

PEKING REVIEW

52

December 29, 1972

**U.S. Air Attacks on D.R.V.N.
Denounced**

Yields High Despite Drought

—Tachai Brigade's year-end report

***China Establishes Diplomatic Relations With
Australia and New Zealand***

"Peking Review" Subject Index Nos. 27-52, 1972

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

Vol. 15, No. 52 December 29, 1972

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

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THE WEEK

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Visits D.P.R.K.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei made a friendship visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from December 22 to 25 at the invitation of Korean Foreign Minister Ho Dam. The Korean people's great leader Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, met Foreign Minister Chi and his party and had a long cordial and friendly talk with Foreign Minister Chi and others.

The Chinese Foreign Minister had talks with Foreign Minister Ho Dam in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere on December 22. They discussed the question of further strengthening and developing the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries and on international questions of common concern. A press communique on the Chinese Foreign Minister's visit (see p. 9) was released on December 25.

China Establishes Diplomatic Relations With Australia And New Zealand

After friendly negotiations, the Government of the People's Republic of China has established diplomatic relations with the Governments of Australia and New Zealand.

The joint communique on establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Australia signed on December 21 by Huang Chen, Chinese Ambassador to France, and Alan Renouf, Australian Ambassador to France, said:

"The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Australian Government, in conformity with the interests and common desire of the two peoples, have de-

ecided upon mutual recognition and the establishment of diplomatic relations as from December 21, 1972.

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

"The Australian Government recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China, acknowledges the position of the Chinese Government that Taiwan is a province of the People's Republic of China, and has decided to remove its official representation from Taiwan before January 25, 1973.

"The Government of the People's Republic of China appreciates the above stand of the Australian Government.

"The two Governments have agreed to exchange ambassadors as soon as the administrative formalities and practical arrangements have been completed, and to provide each other with all the necessary assistance for the establishment and performance of the functions of diplomatic missions in their respective capitals on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and in accordance with international law and practice."

The joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and New Zealand was signed on December 21 by Huang Hua, China's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, and John Vivian Scott, Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations. It said:

"The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of New Zealand, in accord-

ance with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and equality and mutual benefit, have decided upon mutual recognition and the establishment of diplomatic relations with effect from 22 December 1972.

"The Chinese Government reaffirms that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China and that Taiwan is a province of the People's Republic of China. The New Zealand Government acknowledges this position of the Chinese Government.

"The New Zealand Government recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China.

"The Chinese Government and the New Zealand Government have agreed to exchange ambassadors as early as practicable and mutually to provide all necessary assistance for the establishment and performance of the functions of embassies in their respective capitals on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and friendly consultation and in accordance with international practice."

Hailing China's setting up of diplomatic relations with Australia and New Zealand, *Renmin Ribao* published an editorial on December 24. It pointed out that this important development in the relations between China and the two countries conforms with the interests and common desire of the peoples of all three countries. "China's establishment of diplomatic relations with Australia and New Zealand has added a new chapter in the relations between China and Oceania," it declared.

"The Labour Parties of Australia and New Zealand had long opted for the recognition of the People's Republic of China and supported the restoration to China of her legitimate position in the United Nations," the

editorial continued. "After coming to power through victories in the latest general elections, the two parties adopted a positive approach and steps in promoting the normalization of relations between China and the two countries."

"The Australian Labour Government has announced the withdrawal of Australian military personnel from south Viet Nam and expressed its support for applying economic sanctions against the racist and colonialist regimes of Rhodesia, South Africa and Portugal. The New Zealand Labour Government has also announced the withdrawal of the remaining New Zealand troops from south Viet Nam and indicated that military commitments will no longer be undertaken in south Viet Nam. The two Governments have also expressed strong opposition to the wanton U.S. imperialist bombing of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. All this has reflected the will and desire of the Australian and New Zealand Governments to pursue an independent foreign policy. This complies with the current trend in the world and conforms to the interests of the people of Australia and New Zealand.

"Friendly intercourse has existed all along between the Chinese people and the people of Australia and New Zealand," the editorial declared.

"In July 1971," it went on, "the Delegation of the Australian Labour Party headed by Mr. Edward Gough Whitlam visited our country and contributed to the promotion of the normalization of relations between China and Australia. An Australian table tennis delegation visited our country in April 1971 and a Chinese table tennis delegation paid a friendly visit to Australia and New Zealand last July and August. All this has enhanced understanding and friendship between the Chinese people and the people of Australia and New Zealand. China's establishment of diplomatic relations with Australia and New Zealand has now opened up bright

prospects to friendly co-operation and interflow of personnel in trade, culture, science and technology and other spheres."

Hsinhua News Agency Issues Statement

Hsinhua News Agency issued an urgent statement on December 20, 1972. The statement said: "On December 20, 1972 United States planes again fiercely bombed the city of Haiphong of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, attacked Vietnamese and foreign ships docked at the Haiphong harbour and damaged the Chinese merchant vessel *Red Flag No. 149*, gravely endangering Chinese crewmen. This cannot but arouse the utmost indignation of the Chinese people.

"The Hsinhua News Agency is authorized to state that the Chinese Government strongly protests this provocation on the part of U.S. imperialism and that it is closely watching the development of expanding U.S. war activities. The U.S. Government must immediately stop attacking Chinese merchant vessels and guarantee against the recurrence of similar incidents."

Vietnamese People's Army Day Celebrated

Colonel Nguyen Dong, Military Attache of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in Peking, gave a cocktail party and film reception on December 22 in celebration of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the Viet Nam People's Army.

Hsu Hsiang-chien, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission, and Wang Shu-sheng, Vice-Minister of National Defence, were among those present.

On the same day, the Chinese Ministry of National Defence held a report meeting to celebrate the occa-

sion. Colonel Nguyen Dong, who made the report, gave an account of the growth of the Vietnamese people's armed forces over the past 28 years in the flames of war and the brilliant victories won in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. In his report, the Vietnamese Military Attache pointed out sternly that since December 18 the U.S. imperialist aggressors have incessantly bombed and air-raided many areas in the north, committing fresh barbarous crimes against the north Vietnamese people. The Viet Nam war is continuing. The U.S. Government must bear full responsibility for this, he declared.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ The Chinese Government Trade Delegation led by Minister of Foreign Trade Pai Hsiang-kuo has recently paid a friendship visit to Burma and Sri Lanka.

▲ The Chinese Bank Delegation led by Chiao Pei-hsin, Acting Chairman of the Board of Directors and General Manager of the Bank of China, returned to Peking on December 19 after visiting Albania, Romania, France, Algeria, Tanzania, Zambia and Pakistan.

▲ The Delegation of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry led by Minister Chen Shao-kun has made a visit to Albania and Romania.

▲ A protocol on the 13th session of the China-Korea Committee for Scientific and Technical Co-operation was signed in Peking on December 23. The 1973-74 Scientific Co-operation Plan between the Chinese and Korean Academies of Sciences has also been signed.

▲ The 1973-77 Trade and Payments Agreement between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Sri Lanka was signed in Colombo on December 18.

China Reaffirms Support for Viet Nam

VICE-PREMIER Li Hsien-nien on the evening of December 22 met with Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador to China of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Ambassador Ngo Thuyen handed the Chinese Vice-Premier a copy of the December 21 statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The Ambassador strongly condemned U.S. imperialism for its new acts of aggression in escalating the war against north Viet Nam.

On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien voiced firm support for the solemn stand of the D.R.V.N. Government as expressed in its December 21 statement, and sternly denounced the crimes of U.S. imperialism in continuously and rabidly bombing Hanoi, Haiphong and other areas of the D.R.V.N. He warmly praised the Vietnamese people for their brilliant successes in the struggle against aggression.

The Vice-Premier pointed out: The people of the world, the American people included, can now see clearly who are delaying the signing of the peace agreement already agreed upon by the Vietnamese and U.S. sides and who are obstructing the peaceful settlement

of the Viet Nam question at an early date. The unjustifiable and perfidious acts of U.S. imperialism further reveal its stubborn stand in persisting in its war of aggression.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien declared: The United States will never succeed in its attempt to use bombs to force the Vietnamese people to accept its unreasonable terms. The D.R.V.N. Government statement put it well, "The valiant, indomitable Vietnamese people, who have fought for several decades on end for independence and freedom, will never draw back before any brutal force, nor will they be cowed by any insolent threat." By intensifying and prolonging the war, U.S. imperialism can only meet with still more severe punishment.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien reiterated the consistent stand of the Chinese Government and people in firmly supporting the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. He pointed out: As long as the United States does not stop its war of aggression, the Chinese people will unswervingly carry out their proletarian internationalist duty and give all-out support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in their just struggle until complete victory.

