

PEKING REVIEW

17

April 27, 1973

北
京
周
報

Chairman Mao Meets President Echeverria

The Working Class Must Further Play Its Role as the Main Force

"Renmin Ribao" editorial

China Explains Her Views on the Population Question

PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

Vol. 16, No. 17

April 27, 1973

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

CONTENTS

THE WEEK	3
Chairman Mao Meets President Echeverria	
Peking Welcomes President Echeverria	
Vice-Premier Li Fets Lao Comrades-in-Arms	
Albanian Fine Art Exhibition Opens in Peking	
China's Friendship Envoys in Tokyo	
Cambodian Patriotic Officer Arrives in Peking	
ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS	
Joint Communique	6
At the Banquet Welcoming President and Mme. Echeverria:	
Premier Chou En-lai's Speech	8
President Echeverria's Speech	9
The Working Class Must Further Play Its Role as the Main Force — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> editorial	11
Peking Trade Union Congress	13
Military Intervention in Cambodia and Laos Must Be Stopped — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Commentator	15
At United Nations E.C.A.F.E.: China Explains Her Views on the Population Question	16
A Visit to the Tungting People's Commune (V) — Commune members' lives, past and present — Our Correspondents	18
ROUND THE WORLD	20
Pakistan: Indian Hegemony in Subcontinent Opposed	
O.A.S.: Resolution to Reform the Inter-American System	
Security Council: Debate on Israel's Aggression Against Lebanon	
U.S.A.: What Wounded Knee Means	
THIRD WORLD CHRONICLE	23

Chairman Mao Meets President Echeverria

THE Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung met with Mexican President Luis Echeverria Alvarez in his study at Chungnanhai in Peking on the afternoon of April 20.

They had a sincere and friendly conversation in a cordial atmosphere.

Chairman Mao expressed welcome to President Echeverria on his state visit to China and thanked him for bringing the regards of the Mexican people to the Chinese people. President Echeverria said that he was pleased and honoured to make the acquaintance of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Taking part in the meeting on the Mexican side were Emilio O. Rabasa, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Eugenio Anguiano Roch, Mexican Ambassador to China.

Present at the meeting were Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Wang Hai-jung, Assistant Minister of

Foreign Affairs; Hsiung Hsiang-hui, Chinese Ambassador to Mexico; and staff members Huang Shih-kang and Tang Wen-sheng.



Peking Welcomes President Echeverria

April 19. An enthusiastic greeting by welcomers who thronged Peking Airport and the city's main streets; talks with Premier Chou En-lai; a grand banquet in the Great Hall of the People—this is how Mexican President Luis Echeverria Alvarez spent the first day of his state visit to the People's Republic of China.

The Chinese people welcomed the distinguished Mexican guests from across the Pacific with sincere and friendly feelings.

Friendly contacts between the Chinese and Mexican peoples date far back. Exchanges between the two countries and friendship between the two peoples have grown steadily since the founding of the People's Republic of China. Ex-President Lazaro Cardenas visited China in 1959 and former Provisional President Emilio Portes Gil came to this country the following year. Last year saw the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries which ushered in a new stage in Sino-Mexican relations. Now, with the visit of President and Mme. Echeverria at the invitation of Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou, friendly

relations between China and Mexico are sure to develop further.

Numbering more than 200, the presidential party included Foreign

Secretary and Mme. Emilio O. Rabasa and other official members, invited companions of the President, staff members, a folk song and dance troupe, reporters and TV technicians.

The President and his party were ceremoniously and warmly received. Premier Chou, Vice-Premiers Li Hsien-nien and Teng Hsiao-ping and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei went to the airport to meet them. Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Madame Teng Ying-chao were at the Guest House to greet them on their arrival. The national flags of the two countries flew side by side at the airport and all along the route leading to the Guest House; coloured bunting fluttered in the air; many public buildings were draped with huge streamers with inscriptions: "Warm welcome to President Echeverria!" "Long live the friendship between the Chinese and Mexican peoples!"



President and Mme. Echeverria shaking hands with well-wishers at Tien An Men Square.



Premier Chou cutting ribbon at opening ceremony of the traditional Mexican art and cultural exhibition.

"Long live the great unity of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America!" As the motorcade drove through the city proper, Peking residents who lined the streets enthusiastically applauded and waved at the Mexican guests. At Tien An Men Square, President and Mme. Echeverria got out of the car to shake hands warmly with the welcoming crowds. A friendly atmosphere prevailed everywhere.

