprises have delivered more chemical fertilizer, insecticide, tractors and other farm machinery, and equipment for water conservancy works to the countryside in good time.

Under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the heroic Korean people have had remarkable successes on various fronts of the national economy within a short period of time. They will march ahead in big strides on the road of socialist construction and strive for more successes.

(Continued from p. 13.)

Head of the Chilean Delegation and Foreign Minister Clodomiro Almeyda was elected president of the current session.

After taking the chair, Almeyda first requested Chinese Delegation head Chou Hua-min to read the message of greetings from Chou

En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. The message was warmly applauded.

Heads of other delegations also read messages of greetings sent by leaders of their respective countries.

The People's Republic of China and 25 other countries were elected vice-presidents at the current ses-

sion. Chairmen of the six main committees were also elected. Raouf Boudjakdji from Algeria was elected rapporteur of the current session.

An agenda, including trade in commodities, international currencies, tariff preference, a development fund and shipping insurance, was adopted by the plenary session.

Soviet Social-Imperialism's Theory of "Limited Sovereignty" Condemned

By making use of the relationship of "limited sovereignty," Soviet revisionism has reduced other countries to economic, political and military appendages and brought their domestic and foreign policies under its control. This aggressive policy cannot but arouse indignation and revolt by the people of these countries.

THE expansionist and aggressive policies of Soviet revisionism were exposed by *Zeri i Popullit* in an article entitled "Theory of 'Limited Sovereignty'—Flagrant Expression of Imperialist Policy of the Soviet Revisionists" by Agim Popa on April 1.

"Life and facts," the article says, "testify daily to the essentially chauvinistic and social-imperialist nature of the foreign policy of the present-day Soviet leadership. As pointed out by Comrade Enver Hoxha in his report at the 6th Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour, 'The foreign policy of the Soviet revisionists is the great-Russian policy of the old tsars. There are the same expansionist aims, the same objectives of subjugation and enslavement of the peoples.'"

The article continues: "In the economic field what Soviet propaganda is seeking to present as relations of equal co-operation and internationalist fraternal aid is in fact relations of economic subjugation of other countries by the Soviet Union."

"The so-called 'aid' which the Soviet revisionists claim to give other countries is given with political strings which impair the national independence and sovereignty of the recipient countries and is aimed at

making them economically dependent on the Soviet Union. It is a fact that when the Albanian Party of Labour counterposed with its correct stand the anti-Marxist stand of N. Khrushchov and his group at the Bucharest or at the Moscow meetings, the Khrushchovian revisionists adopted the most severe economic sanctions against socialist Albania. They cut off all their aid and credits and later organized a hostile blockade against her."

The article goes on to say that in their propaganda the Soviet revisionist chieftains talk a great deal about an "international socialist division of labour," "specialization and co-operation of the production of the socialist community countries," etc. They have especially in the last two or three years loudly advertised the so-called "complex programme of the further deepening and improvement of collaboration and development of the socialist economic integration of the C.M.E.A. [Council for Mutual Economic Assistance] member countries." They are seeking to prove this by making use of the "objective tendency of internationalizing the economies of the countries of the world socialist system" and to present it as a new and higher stage in the field of economic relations and collaboration between them.

The consequences and aims of such practices, the article points out, are the one-sided development of the economies of other countries with the result that they will depend completely on the Soviet Union in all fields, and serve the Soviet economy as a monopoly area for the exportation of Soviet capital and commodities and as a source of profits.

The main aim of the Soviet social-imperialists in attempting to bring about the economic subjugation of other countries is to keep them politically dependent on the Soviet Union through their economic dependence, the article says. The relationship of "limited sovereignty" the Soviet revisionist chieftains have imposed on the other countries in the political and military fields clearly shows what the theory of "limited sovereignty" amounts to. It also indicates that the series of strict measures for "integration" which Soviet social-imperialism has long been and is still implementing are measures for complete political and military subjugation of these countries by the Soviet Union.