News Roundup

U.S. War Blackmail Denounced

THE United States and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on October 20 at the Paris talks reached an agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Viet Nam. On October 26, the Vietnamese side made public the principles of that agreement (see *Peking Review*, No. 44, pp. 7-8) which, as also acknowledged by the U.S. side, were already settled between the two sides. Thus the world had reason to believe that the agreement, for which negotiations had been going on many years, would be signed at long last and the guns would fall silent in Viet Nam.

But, just as the agreement was ready for signing, the U.S. Government complicated matters by going back on its own word, time and again delaying the signing of the agreement already reached by the two sides, even to the point of trying to scrap the principles of the agreement altogether.

Beginning from December 18, the U.S. Government turned to surprise attacks, sending large numbers of

planes on successive missions to carry out large-scale bombing raids against Hanoi, Haiphong and wide areas in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. This breach of faith and war blackmail on the part of the U.S. Government, which completely ignore the peace aspirations of the people of the world, the American people included, have in the last few days brought world-wide denunciation. We reprint some of these denunciations and protests as we go to press.

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia on December 22 issued a statement most strongly condemning U.S. imperialism for its new escalation of the war against north Viet Nam.

The statement said: "Following the massive introduction of arms and military personnel into Cambodia and south Viet Nam, this escalation of the war is a new challenge to world opinion by Nixon after being re-elected as President of the United States of America.

"Since the signing of the 1954 Geneva Agreements, U.S. imperialism has unceasingly committed criminal acts of intervention and aggression against Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos, systematically violating the above-mentioned agreements.

"The Cambodian people, educated in their experience of patriotic struggle in the past, clearly realize that U.S. imperialism is bellicose, ferocious and blood-thirsty by nature. It has always tried to put Cambodia, Viet Nam, Laos and other countries under its neo-colonialist yoke. It is very obdurate and resorts to all kinds of deceitful words and political and diplomatic frauds. It does not hesitate to deny its own words, scrap the agreements it declared to respect, and trample underfoot the principles of international law and the United Nations Charter. It listens to and understands only one language, that of resolute revolutionary struggle of the peoples throughout the world."

In Laos, which is adjacent to Viet Nam, the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front issued a statement on December 20, strongly denouncing the Nixon administration for its delay in signing the agreement on restoring peace in Viet Nam and for its intensifying the war of aggression against Viet Nam.

The statement points out that the U.S. is still clinging to its aggressive design, continuing its war in Viet Nam and its involvement in south Viet Nam, stressing that "these acts of the Nixon administration only show its lack of goodwill and its scheme to prolong the war in south Viet Nam indefinitely and to maintain its neo-colonialist rule in south Viet Nam." The statement declares, "This is an insolent challenge to the peace-loving people all over the world, including the progressive Americans, and a serious encroachment upon the basic national rights of the Vietnamese people."

A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, speaking of the recent massive bombing raids of the D.R.V.N. by U.S. imperialism, said on December 22: "This exposes in all nakedness the deceptive nature of the so-called 'peaceful settlement' of the Viet Nam issue, 'sincerity in negotiations' and the like on the lips of the U.S. imperialists and clearly shows the arrogant acts of the U.S. imperialists designed to impose the settlement of the Viet Nam issue in accordance with their aggressive aim upon the Vietnamese people, clinging to the 'policy of strength.'"

He said: "The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people scathingly denounce U.S. imperialism for its brutal atrocities and fully support the correct stand manifested in the December 16, 1972 Statement of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the December 19, 1972 Statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam."

The U.S. war escalation by resuming the bombing of north Viet Nam has evoked strong denunciation and protests from all circles in Japan. The Japanese Government has expressed regret over this U.S. act.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* on December 20 reported that Japanese Chief Cabinet Secretary Susumu Nikaide stated at a press conference on December 19: "The Japanese Government which hopes that peace may come soon in Viet Nam expresses regret over the sudden resumption of bombing of north Viet Nam by the United States."

On December 19, Governor of Tokyo Ryukichi Minobe issued an appeal to Tokyo citizens, calling on them to denounce the U.S. resumption of bombing of north Viet Nam. He also sent a protest to U.S. President Nixon.

Prime Minister of Australia E.G. Whitlam has sent a protest note to President Nixon over the resumed U.S. bombing of D.R.V.N. and its escalation of war of aggression against Viet Nam.

New Zealand's Prime Minister Norman Kirk, in a foreign policy statement on December 22, expressed concern over the large-scale U.S. bombing of D.R.V.N. and demanded a halt to the American bombings.

The indiscriminate U.S. bombing of north Viet Nam has also aroused condemnations from government sources of European countries.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Albania in its December 23 statement said: "These monstrous crimes of the U.S. aggressors have aroused the deep indignation of the Albanian people and all peace-loving peoples and countries of the world.

"The escalation of the barbaric aggression against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam now is an inseparable part of the sinister plot of the U.S. administration to achieve its aggressive and enslaving objectives in Viet Nam and Indochina."

Through the escalation of aggression, the statement noted, the U.S.A. tries to do its utmost to maintain and strengthen the position of its own and the Saigon clique which is tottering. It also tries to impose from the position of strength the imperialist peace in slavery on the Vietnamese people.

It said: "But whatever barbaric means the U.S. imperialists may use, they can never break the iron will of the Vietnamese people."

Denmark's Prime Minister Anker Joergensen, in his December 19 radio speech in Copenhagen, said, "It is deplorable that the U.S. has bombed and now is resuming the bombardment and the mining. Our government has drafted an official protest and this will be sent tomorrow." He said, "It is imperative that we give our opinion and condemn the action. There is no change in my view. The U.S. must get out of Indochina, and this can only be done by withdrawing all troops."

Sweden's Prime Minister Olof Palme said on December 23 in a statement in Stockholm that the Amer-

ican bombing of north Viet Nam was an outrage to be listed with Nazi terror bombings during the Spanish Civil War and in World War II and the Sharpeville massacres in South Africa. He said that the verdict of posterity would be severe against those responsible.

The same day, a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of Norway in Oslo declared: "The Norwegian Government is terrified with the last reports on American bombing against civilian residence areas in Hanoi and Haiphong and destruction of a hospital in Hanoi. The Norwegian people are concerned and shocked over this development and the suffering of innocent civilians."

In his speech in Helsinki on December 20, Finland's Minister of Foreign Affairs Ahti Karjalainen said that the resumed U.S. bombing of north Viet Nam had raised deep disappointment in his country.

State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia in a statement on December 18 said: "Yugoslavia and its peoples, like all other democratic and peaceful countries in the world, are deeply concerned over the United States' aspirations to change by force the already reached agreement."

Foreign Minister of the Netherlands Schmelzer declared on December 20 while answering questions in parliament that the Dutch Government denounced the resumed American bombing of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and said that it would appeal to the United States to end its attacks on north Viet Nam.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman of Belgium said the same day in Brussels that the Belgian Government was "concerned over the resuming of large-scale bombings over north Viet Nam."

The Foreign Ministry of Austria announced that Foreign Minister Dr. Rudolf Kirchschlager summoned U.S. Charge d'Affaires ad interim John W. Mowinckel to draw his attention to the Austrian Government's serious concern over the resumed U.S. bombing of the D.R.V.N., especially the raids against Hanoi. He told the American diplomat that the "Austrian Federal Government cannot remain indifferent to the sufferings which affect the civilian population, above all, at a time when peace appears within grasp."

On December 21, the Government of the People's Republic of Hungary issued a statement, saying that "the Government and people of the People's Republic of Hungary are extremely indignant at the shocking fact, a new step of aggression, that the United States has resumed its bombing of the entire territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam."

European public opinion, too, voices its denunciation.

Romania's news agency Agerpres issued a statement on December 21 demanding that the U.S. Government end all war actions against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Public opinion in Romania demands, it says, "that an end be put to the bombing which resulted in many victims among the civil population, and also to the U.S. acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam."

It says in conclusion that the Romanian people most firmly declare that in finding a political solution, the sacred right of these peoples to decide independently by themselves their fate and their own development without any interference from outside should be taken into account.

U.S. planes sank a Polish cargo ship *Jozef Conrad* during an air raid against Haiphong port on December 20.

The Government of Poland has protested to the United States. In addition, a PAP commentary on this event said: "The new war escalation against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has aroused deep indignation of the Polish public opinion. The Polish people express stern protest and demand that an end be put immediately to the bombing and all acts of aggression against the Vietnamese people."

Some European papers noted that U.S. war blackmail would by no means make the Vietnamese people knuckle under.

Le Monde of France said in an article (December 20), "The decision of Mr. Nixon signifies that he is bent on gaining, with the help of bombardments, the concessions that he has not yet been able to wrest at the negotiation table."