At the banquet in the Great Hall of the People, Premier Chou and President Echeverria made warm speeches. (For excerpts of their speeches see pp. 8-10.) Amidst Chinese and Mexican music such as *China, You Beautiful Land, Friendship Spreads All Over the World, Long Live Mexico!, La Vikina, and Guadalajara*, both guests and hosts drank to friendship between the two peoples, friendship between the peoples of China and Latin America, and the new victory of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their cause of fighting imperialism in unity.

While in Peking, President Echeverria presided over the opening ceremony of an exhibition of traditional Mexican art and culture, visited various places and watched cultural and sports performances. Undoubtedly these friendly activities, like the talks between the leaders of the two countries, have already made positive contributions to the promotion of understanding and co-operation between China and Mexico (see joint communique on p. 6).

On the evening of April 22, President and Mme. Echeverria gave a grand reciprocal banquet after which, accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai and Comrade Teng Ying-chao, they journeyed to the well-known Tachai Production Brigade in Shansi Province.

Vice-Premier Li Fetes Lao Comrades-in-Arms

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People on the evening of April 16 in honour of the Lao Patriotic Front delegation led by Nouhak Phoumsavan, Member of the Standing Com-

mittee of the Front's Central Committee—the first Lao delegation to visit China since the signing of the Agreement on Restoring Peace and Achieving National Concord in Laos. The delegation members were given a rousing welcome by several thousand people upon their arrival in Peking.

Speaking at the banquet, Vice-Premier Li, on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government and people, congratulated the Lao people on their great victories under the leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front headed by Prince Souphanouvong in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Lao people, he said, have set for the world's oppressed nations and people a brilliant example that "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big." Referring to the Vientiane agreement, he said: The signing of the agreement once again shows that the just struggle of the people in various countries to win and safeguard independence and sovereignty is sure to triumph while aggression and intervention by the forces of hegemony are bound to fail.

In the new period in which the war has been ended and peace is being restored, the Chinese people will continue to stand on the side of the fraternal Lao people and firmly support them and the other Indochinese peoples in their just struggles till complete victory. Vice-Premier Li stressed.

Delegation leader Phoumsavan said that the Vientiane agreement signed on February 21 this year recognizes the brilliant victories of the patriotic forces and the entire Lao people in their struggles during the past 20 years. The Lao people's victory, he added, has opened a new period favourable to their continuous struggle for restoring peace and achieving national concord and building a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, unified and prosperous Laos. He noted that the Lao people's struggle is still an arduous, complicated and protracted one. He condemned U.S. imperialism for abetting and supporting the Vientiane reactionary forces in their

attempt to obstruct the implementation of the stipulations of the signed agreement. The United States and the Vientiane government, he pointed out, must be held responsible for all the consequences resulting from their sabotaging of the agreement.

Delegation leader Phoumsavan expressed the conviction that the Lao delegation's visit to China would make important contributions to strengthening further the fraternal friendship and militant unity between the peoples of Laos and China.

Albanian Fine Art Exhibition Opens in Peking

Albania's "Every Man a Soldier" Fine Art Exhibition opened at the Museum of Chinese Art in Peking on April 14. More than 60 oil paintings and over 30 engravings were on display.

Noted Albanian painters Fatmir Haxhiu and Skender Kamberi made a special trip from Tirana to Peking last month to make the preparations for the exhibition. Comrade Haxhiu showed the oil painting *The General Headquarters Is Founded* to Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Wu Teh, Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, both of whom attended the opening ceremony. The painting is a record of the revolutionary practice of the Albanian people's great leader Enver Hoxha and other leaders.

China's Friendship Envoys in Tokyo

The week following the arrival of the delegation of the China-Japan Friendship Association headed by Liao Cheng-chih in Tokyo on April 16 was one of frequent contacts with Japanese political, economic, cultural and art circles and friends from different social strata.

Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka gave a tea party at his official residence in its honour the day after its arrival. Delegation leader Liao Cheng-chih conveyed regards from

(Continued on p. 10.)

Joint Communiqué

AT the invitation of Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China Tung Pi-wu and Premier of the State Council Chou En-lai, President of the United States of Mexico Luis Echeverria paid a state visit to the People's Republic of China from April 19 to 24, 1973. Mme. Echeverria accompanied the President.