Comrade Enver Hoxha, the article says, in his report to the 6th Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour said: "The theory of 'limited sovereignty' is the theory of great power chauvinism and expansionism, the theory by means of which the new Soviet imperialists try to extinguish any sovereignty of the other peoples, and to create for themselves the 'sovereign right' to intervene wherever and whenever they want to. By denying the sovereignty of others they are trying to rob the nations and states of that which is dearest to them—their freedom and independence, to negate their national individuality, their indisputable right of self-determination and independent development, their right of equality in international life and their active participation in world relations. With their 'limited sovereignty' they are trying to legalize the right of the strongest to oppress the weak, of the biggest to

gobble up the small. It is a theory for the justification of imperialist aggression."

According to the Brezhnevian concept of "limited sovereignty," the article says, the countries of the so-called "socialist community" do not enjoy the right to work out their foreign policies freely and in a sovereign way but are obliged to get the approval of the Soviet social-imperialists for everything. These countries have no right to adopt a foreign policy independent of the Soviet Union and to establish diplomatic and economic relations with other countries without its consent. The aim of the Soviet social-imperialists is to turn the foreign policies of other countries into obedient appendages of the exigencies and vicissitudes of Soviet foreign policy.

Citing the German question as an example, the article says, "The Soviet social-imperialists have for years been manipulating this question as they like, without taking into consideration at all the sovereign right of the G.D.R., unscrupulously sacrificing its national interests for the sake of bargaining with West German imperialism. Meaningful in this connection is their agreement with Bonn on West Berlin, which flagrantly violates the sovereignty of the G.D.R."

But the limited sovereignty of the countries which are under the Soviet dictate is not only manifested in the field of foreign policy, the article notes. It is also reflected in their internal policy, which, according to the chauvinistic concept of the Soviet revisionist chieftains, must be approved by them.

The article says: According to the social-imperialist concept of "limited sovereignty" preached by the Soviet ruling clique, the member countries of the Warsaw Pact do not enjoy even sovereign rights over their own territory, while the Soviet militarists, under the pretext of military manoeuvres in the framework of the Warsaw Pact, have the right to move their armed forces into or out of these countries as in their own land. "The fact that the Czechoslovak side tried to avoid the entry into Czechoslovakia by Soviet troops in the name of 'joint military exercises' was specifically used by the Soviet social-imperialist clique as one of its main arguments for open military aggression against that country. In short, either you 'willingly' agree to have my troops enter your territory, or it will be occupied by violence. This is out-and-out imperialist blackmail," says the article.

"Besides openly occupying Czechoslovakia, the Soviet social-imperialists

have sent their troops into and quietly occupied the G.D.R., Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Mongolia."

In their efforts to liquidate all obstacles to their interference in other countries and to completely subjugate them militarily, the article notes, the Soviet social-imperialists, through the Warsaw Pact, are imposing the virtual liquidation of their national armies by placing them under direct Soviet command, using the excuse of creating the so-called "joint special military units." This is another blow to the national independence of these countries, a clear expression of their "limited sovereignty."

In conclusion the article says: This is the content of the Soviet social-imperialist chieftains' concept of the "limited sovereignty" of the "socialist" countries. But the imposition of such relations cannot fail to lead to a continuous deepening of contradictions and increase in the tendency for the subjugated partners to escape the chauvinistic dictate of Soviet social-imperialism. What is important is that the relationship of limited sovereignty cannot fail to arouse indignation and revolt by the people of these countries. This will mark the inevitable end of Soviet social-imperialist rule in these countries.

Joint Statement

Of Delegation of China-Japan Friendship Association of China and Visiting Delegation of Democratic Socialist Party of Japan

The Delegation to China of the Japanese Democratic Socialist Party with Ikko Kasuga, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Party, as its leader, and Tadashi Kodaira, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Party and Director of the Party's Bureau of General Affairs, as its deputy leader, visited the People's Republic of China from March 31 to April 15, 1972 at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with all members of the delegation and had a friendly conversation with them.