The *Guardian* (Britain) in an editorial on December 19 noted, "The continued bombing is undoubtedly an effort by the re-elected Nixon to see whether pressure and manoeuvring can coax a little more out of the north Vietnamese."

The Arab people, themselves victims of imperialist aggression and with an anti-imperialist tradition, bitterly censure the United States for its barbarous bombings against Hanoi and other areas in north Viet Nam.

In a message of greetings on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the founding of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, Algeria's President of the Council of Revolution Houari Boumedienne said: "While all mankind is continuously demanding that the peace agreement reached between the United States and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam be signed finally, we unreservedly condemn the resumption of acts of aggression and bombings by the aggressive imperialist forces, which are responsible for the continuation of the war."

An official spokesman of Egypt said in Cairo on the evening of December 21 that the current American air

(Continued on p. 12.)

Statement by Government of Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in a statement on the evening of December 21 strongly condemned U.S. imperialism's new war escalation in north Viet Nam. The statement reads as follows: — Ed.

THE U.S. Government is carrying out an extremely serious war escalation against the D.R.V.N.

Since December 18, 1972, President Nixon has ordered the putting into action of a great air and naval force, including almost all the U.S. B-52 strategic aircraft in Southeast Asia, to launch night and day attacks of unprecedented scale and cruelty, destroying many densely populated areas belonging to Hanoi, Haiphong, and in many provinces of north Viet Nam, thus piling up countless barbarous crimes against our people.

The U.S. aggressors have been duly punished. The armed forces and people in Hanoi capital city, Haiphong city and other areas in north Viet Nam have put up an extremely heroic and staunch fight, and recorded extremely glorious feats: They have shot down 26 American planes including 12 B-52s, set ablaze many warships, killed or captured many American pilots.

The Nixon administration's hysterical act of war has crudely encroached on the sovereignty and security of the D.R.V.N., and made our people extremely indignant. It has offended human conscience, and aroused a strong wave of protest in the world and right in the U.S.

The U.S. imperialists' current war escalation, which is obviously a calculated one, is carried out at a moment when at the negotiating table, the U.S. is sticking to insolent demands, asking for changes in the content of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Viet Nam" that the U.S. side reached with the D.R.V.N. on October 20, 1972, and delaying the signing of the agreement. At the same time, in south Viet Nam, the U.S. is intensifying the war of extermination, massively introducing tens of thousands of tons of weapons and war materials, and tens of thousands of disguised military advisers, it has incited the puppet Nguyen Van Thieu to step up the campaign of terror and massacre against patriots and peace-loving people, and to openly negate the whole content of the agreement.

The U.S. acts to intensify the war in the two zones of Viet Nam have further laid bare the obstinate and bellicose nature of the Nixon administration which still nurtures the illusion of winning a military victory, and pursues the policy of "Vietnamization" and nego-

tiation from a position of strength. The White House and the Pentagon have insolently threatened to continue the attacks against north Viet Nam "until a settlement is reached," in an attempt to compel our people to accept the insolent U.S. terms.

While prolonging the war of aggression, and torpedoing all prospects for genuine peace in Viet Nam, the White House has tried to fool public opinion by affirming that "the way to peace remains wide open."

It is the Nixon administration which has broken its faith. Yet it has brazenly slandered the D.R.V.N. side as having caused obstacles to the signing of the agreement. This is nothing but a trick to have a pretext for escalating the war. All attempts to distort the truth and to call black white, all perfidious tricks to shift the blame on the D.R.V.N. side will prove unable to fool anybody.

The Government of the D.R.V.N. fully agrees with and supports the correct stand of the P.R.G.R.S.V.N. in the December 16, 1972 statement in which it condemned the Nixon administration for delaying the signing of the agreement, pursuing the war of aggression, and prolonging the U.S. involvement in south Viet Nam.

The Government of the D.R.V.N. strongly denounces to world public opinion the U.S. imperialists' new war escalation in north Viet Nam. The Nixon administration must put an end to its aggressive war in Viet Nam, stop the "Vietnamization" policy, cease the bombing, mining, blockade and all other acts of war against the D.R.V.N. The Nixon administration must bear full responsibility for all consequences arising from its adventurous actions.

The valiant, indomitable Vietnamese people, who have fought for several decades on end for independence and freedom, will never draw back before any brutal force, nor will they be cowed by any insolent threat. The more hysterically the U.S. escalates the war and the crimes, the more severely it will be punished, and the longer will become the list of captured American servicemen. No matter how truculent and cruel it may be, it cannot possibly retrieve its critical situation, and stave off the inevitable collapse of the "Vietnamization" policy. All schemes and tricks of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to intensify the war and to negotiate from a position of strength have failed, and are doomed to total failure.

Our people are deeply attached to peace, but peace in real independence and freedom. We have plenty

of goodwill and also plenty of determination and strength to defend our sacred fundamental national rights.

Countrymen and fighters throughout the country, for the independence and freedom of the fatherland, for the fulfilment of our lofty international obligations, enhance your heroism, unite as one man, strive to carry out the testament of the venerated President Ho Chi Minh, persist in, and step up, the fight on the three fronts — military, political and diplomatic — to liberate the south, defend and build the socialist north, and proceed towards the peaceful reunification of the country. Whatever happens, the countrymen in the north are resolved to fulfil the duty incumbent on the great rear area vis-a-vis the great front that is the heroic south. The Vietnamese people are resolved to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal peoples of Laos and Cambodia against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys until total victory.

The Vietnamese people and the Government of the D.R.V.N. earnestly call on the peoples and governments of the Soviet Union, China, and the other fraternal socialist countries, the peoples and governments of the peace- and justice-loving countries, and the American people to stay in time the Nixon administration's criminal hands and urge it to stop the war of aggression in Viet Nam, and to immediately sign the agreement reached with the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on October 20, 1972. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam calls on all brothers and friends throughout the five continents to extend increased support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's just cause until total victory.

The Vietnamese people will win!

The U.S. imperialist aggressors will be defeated!

Press Communique on Chinese Foreign Minister's Visit to Democratic People's Republic of Korea

AT the invitation of Ho Dam, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Chi Peng-fei, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, paid a friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from December 22 to 25, 1972.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received Comrade Chi Peng-fei and his party and had a conversation with them in an atmosphere of cordial and fraternal friendship.

During his stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei visited Mang-yongdae, sacred place of the Korean revolution, and some establishments in Pyongyang. Wherever he went, he was accorded a warm welcome and hospitality by the working people of Korea.

The welcome and hospitality fully demonstrated the ardent, militant friendship of the Korean people for the fraternal Chinese people fighting against imperialism and for the realization of the common goals and ideals.

During the visit, talks were held between Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei of the People's Republic of China and Foreign Minister Ho Dam of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In the talks, the two sides exchanged information about the situation in their respective countries and discussed the question of further strengthening and developing the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries as well as international questions of common concern.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of intimate friendship, and identical views were recorded on the questions discussed.

The Chinese side highly appraises the fact that the Korean people, under the wise leadership of their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, have implemented the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence and turned the formerly backward country into an advanced socialist country in a short period of time, and wishes the Korean people new successes in their struggle of fulfilling, with the *Chollima* momentum, the Six-Year Plan and the three major tasks of the technical revolution put forward by the Fifth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party.

The Chinese side expresses full support for and solidarity with the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people in their just struggle for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without interference of outside forces, and strongly holds that U.S. imperialism should not interfere in the independent settlement of the reunification question by the Koreans themselves, that it must withdraw the U.S. forces occupying south Korea under the signboard of the United Nations, and that the "United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea" must be dissolved.

The Korean side expresses deep thanks to the Chinese side for its internationalist support and solidarity.

The Korean side highly appraises the fact that the Chinese people, under the wise leadership of their great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung, have held high the revolutionary banner of self-reliance, carried out socialist

construction with greater, faster, better and more economical results and turned the backward old China into a socialist New China, and the fact that in recent years, through the carrying out of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the unity of the whole Party and of the entire people has been further strengthened and the dictatorship of the proletariat further consolidated; it wishes the Chinese people new successes in fulfilling the fighting tasks set by the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

The Korean side congratulates the People's Republic of China on the restoration of her legitimate rights in the United Nations, the establishment of diplomatic relations between her and many countries in the world and the elevation of her international standing more than ever before; it expresses full support for and solidarity with the Chinese people in their just struggle for the liberation of Taiwan—an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China.

The Chinese side expresses deep thanks to the Korean side for its internationalist support and solidarity.

The two sides note with great satisfaction the daily consolidation and development of the militant friendship and unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and cemented with blood in their protracted and arduous common struggles against imperialism. They pledge that they will further expand and strengthen the fraternal relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries in all fields.