During their stay in China, the programme of President and Mme. Echeverria and their party included visits to Peking, Tachai and Shanghai and to factories, people's communes and other places of interest, and they were accorded a warm welcome and friendly reception by the Chinese Government and people.

Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met the President of Mexico and they had a sincere and friendly conversation in a cordial atmosphere.

President Echeverria, accompanied by Secretary of Foreign Affairs Emilio O. Rabasa, held talks with Premier Chou En-lai and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei. Also taking part in the talks were Eugenio Anguiano Roch, Mexican Ambassador to China, and Hsiung Hsiang-hui, Chinese Ambassador to Mexico, as well as high-ranking officials and advisers of the two countries.

The Premier and the President, inspired by a sincere and friendly spirit, had an extensive exchange of views on world issues of mutual interest and Sino-Mexican bilateral affairs.

In reviewing the development of contacts between the two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the Premier and the President confirm with satisfaction that these relations have been strengthened. The visit of the President and the direct talks between the leaders of the two countries have opened up new and still broader prospects for the friendly relations between China and Mexico.

Both sides are of the opinion that all countries of the world, whether big or small and irrespective of the differences between their socio-political systems, should be equal. The independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries should be fully respected. The people of each country have the right to decide their own affairs according to their own wishes.

The two sides consider all foreign aggression, intervention, control or subversion as impermissible and firmly oppose attempts of any country or group of countries to establish hegemony or create spheres of influence in any part of the world. Hence, both China and Mexico, as parts of the Third World, firmly reject hegemonic attitudes, colonialism and neo-colonialism, already condemned by history.

Both sides express satisfaction with the signing of the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam and express the desire that the signatories scrupulously observe and implement the provisions of

the Agreement. They express their support for the just struggle of the Indochinese peoples to safeguard the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their respective countries. They likewise express the view that the problems of these countries should be solved by their respective peoples free from foreign interference.

They express their support for the right of the Korean people to the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland in conformity with the Joint Statement of North and South Korea signed on July 4, 1972.

Both sides express their support for the African peoples in their just struggle against colonialism and racism.

The two sides agree to continue indefatigably their efforts for achieving the long-range objective of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons in the world.

The Chinese side firmly supports the Latin American countries in their just proposition concerning the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Latin America.

The Chinese Government is making the necessary preparations for signing as soon as possible Additional Protocol II to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) and, at the same time, declares that this should not prejudice its consistent position against the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

The Mexican side expresses deep satisfaction over the decision of the Chinese Government of proceeding to sign Additional Protocol II to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, which not only accords with the earnest desire of the Latin American peoples for peace and security, but also constitutes a highly significant step towards the consolidation of the nuclear-free zone in that region and a good precedent for the creation of other similar zones in the world.

Both sides consider that political independence is incomplete without economic independence. The developing countries should exert their efforts to build independent national economies and free themselves from economic dependence and backwardness.

The two sides point out with emphasis that international economic relations should be based on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and reciprocal respect. In economic co-operation, no political conditions whatsoever should be attached and no privileges whatsoever demanded; still less is it permissible to use aid for the purpose of controlling other countries or reducing them to a state of dependence. These principles should be incorporated into a Charter of Economic Rights and Duties

of States, in conformity with the resolution adopted at the third session of UNCTAD.

China and Mexico agree to make the maximum efforts for the formulation of this Charter and actively promote the felicitous progress of its drafting so that the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States may be discussed and approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations as soon as possible.

Both sides recognize that coastal states have the right to dispose of the marine resources in the waters, the sea-bed and the sub-soil in a definite zone adjacent to their territorial seas, and the right to regulate scientific investigations as well as to take necessary measures for the prevention of the contamination of the marine environment. The Chinese side reiterates its support for the Latin American countries in their just struggle in defence of their 200-nautical-mile sea rights.

In connection with their bilateral relations, the Premier and the President share the opinion that in future the bonds will be consolidated and enhanced between the Chinese and Mexican peoples in the economic, cultural, scientific and technological fields. To



Premier Chou En-lai and President Echeverria hold talks.

this end, Minister Chi Peng-fei and Secretary Emilio O. Rabasa signed a trade agreement which creates more favourable conditions for commercial intercourse between the two countries. Moreover, they made arrangements, through an exchange of notes, to undertake in an organized way the exchange of cultural activities and scientific and technological co-operation effective during 1973-1974.

The Premier and the President express their desire to maintain the personal contacts already initiated. Both sides agree to an exchange of views at different levels on questions of mutual interest.