The Delegation of the Japanese Democratic Socialist Party held talks with the Delegation of the China-Japan Friendship Association with Wang Kuo-chuan as its leader and Wang Hsiao-yun as its deputy leader. The

two sides had a full exchange of views on China-Japan relations, current international situation and other questions of common interest in the spirit of mutual respect, consultation on the basis of equality and seeking common ground while reserving differences.

I

Both sides are of this same view: China and Japan are close neighbours. It is an irresistible historical trend to promote China-Japan friendship and the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries. That is not only in keeping with the aspirations and interests of the people of China and Japan but also conducive to safeguarding peace in Asia and the world.

The two sides reviewed and discussed the history and status quo of China-Japan relations. They unanimously pointed out: The Japanese Government has been pursuing a policy of tailing after the United States and showing hostility to China. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Japanese Government signed a so-called "peace treaty" with the Chiang Kai-shek clique which had long been overthrown by the Chinese people, and is desperately clinging to it up to this day. As a result, the state of war has not yet come to an end between China and Japan and diplomatic relations between the two countries remain unrestored. The responsibility for all this rests entirely with the Japanese Government.

The Democratic Socialist Party, for its part, stated: In order that the two countries may end the state of war, conclude a peace treaty and restore diplomatic relations at an early date, it is necessary, first of all, to acknowledge the following basic principles:

1. There is only one China in the world and that is the People's Republic of China. The Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government representing the Chinese people. Such absurdities as "two Chinas," "one China, one Taiwan" and "one China, two governments" should be firmly opposed.

2. Taiwan is an integral part of the territory of the People's Republic of China, and has already been returned to China. The Taiwan question is purely China's internal affair which brooks no interference by any foreign country. Advocacy of "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined" and the plot to engineer an "independent Taiwan" should be firmly opposed.

3. The "Japan-Chiang treaty" is illegal and invalid, and must be abrogated.

Both sides maintained that the above-mentioned principles are the prerequisites to the restoration of diplomatic relations between China and Japan and must be firmly implemented.

The Chinese side sternly condemned the Sato government for continuing its policy of hostility towards China and obstructing the restoration of diplomatic relations between China and Japan in disregard of the strong desire of the Japanese people and in defiance of the general trend of the world. Under domestic and foreign pressure, the Sato government recently made gestures in a vain attempt to deceive public opinion. But it still advocates the fallacy "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined," and is taking part in the conspiratorial activities that aim at creating an "independent Taiwan." This fully exposes the Japanese reactionaries' ambitious designs on Taiwan and their obdurate hostility to the Chinese people.

The Japanese Democratic Socialist Party strongly demands that the Japanese Government promptly accept the basic principles for the restoration of diplomatic relations between Japan and China and completely change its policy of hostility towards China. The Japanese Democratic Socialist Party is determined to adhere to the principle laid down at its 16th Congress on the restoration of diplomatic relations between Japan and China, mobilize public opinion, overcome obstacles and wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the reactionary forces that stand in the way of the normalization of Japan-China relations.

II

Both sides held the identical view that Japan is today at the crossroads, the road of militarism or the road of independence, democracy, peace and neutrality. The war of aggression unleashed by Japanese militarism in the past not only inflicted inestimable losses on the people of China and other Asian countries, but also brought untold sufferings to the Japanese people. Therefore, people cannot but keep a watchful eye as to which road Japan takes.

The Chinese side pointed out that Japanese militarism has already been revived to a considerably grave extent. The Japanese reactionaries are stepping up arms expansion and again taking the road of expansion and aggression abroad. Such a real danger has roused high vigilance and strong opposition among the people of China and other Asian countries. The Chinese people firmly support the Japanese people in their just struggle

against the revival of Japanese militarism and for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality.

The Japanese side pointed out that there is a handful of militarist forces in Japan engaged in sinister activities to militarize Japan. But the daily awakening Japanese people will not allow this scheme to succeed. The Democratic Socialist Party is determined to rally the will and strength of the people and go all out in the struggle to stop the revival of Japanese militarism, and strive to build a country of democracy, freedom, equality, welfare and peace.