The two sides point out that the international situation is continuing to develop in a direction favourable to socialism and the revolutionary struggles of all peoples and unfavourable to imperialism and the reactionaries.

The two sides stress the need for the revolutionary peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the whole world to unite still more closely in their struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the great cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

The two sides sternly condemn U.S. imperialism for committing a breach of faith and refusing to sign the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Viet Nam" which it has reached with the Vietnamese side, and for its crimes of continuing its frantic bombing, mining and blockading of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and intensifying its war of aggression.

The two sides express their still greater determination to give support and assistance to the peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos in their just struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation until final victory is won.

The two sides express their firm support for the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the whole world in their struggles of opposing imperialism, winning national liberation, safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of their countries and achieving social progress.

The two sides note with satisfaction that the current friendly visit of Comrade Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei of the People's Republic of China to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made a great contribution towards further strengthening and developing the militant friendship and fraternal co-operation between the two peoples.

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei has invited Foreign Minister Ho Dam to pay a friendly visit to the People's Republic of China at a time he deems appropriate. Foreign Minister Ho Dam has accepted this invitation with pleasure.

Pyongyang, December 25, 1972

Challenge to Superpowers' Power Politics

A Hsinhua Correspondent Commentary on the 27th Session of U.N. General Assembly

THE 27th Session of the U.N. General Assembly concluded on December 19 after meeting for three months. The course of events at the session showed that new changes were taking place within the United Nations. The voices of the small and medium-sized countries for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and against imperialism, colonialism and superpower hegemonism had become more sonorous than ever.

Small and Medium-Sized Countries Condemn The Two Superpowers

For a long time, these countries have been bitter against the power politics and hegemony of the super-

powers but frequently would not dare to speak out. One of the characteristics of the 27th Session was that the representatives of a number of small and medium-sized countries, those in Asia, Africa and Latin America in particular, made bold to condemn point-blank the hegemony of the two superpowers. They expressed strong indignation at the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam; they unanimously denounced the colonial and racial policies of Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia backed up by imperialism; they showed strong dissatisfaction with the stalemate of a "no war, no peace" situation in the Middle East resulting from the U.S. and Soviet contention for spheres of influence and collusion in suppressing the Palestinian

and other Arab people; they also opposed the superpowers' attempt to suppress the national-liberation movements on the pretext of the adventurist acts of terrorism by a small number of people, and defeated the draft resolution against "international terrorism" put forward by the United States with the support of the Soviet Union. The representatives of a great many small and medium-sized countries including Albania, Algeria, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Libya and Mexico condemned by name the hegemony of the two superpowers, and some of them pointed out explicitly that this was the root cause of current international tension.

Behind the "Peace" Sermons

As the trend of the small and medium-sized countries to unite to oppose the two superpowers gained momentum, the superpowers found it necessary to change their tactics. Sometimes they advanced by feigning retreat, sometimes they made attack instead of defence, waxing eloquent "peace" to bluff and deceive the public. The representative of the Soviet Union, in particular, had dished up one "peace" proposal after another to deceive others. These proposals harped first on the "convocation of a world disarmament conference" and secondly on the "non-use of force in international relations and permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons." These were designed to tie the hands of others by means of such "peace" traps, so as to give it a free hand to develop all kinds of armaments, enhance its nuclear monopoly and create pretexts at will to carry out armed threat, aggression and expansion.

When social-imperialism, which had consistently adhered to nuclear monopoly and nuclear blackmail and resorted to force or armed threat everywhere in the world, suddenly uttered so many sermons of "peace," many countries could not but have doubts from the outset about its motive. When the debate on the "non-use of force in international relations and permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons" took place at the General Assembly, the meeting place was almost empty. Except a few followers echoing support, the representatives of the great majority of countries either exposed and criticized it in their speeches or simply ignored it. Some did not even show up at the debate which had to be closed summarily. It was only after the Soviet Delegation was compelled to make some modifications on its draft resolution and made strenuous efforts to deceive and woo others that the draft resolution was adopted by a narrow margin with more than 50 countries voting against or abstaining. Just before and after the draft resolution was put to vote, the representatives of Mexico, Sweden, the Netherlands, Ivory Coast, as well as Japan, Brazil, the United Kingdom, Ireland and Belgium exposed and criticized it again in speeches explaining their position to-

wards the voting, or made reservations to a greater or lesser extent.

Soviet Union's Double-Faced Tricks

Ironically, while Soviet Representative Malik talked profusely on the U.N. platform about Soviet "sincerity" for "peace" and "disarmament" and vigorously peddled the resolution on so-called "non-use of force in international relations and permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons," news reports about the intensified Soviet tests of nuclear weapons and long-range multiple re-entry vehicle reached the U.N. General Assembly hall. While the Soviet representative pressed with all his might for convening "the world disarmament conference" and talked vociferously of the importance and urgency of disarmament, the Soviet Union found fault with and refused to support the proposal for the establishment of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean put forward by Sri Lanka and 25 other countries and the proposal for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Latin America tabled by Mexico and 15 other Latin American countries. The Soviet representative, on the one hand, talked pretentiously about the defence of the U.N. Charter and resolutions, while on the other hand, he insisted on the General Assembly hastily adopting a resolution admitting "Bangla Desh" as a U.N. member in disregard of the fact that the countries concerned had not yet implemented the resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council on the situation in the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent. These double-faced tricks had called forth much sarcastic comments and helped the representatives of many small and medium-sized countries at the U.N. General Assembly to see more clearly the real features of social-imperialism.

The Chinese Delegation in many speeches at the session analysed the essence of the Soviet expansionist policy and its double-faced manoeuvres, and exposed its fraud of sham disarmament but real arms expansion. The Chinese representatives had time and again raised the following questions: Since the Soviet Union was so anxious to convene a "world disarmament conference," why couldn't it take some concrete steps to create conditions for the convening of such a conference? Why couldn't it guarantee not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, especially not to use nuclear weapons against the non-nuclear states? Why couldn't it withdraw its armed forces stationed abroad and dismantle its military bases on foreign soil? If the Soviet Union had really stood for the non-use of force in international relations, why did it use force everywhere? Why couldn't it withdraw its massive armed forces from the Mongolian People's Republic? If the Soviet Union really wanted to ban for ever the use of nuclear weapons, why didn't it propose the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons? The issue of nuclear weapons can be solved

separately, but the Soviet Union insisted on linking the non-use of force and prohibition of nuclear weapons together. Why? There were other questions. The Soviet representative dared not answer any of these substantial questions, but could only resort to unreasonable attacks and slanders against the Chinese Delegation, thus exposing himself to have a guilty conscience and an unjust case.

The debates at the 27th Session of the U.N. General Assembly proved convincingly that the power poli-

tics and hegemony of the superpowers have met with ever more widespread opposition. No matter how sweet are the words used by Soviet social-imperialism or how subtle are its manoeuvres, it cannot escape just condemnation. The small and medium-sized countries are playing an ever greater role in this struggle. The current session has concluded, yet the struggle against the power politics and hegemony of the superpowers will go on with increasing vehemence.

(Continued from p. 7.)

raids on Hanoi represented "a unique type of aggression by a big power." And this was only one example of U.S. conduct in international affairs in violation of justice and peace, he added.

Syria's Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement in Damascus on December 21 which strongly denounced the American new barbarous acts of bombing Viet Nam in the name of civilization and peace, and affirmed its support to the heroic Vietnamese people in their struggle.

The Foreign Ministry of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen issued a statement on December 22, saying that the raids launched anew by U.S. imperialism on a large scale against north Viet Nam uncovered the real intention of the U.S. imperialists in their vain attempt to make the D.R.V.N. bow to their conditions. But, sooner or later, failure will be the decisive result of the filthy aggressive war of U.S. imperialism.

Iraq's government spokesman said in a December 23 statement that his government condemned the criminal escalation of the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam and demanded the United States immediately end its aggressive war there.

In Africa, the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of the Congo issued a communique on December 22, saying: "The Congolese people are more confident than ever that although the U.S. imperialists resort to all sorts of despicable tricks, the Vietnamese people are sure to win victory."

Voices of protest can also be heard throughout the Western Hemisphere.

Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs Sharp said on December 19 in Ottawa that his country had always been opposed to the American bombing raids in Viet Nam as well as all other forms of escalation.

The Foreign Ministry of Chile issued a statement on December 21 severely denouncing the United States for resuming the bombing and "reiterates its position which it has manifested on previous occasions with regard to the urgent need of signing a treaty of peace based on the recognition of the fact that it is up to the Vietnamese people alone to determine their destiny."