The two sides point out with satisfaction that the visit of the President and Mme. Echeverria to the People's Republic of China has been crowned with complete success and is significant for its beneficial contribution to Sino-Mexican friendship, to the unity of the third world and to the safeguarding of world peace.

At the conclusion of his visit, President Echeverria expresses to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai his profound thanks for the numerous attentions and testimonies of friendship accorded to him, to Mme. Echeverria and to the Mexican party during their stay on Chinese territory by the people and the leaders of the People's Republic of China.

Shanghai, April 24, 1973



Accompanied by Premier Chou, the Mexican President looks at the terraced land and the project bringing water uphill in Tachai.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

MEXICO and China are both developing countries and both belong to the third world. We are sincerely grateful to respected Mr. President and Mme. Echeverria for bringing across the Pacific to the Chinese people the profound sentiments of friendship of the Mexican people. On behalf of Chairman Mao Tsetung, Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and the Chinese Government and people and in my own name, I wish to express our warm welcome to Mr. President, Mme. Echeverria and all the other distinguished guests from Mexico and, through you, to extend our cordial greetings and high respects to the Mexican people.

Beautiful and richly endowed Mexico is a land of ancient civilization famous in Latin America and the whole world. The splendid cultures of Maya and Aztec testified to the wisdom and talents of the Mexican people. In order to combat colonialist and imperialist aggression, intervention and bullying, the Mexican people with their glorious revolutionary tradition have in the past centuries carried on heroic and dauntless struggles, advancing wave upon wave. The illustrious names of Miguel Hidalgo, Benito Juarez and Lazaro Cardenas are still an inspiration urging the Mexican people to press forward bravely in their struggle. Today, under the leadership of President Echeverria, the Mexican Government and people have taken new strides forward and achieved new successes in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing national economy and culture. In international affairs, Mexico has pursued an independent foreign policy, opposed the superpower practice of dividing spheres of influence, interfering in the internal affairs of small countries and pushing expansionism, and actively fought for the equal rights and sovereignty of small and medium-sized countries of the world in international economic relations, thus making valuable contributions to the cause of unity of the countries and peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the whole third world against imperialism. We heartily rejoice at these successes achieved by the Mexican people and wish them continuous new successes along the road of maintaining independence and opposing imperialism and colonialism.

The present international situation has the following characteristics: countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution — this has become an irresistible historical trend. The struggles waged by countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the whole third world against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and against power politics and hegemonism are developing vigorously. Latin America is taking on a completely new look in

the world arena. The struggle of the Latin American countries and peoples in defence of national independence and state sovereignty has further developed in depth and scope. The voice against economic colonialism and for defending national resources and developing national independent economies is becoming ever louder. The struggle to defend the 200-nautical-mile sea rights initiated by Latin American countries has inspired and given impetus to the struggle in all continents of the world against maritime hegemonism. The Latin American countries, strengthening the ties and unity among themselves and those with countries in Asia and Africa, are playing an ever more important role in international affairs. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the just struggles of the Latin American peoples and are convinced that the Latin American countries and peoples, united and persevering in struggle, will certainly be able to win still greater victories in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and the expansionist forces.

China and Mexico have different social systems, but in history they were both victims of colonialist and imperialist aggression and expansion and today both are confronted with the common tasks of defending their independence and sovereignty and speeding up their economic construction. Although China and Mexico are separated by a vast ocean, our peoples long ago forged ties of friendship and have always sympathized with and supported each other in their struggles. The Chinese Government and people highly appraise President Echeverria's speech at the 26th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, in which he upheld justice and supported the restoration to China of her legitimate rights in the United Nations, and I wish to take this opportunity to express our thanks once again. We are glad to see that in the past year and more since the establishment of diplomatic relations the friendly relations between our two countries have made satisfactory progress and the mutual understanding and friendship between our two peoples have been further enhanced. President Echeverria's visit to our country is an important event in the history of Sino-Mexican as well as Sino-Latin American relations, and it is an encouragement and support to the Chinese people in their cause of revolution and construction. We believe that Mr. President's current visit will certainly make a beneficial contribution towards the further development of the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Mexico, the enhancement of the friendship of our two peoples and the strengthening of the cause of unity of the countries and peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the whole third world against imperialism.

President Echeverria's Speech

CIRCLING the world, I have reached China. This is the last stage of a long itinerary. But it is also the first. Our steps have brought us here from the West, but our spirit proceeds from the East. China and Mexico come together once again across the ocean which is common ground for both of their cultures.