III

Both sides unanimously pointed out: The international situation today is one of great upheaval and changes, continuously developing in the direction favourable to the people of the world. The two superpowers, with armed forces as their backing, are practising power politics and hegemony and contending for spheres of influence everywhere. They are confronted with ever stronger opposition of the people of various countries.

Both sides unanimously maintained that all nations, big or small, are equal and that all countries, irrespective of their social systems, should conduct their relations with other countries in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The affairs of each country should be settled by its own people. All military bases on foreign soil must be dismantled. All foreign troops must be withdrawn to their own soil.

IV

The Chinese side pointed out that complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons have a bearing on the peace and security of all countries in the world and that China develops nuclear weapons solely for the purpose of defence, for breaking nuclear monopoly, nuclear threats and nuclear blackmail by the superpowers and ultimately eliminating nuclear weapons and nuclear war. The Japanese side expressed its understanding of this. The Chinese side reiterated: The Chinese Government has on more than one occasion declared that at no time and under no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons, and has proposed that a summit conference of all countries of the world be convened to discuss the question of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and, as the first step, to reach an agreement on the non-use of nuclear weapons.

April 21, 1972

The Japanese side expressed its support for this position of the Chinese side and held that the two superpowers, too, should commit themselves not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against any other country and should remove their nuclear weapons from foreign soil. Proceeding from its position of persisting in non-nuclear armament, the Japanese Democratic Socialist Party is firmly opposed to arming Japan with nuclear weapons.

The two sides made it clear that they will strive for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and for the defence of world peace.

V

The Chinese side noted with pleasure that since its 15th Congress the Japanese Democratic Socialist Party has actively advocated the promotion of Japan-China friendship and the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries and has done useful work to this end. The Chinese side believes that the above-said efforts made by the Japanese Democratic Socialist Party will yield good results.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the results of the first visit to China of the Delegation of the Japanese Democratic Socialist Party. They will continue friendly contacts in the future and do their part in expanding people-to-people and cultural exchanges between the two countries and in developing trade on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Participants in the talks from the Delegation of the China-Japan Friendship Association were also Hsiao Hsiang-chien, Chen Kang, Lin Po, Chin Su-cheng, Li Meng-ching, Chiang Pei-chu and Tang Chia-hsuan.

Participants in the talks from the Delegation of the Japanese Democratic Socialist Party were also Keigo Ouchi, Yoshikata Aso, Kiyoshi Utsumi, Hachiro Nishida, Tsuneo Fujii, Takuji Kuribayashi, Takashi Takebayashi and Susumu Yasui.

The Delegation of the China-Japan Friendship Association of China	The Delegation to China of the Democratic Socialist Party of Japan
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Leader Wang Kuo-chuan (signature)	Leader Ikko Kasuga (signature)
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Deputy Leader Wang Hsiao-yun (signature)	Deputy Leader Tadashi Kodaira (signature)
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Peking, April 13, 1972

A Neighbourhood Committee

by Our Correspondent

DOTTED with hundreds of four- or five-storey buildings, Hopingli is one of the newer residential quarters in northeast Peking. The people living here are organized into a number of neighbourhood committees; one of which is Hsinghuhahsili with some 700 households.

Revolutionary Neighbourhood Committee

The revolutionary neighbourhood committee is a self-governing organization elected by residents every year. Hsinghuhahsili's committee has 17 members, including a chairman and three vice-chairmen. The neighbourhood committee shoulders many tasks, such as organizing residents to study and take part in production, managing welfare affairs, handling neighbourhood disputes, transferring residents' demands and opinions to the district and city governments. Committee members work without pay among housewives, retired workers and staff, and the elderly who are unable to work and are dependent on their children. Members get satisfaction from the work because in this way they are serving the people.