Guyana's Prime Minister Linden Forbes Burnham, in a press release issued by the Prime Minister's office on December 22, has "expressed deep disappointment and concern over the escalation of the conflict in Viet Nam by the extensive American bombing of the locations in north Viet Nam."

In Havana, Cuba, 80,000 people attended a rousing rally on December 20 in support of the just struggle of the Vietnamese people and condemned U.S. imperialism for resuming bombing attacks on Viet Nam.

In the United States itself, although the Congress has not yet resumed its session after the general election, some of its members on December 19 urged their Government to stop bombing the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and sign at once an agreement on restoring peace in Viet Nam.

A telegram sent to President Nixon by 17 congressmen said, "If you cannot or will not get us out of Viet Nam then the Congress will have to exercise its obligation to do so." It said that the American people "cannot be told that 'peace is at hand' two weeks prior to the (U.S. presidential) election and that full-scale military action is necessary two months later." It urged him to halt the bombing of the D.R.V.N. and "sign a settlement with the north Vietnamese now."

The American people have held demonstrations and rallies in the past few days to protest against the new escalation of the war against north Viet Nam by the U.S. Government and demand the immediate signing of the agreement on restoring peace in Viet Nam.

Tachai Year-End Report

Yields High Despite Drought

DESPITE a very serious drought this year, grain yields remained high at the Tachai Brigade in Shansi's Hsiyang County. Per-mu output was 947 jin, 9 times that on the eve of liberation in 1949, and total brigade income rose 10 per cent over 1971, a bumper harvest year.

An exceptionally dry year, 1972 saw only a fifth of the average annual rainfall in Tachai. There was not one good downpour to saturate the ground under the crops. Old-timers here shook their heads, declaring: "I've never seen a drought like this, never."

Yet members of this nationally famous advanced agricultural unit met difficulties head-on and emerged the victor. They put Mao Tsetung Thought in command, brought the superiority of the collective economy into play, and made full use of the material foundations built up through ten years of hard work. Per-mu grain yields were above par despite a 149-jin drop compared with last year. Forestry, animal husbandry and sideline occupations were expanded.

Improving the Soil

Nestling in the folds of the Taihang Mountains over 1,000 metres above sea level in north China, Tachai is a small mountain village where the soil was once thin and poor. Production brigade members cultivated less than 800 mu of arid land — barely 2 mu to each person in Tachai — on the rock-ribbed ridges of Tiger Head Hill.

In 1963, mountain torrents breached the painstakingly erected embankments of the terraced fields, washing away much of the precious soil. The Party branch, cadres and commune members realized that soil was the problem that had to be solved in order to transform their poor village.

Under the leadership of the Party branch, brigade members studied the soil profile and summed up experience in soil improvement. They found there were four kinds of local soil: red- and white-coloured soils, sands and clays. The red and clayey soils were tight and poorly aerated, and sandy soil lost

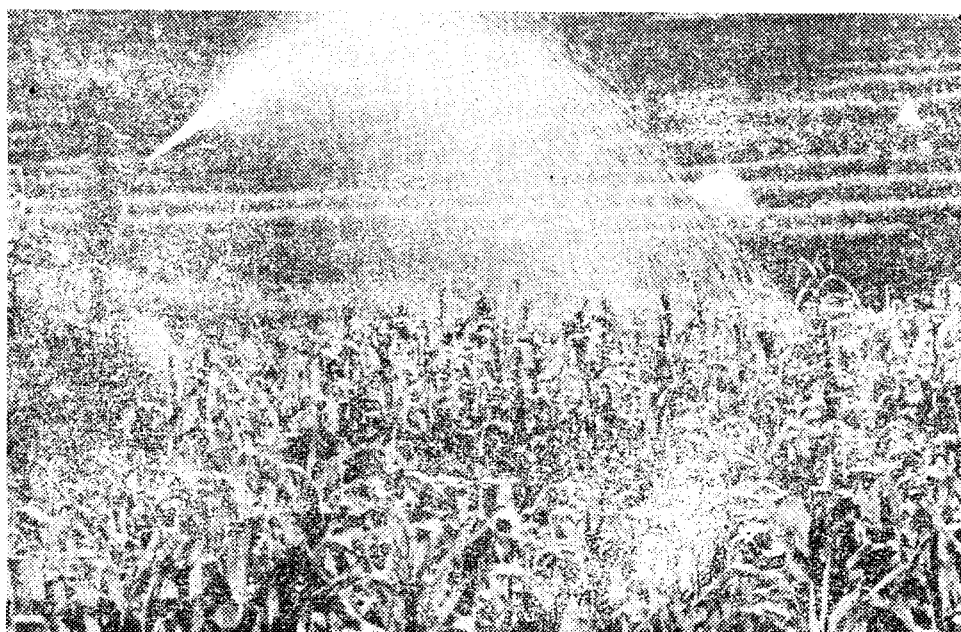
plant food substances and water easily. The brigade members decided on a mammoth undertaking: to transform their land by mixing the three soils together. It took them five years, but they did it. The mixed soil retained plant food, water and air well.

The poor fertility of the soil was next to be considered. Incorporating organic matter and manure, turning over the sod for the plant roots to decay and other measures to improve it were found.

Ploughing used to be done by man and animal power, but deep ploughing by machinery was necessary to increase the topsoil. Today, tractors deep-plough the fields not once, but many times, followed by pulverization of the soil by ploughshares.

Year after year Tachai's members lavished care on their land, spending as many as a hundred thousand work-days on the project. Eventually they succeeded in transforming 796 mu of arid land into fertile fields. Each cubic metre of this land can now hold 1,100 jin of water, and organic and nitrogen content is much higher than in neighbouring brigades. Despite the complete absence of irrigation, some of this "sponge land" yielded over 1,200 jin of maize per mu in 1972.

This is typical of how the Tachai Brigade, guided by Mao Tsetung Thought, worked hard to lay the



Fighting drought.



Comrade Chen Yung-kuei working together with commune members.

material foundations that brought it safely through the recent natural adversity.

Diversified Economy

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The masses have boundless creative power. They can organize themselves and concentrate on places and branches of work where they can give full play to their energy; they can concentrate on production in breadth and depth." Tachai peasants have set a good example in this respect. While grain production had risen steadily after soil improvement — it went up to 700 *jin* per *mu* in 1964 and nearly 1,000 *jin* in 1968 — since 1963 the brigade has branched out into fruit-growing, fish-breeding, livestock raising and other economic undertakings to develop a diversified economy.

A carpet of green now covers Tiger Head Hill which was bald and barren only ten years ago. Some 70,000 fruit trees and vines yielding apples, pears, dates and grapes grow in the orchards. Income from fresh and dried fruit reached 5,000 yuan last year. This year, it doubled.

Ten years ago, Tachai had just enough draught animals to till its fields, and barely a dozen pigs. Today 400 horses, donkeys and other livestock are housed in stables on the fringe of the village and 200 pigs are collectively raised, an average of 4.8 draught animals and 2 pigs per household.

Tachai had no side-lines to speak of. Now brick and lime kilns, a smithy, carpentry and semi-

mechanized farm implement workshops are in operation.

Fish is no longer a rarity. The bigger ones bred in brigade ponds weigh well over a kilo.

Spelt out in terms of income, all this means that 40 per cent of the brigade's total income now comes from these diverse branches of the economy as against only 18 per cent before 1963. For the last four years in succession, Tachai's public accumulation has been 20,000 to 30,000 yuan yearly.

Scientific experiments are making headway. The following is indicative of mass interest from cadres to members.

Last year, the question arose as to whether maize should be planted close together or more spaced out. A few years ago, the answer would have been the former. But now opinions differed. Some people said: "Close planting was certainly necessary when our land was poor. Now that it's more fertile, the plants would grow much too big and dense for the air and light to get through. Yields will surely suffer then." Comrade Chen Yung-kuei, secretary of the brigade Party branch, was of this opinion.

However, another Party branch committee member who disagreed challenged the others to a contest. In spring, he planted maize the way he thought best in a plot next to Chen Yung-kuei's experimental one. The ears of maize on his plot came out small, the stalks thin and the leaves sparse. People predicted failure, but he refused to admit defeat. "The ears may be smaller," he thought, "but there are more of them. Who knows who'll win in the end?" Autumn harvest came, and his plot, the same size as Chen Yung-kuei's, produced 100 *jin* less. He was finally convinced.

Many people in Tachai take part in scientific experimentation. These unceasing mass activities have enabled them to acquire all-round experience in scientific farming, including how to transform hills, retain water, build up and expand fields, improve soil, breed fine seed strains, engage in rational close planting and eliminate plant diseases and insect pests.

Water Conservancy

Drought struck Tachai as early as the beginning of spring sowing this year. By July, not a drizzle had fallen. Dry arid winds blew in day after day.

Heavy-hearted Tachai cadres and commune members began asking themselves: Can we stand up to this latest trial?

At a Party branch committee meeting, Chen Yung-kuei told his comrades-in-arms: "We've been getting a bad break from nature this year. But it has pointed out our shortcomings for us. These last few years, we've put the emphasis on soil and a diversified economy, but not enough on water."

Chen Yung-kuei had found the crux of the problem.

Tachai was known for its scarcity of water. To say that it did not do anything about this problem was not

true. Many embankments had been built and slopes and ridges cut into terraced fields. More water was conserved and less ran off. Eleven water-retention wells had been sunk. A winding 40-*li* canal led reservoir water to the foot of Tiger Head Hill, where it flowed into the paddyfields.

An extensive network of channels, however, was necessary to bring this water into the other fields. This had been put off because of other more pressing needs. This time, the Party branch committee and the commune members decided: The more serious the drought, the harder we'll work. We'll bring the entire area under irrigation once and for all.

Enthusiasm ran high, those rainless days.

Party branch committee member Chia Chang-so led a youth shock brigade to dig the needed channels. They worked from dawn to dusk, continuing at night by lamplight. Returning from a meeting in the provincial capital, Chen Yung-kuei (Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Vice-Chairman of the Shansi Provincial Revolutionary Committee and Chairman of the Hsiyang County Revolutionary Committee) did not stop at his home. He went straight to the channel site, took off his shoes, rolled up his trouser-legs and started shovelling. Nearly 60 this year, he worked like a young man. "Why don't you get some rest?" he was told. Smiling, Chen replied: "Sweating together, we think more alike."

Up and down Tiger Head Hill, criss-crossing channels were built by collective strength, conducting water to the fields. Makeshift aqueducts of iron pipes and thick bamboo poles brought the water across deep gullies halfway up the hill to the slopeland. Since capillary channels in the densely sprouting millet fields could not be dug with shovels, young people volunteered to do it with their hands.

Deputy Party branch secretary and chairman of the brigade women's federation Kuo Feng-lien led the

"iron girls' team" in bringing water up the highest slopes and ridges. Soaking with mud and water, they laughed and sang as they climbed, deftly shouldering bamboo poles with buckets at both ends.

The makeshift channels now irrigate 400 *mu* or more whereas a year ago only a few fields benefited from water conservancy.

The drought was a big lesson to Tachai cadres and commune members. Now as never before they realize the truth of Chairman Mao's words: "Irrigation . . . is the lifeblood of agriculture."

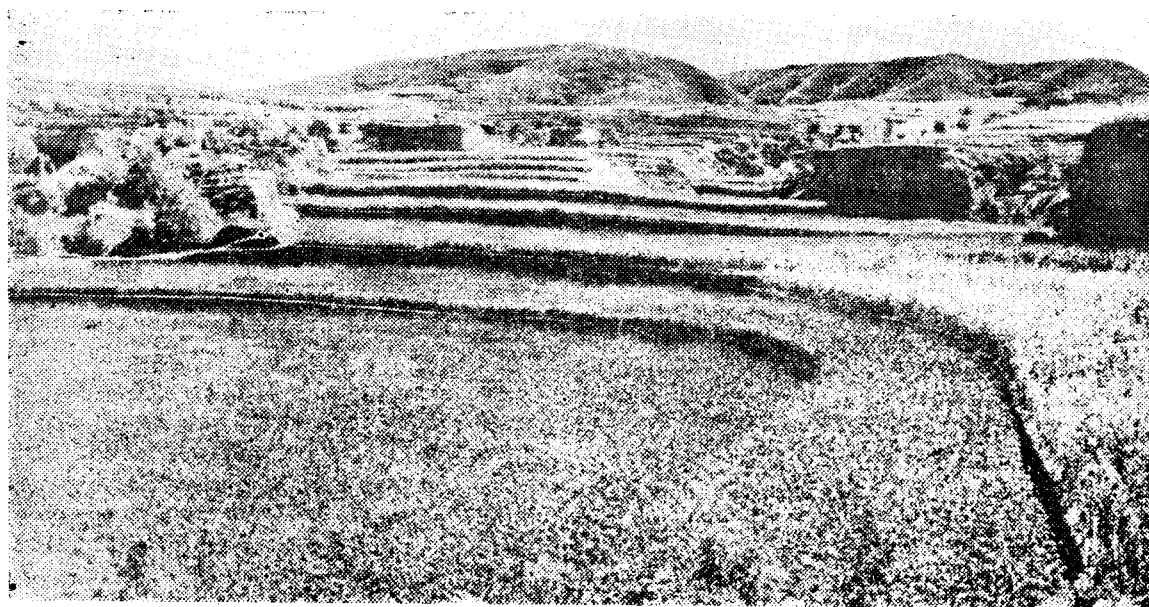
A New Starting Point

When news spread that Tachai had high yields in an extraordinarily dry year, praise was heaped upon its cadres and members. But they merely said: "Victory means a new starting point of endeavour."

To facilitate irrigation and mechanized tillage, they are now speeding up capital construction aimed at building "man-made plains" out of the uneven hilly terrain.

Last winter, Chen Yung-kuei and the entire Party branch committee headed a contingent of commune members into a ravine. Tractors and bulldozers hummed; people dug and carried earth on shoulder-poles or pushed it on carts. In three months, they had levelled a 30-metre-high, 50-metre-wide, 1-*li*-long ridge as well as a number of smaller mounds of earth and filled in four big ditches. Over a score *mu* in the ravine, formerly cut into 30-odd small pieces of less than a *mu* each by the earth mounds, have been turned into a contiguous 70-*mu* "man-made plain."

As the autumn harvest was being gathered not long ago, Tachai's biggest ravine — the Langwochang — resounded with blasting. Another bigger "man-made plain" reached by canals and farm machinery is in the making.



A "man-made plain" in Tachai completed last spring.

ROUND THE WORLD

U.S. IMPERIALISM IN VIET NAM

Savage Bombing

Since December 18, the U.S. Government has sent large numbers of planes, including B-52s, to carry out massive and wanton bombings of Hanoi, Haiphong and many densely populated areas in north Viet Nam.

In Hanoi, B-52 raids destroyed the Bach Mai Hospital, one of the largest medical establishments in north Viet Nam, killing or wounding many doctors, patients, and medical college students practising there. The embassies of Cambodia, Cuba, Egypt and India and the residence of the Albanian Ambassador were damaged. Damage was also caused to a Hanoi prisoner camp for U.S. pilots, some of whom were wounded.

The armed forces and people in north Viet Nam have dealt the U.S. aggressors heavy blows. Fifty-three U.S. planes were shot down in the week between December 18 and 24, including 18 B-52s and 5 F-111s. Dozens of U.S. pilots were captured.

ASIA-AFRICA

Armed Struggle

Philippines. Backed by the broad masses, the New People's Army of the Philippines defeated the November 1971-May 1972 "encirclement and suppression" campaign of the reactionary troops in Northern Luzon, according to a recent report in *Ang Bayan*, organ of the Central Committee of the Philippine Communist Party. More than 250 men were wiped out.

The same report said that from November last year the enemy had thrown in several thousand troops, including 5 infantry battalions, 4 constabulary provincial commandos and a task force as well as over 50 American aggressor troops, into a large-scale "encirclement and suppression" campaign against the guerrilla bases

and guerrilla zones in Northern Luzon. Burning, killing and plundering, the reactionary troops also blockaded grain, food and other basic supplies to the New People's Army in an effort to cut its link with the masses.

Supported by the people and employing a flexible strategy and tactics, the New People's Army, while evading the main enemy force, concentrated its main forces to strike and annihilate small groups of enemy effectives. They attacked and destroyed outposts and military establishments, sometimes wiping out dozens of enemy troops in a single stroke.

The New People's Army has been tempered in the battle against the enemy's "encirclement and suppression" campaign, strengthened its ties with the broad masses and expanded the guerrilla zones as well.

Guinea (Bissau). The Guinean (Bissau) patriotic armed forces launched 75 military operations in November, according to a war communique of the Office of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde in Algiers.

The communique said that 60 of the operations were attacks on fortified enemy camps and the rest were ambushes or other important actions. In these operations, the patriotic armed forces killed a total of 141 Portuguese colonial troops (including a captain) and wounded more than 100, destroyed a helicopter and 6 trucks and captured a large quantity of materiel. Compared with other months, the communique added, most frequent military actions were taken in November against the Portuguese colonial troops, inflicting the heaviest losses on them.

Mozambique. The Mozambique patriotic armed forces launched strong attacks on the town of Tete, capital of Tete Province, and Chingozi Airport, heavily damaging most of the Portuguese colonialists' military and economic installations in the town

and destroying 17 aeroplanes at the airport, according to a war communique issued by the Office of the Mozambique Liberation Front in Dar-es-Salaam.