In her 40s, Yao Chun-lan is chairman of Hsinghuhahsili's neighbourhood committee. Born in a poor-peasant family, she had to eat husks and wild herbs to survive when she was young. Now she lives in a building with modern conveniences and is cheerful and very active. Committee member Tai Fa-sheng is a veteran cadre who went through the 25,000-li Long March. He still has several scars on his face and a piece of a bullet in his body. After retiring in 1963, he was elected to the committee. He often says: "I'm old, but my ideology shouldn't be old. I shouldn't be idle while others are building socialism." Most of the other members are housewives. People say: "The common saying is women do half the work. In a neighbourhood committee women do most of the work."

Residents' Life

Hsinghuhahsili's 700 families include workers, P.L.A. men, leading cadres and ordinary cadres, medical workers, engineers, school teachers, as well as returned overseas Chinese. A family lives in one apartment or two families share one apartment of three or four rooms.

I went to see some of the workers' families living here. While their incomes are not considered high, food and clothing are no problem. In addition to radios, sewing machines and bicycles, most of these families have bank savings.

Carpenter's wife Chao Yu-ying has six in the family. Her husband earns 72 yuan a month. Her second daughter became a factory apprentice this year. She herself works in the sewing group organized by the committee. Not counting the oldest daughter who works and lives on a farm in Inner Mongolia, the total family income



Some of the Hsinghuhahsili committee discussing work.

is 114 yuan a month. One younger child studies in middle school, another in primary school. The family lives in two rooms of an apartment—rent is only 2.2 per cent of their total income. Prices are stable and the grain price has remained almost the same in the last 23 years. The family is able to put money in the bank every month.

Chao Yu-ying suggested I call on her neighbour Yang Tsui-feng. A subway construction worker's wife Li Wen-hsien who shares the same apartment joined in the chat. Wondering about two families sharing an apartment, I asked if there were any complaints. Both women laughed. Yang Tsui-feng said: "Frankly, we never quarrel over living space. The kitchen and lavatory shared by the two families are cleaned by whoever has the time. On holidays, both families do the cleaning. Of course there've been quarrels over the kids' getting into mischief."

Under ten, the children in both families got into fights while playing. They soon became friends again, but the mothers sometimes squabbled with each other. When this happened, committee vice-chairman Chao Yu-ying helped them iron things out. She studied *Serve the People* together with both of them, which helped them understand that they are class sisters from different corners of the country, that they should love and help each other. Both families live harmoniously in the apartment.

Last autumn, Yang's youngest daughter picked up a five-yuan note while sweeping fallen leaves. When she was going to hand the money over to the committee, Li's son Tu-tu said: "Let me do it for you." Actually Tu-tu divided up the money with two other boys to buy some things they wanted. The bad idea came from Yang's nine-year-old son Liu Chien-fu. The "secret" was finally exposed because Tu-tu carried around his new sponge-covered table tennis bat. The mothers knew their children had done something wrong. However, they didn't wrangle but discussed how to educate the children. They told the children about Chairman Mao's teaching "Utter devotion to others without any thought of self," and the new morality in the new society. This helped the children understand their mistake.

While Chien-fu and his little friends were playing with firecrackers just before last Spring Festival, he found a watch on the ground. He handed it over to the neighbourhood committee the next morning and told where he had found the watch. Helped by the children's clue, the committee finally tracked down the

owner, a returned overseas Chinese woman living in a nearby building. The woman had been very anxious about the watch, and the family wrote a letter to the Lius praising Chien-fu's good ideology in not keeping the watch.

The Clinic

When Chen Shu-hua meets her neighbours in the mornings, she often says with a smile: "Look, my mother-in-law is doing setting-up exercises on the balcony!" What brought this about?

A few months ago, the old woman who is in her seventies was struck by cerebral apoplexy. Though her life was saved, she became partly paralysed and was unable to care for herself. Shu-hua brought her home. Clinic health workers who came every day to see the old woman gave her acupuncture. Two months later, she began to speak clearly and did not dribble at the mouth. After two more periods of treatment, she could walk. To hasten the restoration of her health, the health workers persuaded her to do setting-up exercises to radio music every day. There was daily improvement. The old woman now walks without a stick and can make a simple meal. I wanted to go talk to her but she was out visiting her second daughter-in-law.