From mid-August to October 23, Mozambique guerrilla units launched many attacks on camps and outposts of the Portuguese colonial troops in two military districts in Cabo Delgado. They killed or wounded over 100 enemy troops, destroyed 8 vehicles and captured large quantities of military supplies.

TUNISIA & LIBYA

Joint Communique

Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba and Libyan Revolutionary Command Council Chairman Omar Moamer Kazafi issued a joint communique on December 17 expressing concern at the presence of the fleets of the big powers in the Mediterranean.

The communique condemned Israel for threatening the peace and security of the Mediterranean and stressed the danger of allowing the sea to become an area of conflict between the superpowers.

Chairman Kazafi went to Tunisia on December 13 on an official visit during which he held talks with President Bourguiba.

The communique signed at the end of the talks emphasized the two countries' effective solidarity with the struggle of the Arab nation for the liberation of the occupied Arab lands and expressed the belief that the battle of the Arab nation required more sacrifices and solidarity among all Arab forces.

The communique reaffirmed the two countries' support for the Palestinian resistance to enable it to unify and to create the necessary conditions for commando activities without interference or control. The communique pointed out the importance of the Palestinian struggle in the battle of liberation and stressed that any just and lasting solution to the crisis must take into account the Palestinians' inalienable right to recover

their homeland and to realize self-determination.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

International Coffee Agreement Crisis

The International Coffee Council in London resumed its meeting from November 29 to December 11 to discuss coffee prices and export quotas for the 1972-73 coffee year.

Agreement could not be reached at the meeting because of the firm boycott by the coffee exporting countries of the proposal of the importing countries — a proposal detrimental to the interests of the former. The meeting decided to open the coffee market to free trading for the last three quarters of the coffee year (October 1972 to September 1973).

After the breakdown of the meeting, some consuming countries were reported to have openly threatened that they would purchase coffee at a low price from nations that have not signed the agreement. This is an attempt to press down coffee prices and force the producing countries — also member nations of the International Coffee Agreement — to give in. The "Geneva group" of more than 10 major coffee producing countries met on December 12 and decided to restrict their export quotas for the coming three months to 11 million bags as a measure against the manoeuvres of the consuming countries to disturb the market.

The breakdown of the meeting shows that the contradiction on the coffee issue between the many developing countries and a small number of "developed" countries has further sharpened since the August council meeting. This contradiction has led to the International Coffee Agreement being virtually discarded. This is the first time that such a situation has developed since conclusion of the coffee agreement.

The International Coffee Agreement signed in 1962 and taking effect in 1963 remained in force for a period of five years. It was renewed in 1968 for another five years. Signatories to the agreement are 41 coffee producing countries in Asia, Africa and

Latin America and 21 importing and consuming countries, including the United States. The International Coffee Council is a body to supervise the execution of the agreement.

Because the price was pushed down very low by the United States and other consuming countries at the very inception of the agreement, the direct consequence of its execution is that the world coffee market price per pound today is 30 cents less than in 1954. On the other hand, prices of industrial products imported by the coffee producing countries from the "developed" countries have been steadily increasing for many years.

The losses incurred by the coffee producing countries have become graver since the dollar devaluation at the end of 1971. Consequently, when the International Coffee Council met last August to discuss export quotas and prices for the 1972-73 coffee year, the producing countries united more closely than ever in their firm demand for a price rise and in opposition to the selfish proposal of the United States and other consuming countries for high export quotas at a low price.

The crisis of the nearly 10-year-old International Coffee Agreement furnishes additional evidence that the developing countries of the third world have made further progress in their struggle against economic plunder through the international agreement by the "developed" countries headed by the United States, and for fair treatment in international trade.

WESTERN EUROPE

Serious Inflation

The cost of living has continued to rise rapidly over the past few months as severe inflation hit the Common Market countries. This was pointed out by the latest E.E.C. report on the economic situation.

Statistics published by the West European countries show that the cost of living in October went up by 1.4 per cent in Britain, 1.3 per cent in the Netherlands, 1 per cent in Italy, 0.9 per cent in France and Switzer-

land and 0.6 per cent in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The cost of living in the first ten months of 1972 climbed 7.3 per cent in the Netherlands, 6.7 per cent in Britain, 6 per cent in Italy, 5.5 per cent in the F.R.G., and 4.9 per cent in Belgium.

Latest figures show that prices went up at an annual rate of 7.9 per cent in Britain, 7.8 per cent in the Netherlands, 7.3 per cent in Switzerland, 6.9 per cent in Italy, 6.6 per cent in France, 6.4 per cent in the F.R.G., and 6 per cent in Belgium.

A number of West European countries recently took "anti-inflationary measures," and banks in Britain, France, the F.R.G., Italy, Belgium and Austria have raised their discount or other rates.

PANAMA

Negotiating a New Canal Treaty

Representatives of the Panamanian and U.S. Governments recently met in Panama City to resume negotiations on a new Panama Canal treaty, which, begun in June 1971, had been suspended because of elections in both countries.

Before the resumption, the permanent Panamanian representative to the United Nations, Aquilino E. Boyd, wrote a letter to U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in which he reaffirmed Panama's demand for the recovery of its sovereignty over the canal zone. He also asked Waldheim to have the text of a resolution of the Assembly of Local Authorities of Panama circulated to the U.N. member states.

The resolution said that "the essential purpose of the Republic of Panama in negotiating a new canal treaty with the United States of America is to eliminate the colonial situation in the 'Panama Canal Zone,' so that this stretch of territory shall revert permanently and unequivocally to Panamanian jurisdiction." It also pointed out that "this strip of Panamanian territory, known as the 'Panama Canal Zone,' has not been

U.N. Resolution on Chiang Clique's Unpaid Contributions

The United Nations General Assembly, before concluding its 27th session on December 19, adopted a resolution on the Chiang Kai-shek clique's unpaid assessed contributions.

The resolution said that in accordance with the resolution of the General Assembly on October 25, 1971 on restoration of all legitimate rights to the People's Republic of China, it had decided that the assessed contributions unpaid by the Chiang Kai-shek clique be deleted from China's account.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 92 in favour to 9 against with 24 abstentions. China did not participate in the vote.

After the vote, Chinese Representative Hsing Sung-yi spoke at the meeting, stating once again the principled stand of the Chinese Government on this matter.

He said that "the assessed contributions unpaid by the Chiang Kai-shek clique were incurred during the period when the lawful seat of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations was illegally usurped by the Chiang Kai-shek clique. For these unpaid assessed contributions, the People's Republic of China certainly cannot be held responsible in any way. This is self-evident both from the legal point of view and from common knowledge."

He said: "The General Assembly adopted at its 26th Session the resolution restoring all its rights to the People's Republic of China and expelling forthwith the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it. In order to implement this resolution of the General Assembly, the assessed

contributions unpaid by the Chiang Kai-shek clique should have been deleted forthwith from China's account. More than a year has elapsed since the participation of the Delegation of the People's Republic of China in the work of the United Nations. We have long paid the assessed contributions due from China for the period between October 25 and the end of 1971 as well as for the year 1972. However, as a result of the retention of the assessed contributions unpaid by the Chiang Kai-shek clique on China's account, the assessed contributions already paid by China have not yet been accurately recorded on China's account. The Chinese Delegation has repeatedly asked the secretariat to take action to end this unjustifiable state of affairs."

"We are very pleased that this principled stand of the Chinese Delegation has won the sympathy and support of many friendly countries. We would like to express our thanks to all the delegations that support this stand of China," Hsing Sung-yi said.

sold, nor has it been ceded or leased by the Republic of Panama to the United States of America, but has been occupied arbitrarily as a result of the unilateral interpretation and enforcement of the Convention of 1903, which is an affront to our national dignity."

Several days before resuming negotiations, Panamanian students and teachers held anti-U.S. demonstrations in Panama City to press their demand for the recovery of sovereignty over the canal zone. Teachers sent a petition on canal negotiations in which they demanded full Panamanian jurisdiction over the canal zone and the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the zone. The petition said that the U.S. troops constituted a permanent threat to occupy Panamanian territory and an aggressive force against other countries, particularly against the Latin American countries.

CARIFTA

Preparations for a Caribbean Common Market

The Council of Ministers of the Caribbean Free Trade Association (CARIFTA) met in Georgetown, capital of Guyana, on December 11 and 12 to discuss further strengthening of the economic integration of the Caribbean countries and territories and preparations for creating a Caribbean community.

The meeting was called after the 7th Commonwealth Caribbean Heads of Government Conference in October in Trinidad and Tobago. The conference decided that on May 1, 1973 CARIFTA will become a common market which will cover the harmonization of fiscal measures, the introduction of a common external tariff and a common protective

policy. The conference also agreed in principle to the co-ordination of foreign policy and co-operation in other areas.

According to a communique issued on December 13 by the CARIFTA Secretariat, the council of ministers agreed that the CARIFTA member countries should meet to finalize before March 1973 a common external tariff for CARIFTA and that the secretariat should conduct a study on the costs of production of some agricultural commodities in order to promote economic development within this region.

The 12 member nations and territories of CARIFTA are: Antigua, Barbados, Belize (British Honduras), Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Trinidad and Tobago.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Shihchiachuang: A Textile Centre

SHIHCHIACHUANG, situated as it is in the vast cotton-producing area of the central Hopei plain, has favourable conditions for developing its textile industry.

Before liberation there was only the Tahsing Cotton Mill which produced white cloth. The production level of this mill was rather low. But the situation has changed after liberation. Since the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57), six large textile factories have been built. Now the city, with its 41 big and medium-sized textile, dyeing and printing as well as knitting factories, has become an important base of the textile industry in our country. Output of cotton yarn has increased about 100 times as compared with the early years after liberation, and output of cloth has risen 209-fold.

Also, machine-building, chemical, electronic and other industrial enterprises have been built. The city's total industrial output value is 134.4 times the pre-liberation figure; the output value of three days now equals the total output value of the year 1948.

Shihchiachuang is now able to make tractors, mining machinery, various kinds of machine tools and complete sets of equipment for

chemical fertilizer plants as well as other important machinery and installations.

The city is a convenient hub of communications. Over 70 passenger trains start from here or pass through it every day. A great many freight trains carry large quantities of goods to all parts of the country; and highway vehicles of all kinds link it with other parts of the country.

The rapid development of agriculture in the suburbs has accompanied the growth of the city and supported it with an abundant daily supply of fresh vegetables, fruit, meat, eggs and other food. In 1971 average grain yield in the suburban areas reached more than 1,000 *jin* per *mu* as compared with 300 *jin* in the early days following liberation.

Shihchiachuang is now the seat of the Hopei Provincial Revolutionary Committee. This province, covering an area of over 190,000 square kilometres and with a population of 41,410,000, is located in the northern part of the North China Plain and borders on the Pohai Sea to the east.

Building a New Island

ANT Island is a 3-square-kilometre isle of the Choushan Archipelago off China's eastern seaboard province of Chekiang.

Responding to Chairman Mao's call "Get organized!" the fishermen there set up in 1954 a co-operative which later developed into the island's present people's commune. When the co-op was set up, it had only 35 ancient fishing smacks. They wanted motorized sailing boats to fish farther out at sea but didn't have the money.

They tried to figure out what to do. The womenfolk started a movement to produce straw ropes. In three months, working day and night, they made 120,000 *jin* of ropes

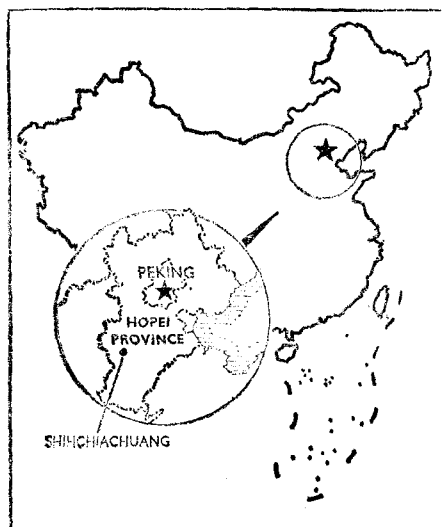
which brought in more than 9,600 yuan. At the same time every household on the island came up with some contribution by selling scrap copper and scrap iron. This brought in more money. With this the co-op built two pairs of sea-going fishing vessels. To commemorate this resourceful spirit of self-reliant hard work, the fishermen named two of the ships *Straw Rope I* and *Straw Rope II*.

In the 18 years since, the commune has built up a fleet of 137 fishing boats, 46 of them motorized sea-going vessels fitted with shoal detectors and wireless. Along with mechanization of its fleet, the island commune set up plants to make machinery, nets, repair boats and generate electricity as well as five factories for processing catches. The machinery plant which had only a few simple tools at the start now has five workshops.

The commune's initial circulating capital of ten yuan has risen to more than 600,000 yuan. Its total income in 1971 was four times that of 1954.

While continuing efforts to develop the fishing industry, the commune has also branched out into marine farming. In 1966 it began cultivating edible kelp and laver. A member of the Communist Party led eight commune members across the sea to a stretch of beach more than 20 nautical miles away to set up a kelp farm after overcoming all kinds of difficulties. Over the years, the commune has netted 400,000 yuan from kelp and laver.

Since the Cultural Revolution began the commune has converted small mud-flats into salt-pans and arable fields. Earlier this year, the Party committee, acting on the proposals of the masses, decided to turn a low-lying stretch into a salt-field. The work was left to the 200 or so women to do as most of the men had to go to sea. They did it with carrying poles and carts, cordoning off a section of the beach large enough to give 500,000 *jin* of salt each year, which was about half the amount needed for processing their catches.



The old problem of drinking water for the 4,000 people on the island was solved by drilling wells through rocks and damming up gullies. At the same time a million trees have been planted on the denuded island.

Life improved as production developed. The island commune today has a supply and marketing co-op, grain stores, a post office, radio rediffusion service, a hospital and schools. All school-age children are enrolled. People under 26 have at least a junior middle school education. Those under 45 can read and write. The island hospital has departments of internal medicine, surgery, gynaecology and obstetrics and acupuncturists, and doctors accompany the fishermen to sea in the busy fishing season.

This once barren, poverty-stricken island is now a relatively prosperous commune, but the fishermen, upholding the spirit of hard work and frugal living, continue to transform their island.

Not long ago, they began building a dyke on the southeastern part of the island. When the remaining two-thirds are completed, the commune will have an extra 500 *mu* of arable land, doubling the island's present cultivated area.

**Professor Pu Chih-lung,
Entomologist**

IN a recent talk with peasants in the Tasha Commune in Szuhui County, Kwangtung Province, noted entomologist Pu Chih-lung spoke on the biological control of insect pests and answered questions from his peasant listeners out of a wealth of theoretical and practical knowledge. A biology professor at Kwangtung's Chungshan University, he also introduced the latest in insect and micro-organism control of pests.

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the veteran scientist has summed up decades of experience. He said with conviction: "Teaching and research can be fruitful only when a person keeps the



**Entomologist
Pu Chih-lung.**

idea of serving the people constantly in mind and links theory with practice."

To change the separation of teaching from production practice, the university's biology department sponsored a course in 1969 on insect control of pests jointly with Tungkuan County, a major lichee producer. The tree of this delicate fruit was plagued by the "stink" bug. A kind of wasp — the anastatus wasp to be exact — was the nemesis of the bug, as it laid its eggs in the latter's eggs, which then did not hatch. But because these wasps were few in the lichee orchards, they were no match numerically for all the "stink" bugs.

The problem, then, was how to breed the tiny wasps in larger numbers. Although the professor had bred some in his laboratory depending on his theoretical knowledge, his experience was as yet inadequate for large-scale breeding for practical use. This time, he set his mind on solving the problem together with the peasants. In the simple peasant hut where he stayed to carry out his experiments, he would often get out of bed in the middle of the night to see how the wasps were breeding. He also collected information on all the locally known cures for diseases and pests as he passed on new scientific developments and the results of his research.

After a good deal of hard work, the professor and his peasant co-workers succeeded in overcoming

one by one the problems of a low multiplication rate, shortage of female wasps, and a high mortality rate. The busy little wasps they bred did their work so well that the bugs were effectively checked in the local lichee orchards. Before Professor Pu left, he had trained some 30 peasants in this method of biological control of pests. Now, the method is widely used throughout the lichee-growing areas of Kwangtung Province.

The entomologist lived and worked among the commune members for over six months while working on the experiment. Since then, he has constantly enriched his teaching programme and research work by visiting production units where he learnt from the masses' experiences. When a brigade in Meih sien County was reported successful in bacterial control of pests, for instance, Professor Pu and his students were among the earliest to go there.

The professor has been in many communes all over the province. A stream of peasants, agro-technicians and other visitors come to his laboratory and home from farm or forest regions to discuss what is new with him. His work — the teaching material he has compiled, scientific papers and lectures — is no longer purely theoretical as before, but more practical and easier to understand. Just now the professor is working on a new item of research — virus control of insects.

PEKING REVIEW

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北京周报英文版第五十二期（一九七二年十二月二十九日出版）邮政代号二一九二二