The clinic was set up by the neighbourhood residents with help from nearby hospitals. Elderly people suffering from chronic diseases had to have sons or daughters accompany them if they had to go to a hospital. This meant asking for time off from work. Now the clinic's health workers visit such patients at their homes, which is convenient.

Prevention of disease comes first. An outbreak of flu saw clinic workers giving out medicine they had decocted from herbs they had collected in the suburbs to the neighbourhood people. At different times of the year, they give children free injections of vaccines against encephalitis, measles, scarlet fever and smallpox as well as B.C.G. inoculations which they get from nearby hospitals. Parents are not worried about such things affecting their children.

The clinic has 13 people working in rotation, most of them housewives in their 40s or 50s. Everyone has an interesting story behind how they learnt to do medical work. The neighbourhood committee sent them by groups to study in nearby hospitals' short-term training courses. Compared with those young people whose educational level is higher, they had more difficulty. In her 50s, Fu Su-ju learnt to read and write

only after liberation. In learning to give injections, she and other health workers taking the course injected fluids into each other. While learning acupuncture, she practised on herself. When she was going to take up her clinic duties, she was somewhat doubtful about her ability. She bought two boxes of Vitamin B1 and Vitamin B12 injections and told her husband who is an engineer: "You haven't been sleeping well lately. Two injections a day will do you good." Her husband saw through her immediately. "If you want to experiment on me, just say so!" Their daughter is a medical college graduate. With her guidance, Fu Su-ju gave her husband the injections until she had finished the two boxes. As a result, she gained confidence. Now she can give patients injections, acupuncture treatment and deal with some common diseases.

The Sewing Group

Last year on Women's Day, housewives were busy bringing in bales of cloth (each contained 600 metres) to rooms on the ground floor of building No. 10. The cloth had been allocated to the Hsinghuahsili neighbourhood committee sewing group by the Peking General Garment Factory which pays the committee for sewing clothes. The money is used for the group members' wages, with a small part going for welfare facilities.

There was some trouble soon after the work got under way. After working on the first two batches of cloth, the group was told by the factory that it had used 38 more metres than it should have. Everyone was unhappy. Originally from the countryside, two of the three women in the cutting section knew that growing cotton is not easy and were upset. Kuo Shu-fen, a P.L.A. man's wife, thought they had better not do this work since they did not know how to do it well. She told her husband this. While criticizing her, he encouraged her to learn how to do it and continue. Having studied Chairman Mao's philosophical work *Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?*, these women came to know that correct ideas come from practice alone. They were determined to solve the problem of saving cloth in doing their job. Those in the cutting section paid special attention to this. Before cutting, they thought of a number of ways to find the one which saved the most cloth. Not long ago, they saved 286 metres of cloth in cutting two batches of children's garments. More recently they saved another 59 metres in making men's bathing-suits.



Sewing group members.

Most of the 40 people in the sewing group are housewives. They work less than six hours a day, which includes study. They not only participate in productive labour, but also attend to some of the family chores and help increase the family income.

The economic background of the women working in the sewing group is different. Wang Lien is one in charge of packing and storing. Her husband earns more than 200 yuan a month. The family of four lives a good life on that income. Why work in the sewing group? Her reply to this is: "I want to create wealth for our society."

Lu's case is different. Her husband is a railway worker who has high blood pressure and has been on sick leave for two years. He enjoys free medical treatment. However, six months after his sick leave he gets only 60 per cent of his wages. As a result, the family has temporary economic difficulty. His organization gives him special consideration and a subsidy every month. The leadership visits him during festivals. Now his wife works in the sewing group, earning some 20 yuan a month to increase the family income.

This revolutionary neighbourhood committee also runs some welfare affairs for local people, such as a simple kindergarten which costs only half a yuan for each child every month, dispatching telephone messages which cost only two fen, less than the ordinary charge. The service station does laundry for local residents, which charges a little and the service is quick. The committee's retail store has longer business hours than most stores. All of these amenities help the residents in their daily lives.

(Continued from p. 4.)

of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, and Huynh Tan Phat, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand; Jusuf Adjitorop, Leader of the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party; Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea; Abdel Halim Khaddam, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Syria; Prince Souvanna Phouma, Prime Minister of Laos; Hedi Nour, Prime Minister of the Republic of Tunisia; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Malaya and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma.

Messages of condolence were also sent by the departments concerned of Albania, Korea, Viet Nam, Cambodia, Romania, Egypt and other countries.

The International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China were authorized to issue an announcement on April 13, expressing sincere thanks for the messages of condolence on Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih's death from government departments, political parties, mass organizations and friendly personages of many countries as well as from a number of diplomatic envoys to China.

Sino-Swedish Relations Grow

Normal and good state relations have existed since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Sweden in 1950. They have exchanged visits of government trade delegations and personages in various fields, held exhibitions in each other's countries and developed trade. Recent friendship visits to China of the Swedish Government Delegation, the Swedish Industrial Management Delegation and the Swedish Table Tennis Team (B) will

further enhance the friendship between the two peoples and promote the development of economic and trade relations and co-operation.

The Swedish Government Delegation led by Minister of Commerce Kjell-olof Feldt arrived in Peking on March 29. The delegation which paid a friendship visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government also presided over the opening ceremony of the Swedish Industrial Exhibition. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and others met the delegation and Minister of Foreign Trade Pai Hsiang-kuo gave a banquet in honour of the delegation as well as the Swedish Industrial Management Delegation.

Covering a total floor space of over 11,000 square metres, the exhibition opened at the Peking Exhibition Centre on April 3. Exhibits included motor vehicles, mining equipment, optical instruments, pictures and models, which reflected the fruits of labour and wisdom of the people of Sweden.

The Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission held a ceremony in the Capital Gymnasium on March 31 to welcome the Swedish Table Tennis Team (B), led by Allan Eriksson, Vice-President of the Swedish Table Tennis Association, which was on a friendship visit to China. During its stay in Peking, the team had friendly competitions with Chinese table tennis players. The fine sportsmanship and good skill showed by the players of both countries won warm applause from the spectators.

Concern for Iranian Earthquake Victims

Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on April 15 to Amir Abbas Hoveyda, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Iran, expressing deep sympathy and concern regarding the recent strong earthquake in southern Iran.

On the same day the Chinese Red Cross Society sent a message to the

Special Relief Committee of Iran and the Red Lion and Sun Society of Iran, donating a sum of 300,000 yuan in cash and another 200,000 yuan's worth of blankets, canned food and medicine to help the victims overcome the difficulties caused by the disaster.

Following the April 10 earthquake the Iranian Government stepped up relief work and a Special Relief Committee was set up under the leadership of Prime Minister Hoveyda. The Prime Minister inspected the affected area on April 11.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on April 16 to President Hafez El-Assad and Premier Abdel Rahman Khleifawi of the Syrian Arab Republic, greeting the Syrian Arab Republic's National Day.

▲ Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu sent a message on April 16 to Mwinyi Aboud Jumbe, congratulating him on becoming First Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

▲ Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua and Vice-Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang on April 13 met John Keswick, President of the Sino-British Trade Council and Mrs. Keswick; the visiting group of the Sino-British Trade Council led by him; Winston Spencer Churchill, Member of Parliament of the British Conservative Party, and Mrs. Churchill; and first British Ambassador to China John Mansfield Addis. They had a friendly conversation.

▲ The colour documentary film *Militant Unity* was shown from April 10 in Peking and will be shown later in other parts of the country. It shows the Party and Government Delegation of the D.R.V.N. headed by Comrade Pham Van Dong, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Premier of the Government of the D.R.V.N., on a friendly visit to China last November at invitation.

Elementary Chinese

(English Edition)

This book is intended for beginners learning Chinese. In two volumes, it consists of 66 lessons (including 12 lessons in phonetics and oral practice). There is a vocabulary table at the end of volume 2.

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Upon completing the two volumes, beginners will be able to carry on everyday conversation and read simple Chinese.

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