Mexico is a young nation and an ancient people. Our first blood came, many centuries ago, from this region of the world. Though infrequent, the contacts between our countries have been meaningful and fruitful.

I bring you a cordial message from the Mexican people—their desire to establish new bonds of brotherhood with this people that has the virtues of an ancient civilization as well as the creative energy of one of the great revolutions of mankind.

In China, we salute a nation that has defended, with incomparable tenacity, the right to live in accordance with its historic conscience. We salute the example of a community that, from the depths of its being, is endeavoring to bring about a radical transformation of human life.

We understand the significance of that Long March that marked the beginnings of the new China. Our people, too, has suffered oppression and has travelled a long and arduous road to free itself from colonial dominion and to declare its political and economic sovereignty when faced with aggression.

Since gaining our independence, we have made every effort to overcome a past of servitude. The Mexican revolution and its institutions are the result of a unique historic process. For this reason, it is easy for us to understand that the special characteristics of the Chinese revolution are inseparable from a special culture and a national past.

China and Mexico both made a dramatic entry on the twentieth century scene. Our rebellion against dictatorship, begun in 1910, coincides with the movement that overthrew the Manchu Dynasty. Since then, and by different methods, both peoples have consolidated, in independence, their respective national states.

Mexico undertook to recover its natural resources in the face of the hostility of great powers that banned its access to the League of Nations for more than a decade. Long years of resistance to foreign pressure and of internal construction led the People's Republic of China to regain its legitimate rights in the United Nations.

Enriched by the experience forged in struggle, our two countries are now preparing to participate in shaping a new international order. We are peoples that have inherited ancient wisdom, that know the worth of biding one's time and recognize the opportunity for combat.

The appearance of the People's Republic of China in the foreground of world affairs is an event of historic dimensions. It emerges with the vigor and self-assurance of a state whose strength proceeds from its capacity for human achievement.

This nation has demonstrated its ability to attain enormous power without the need to conquer or exploit other peoples. It is comforting to know that a great power is prepared to renounce traditional power politics, that it allies itself to the weaker nations, and devotes all its energies to the development of its own society.

Mexico is a forerunner in the struggles of the nations of the third world. We feel their efforts for liberation as if they were our own. We have unremittingly maintained our position of respect for the self-determination of peoples, for the equality of nations under the law, and for the peaceful solution of their controversies.

We do not accept any form whatsoever of foreign intervention, whether direct or indirect. We combat new attempts to achieve hegemony. We fight for the solidarity of oppressed peoples and for standards of equity and international co-operation that will make autonomy and development feasible.

A new era is unfolding before us. The heroism of the Vietnamese people buried the concept of superior military power as a factor of history. Just as the postwar period witnessed the disintegration of old empires, the epoch we are entering now will see the end of neo-colonialism and its sequelae.

The accumulation of atomic power places inevitable limits on the use of force. The emergence of new centers of power, the alliance of developing countries, and the growing degree of interdependence call for substantive changes in the structure of international relations.

A new distribution of the world is impossible and at best, could only be ephemeral. The countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America will no longer consent to becoming battlefields for imperialist wars or fields open for exploitation or subversion.

We declare our right to full participation in decisions that affect us. Together, we constitute the key to world stability. Unrestricted respect for weak nations and international social justice are conditions for survival.

At this time, we invite the People's Republic of China to add the prestige it has won as a peace-loving nation and enemy of colonialism to certain projects that Mexico supports and that are of vital interest to the third world.

The moral conscience of humanity repudiates the armament race. Our country postulates the need for general and complete disarmament. As a necessary step towards this, it strives for the denuclearization of Latin America.

In the joint communique that marked the beginning of our relations, the Chinese Government maintains that it should be compulsory for the nations that possess nuclear weapons to refrain from using them against the territories protected by the Treaty of Tlatelolco. We trust that it will shortly subscribe to the corresponding protocol.

The Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States which Mexico proposed at the third meeting of UNCTAD expresses the demands of less-developed peoples. It is not help we want, but fair relations. We seek to reduce dependence and to mitigate the poverty of millions who are the victims of the iniquitous international division of labor imposed by colonialism.

The sympathy shown for this project by the People's Republic of China makes us feel certain of its support when the project is debated in the General Assembly of the United Nations. We also hope for its favourable attitude in the adoption of a new marine code that will set limits to international pillage and guarantee to coastal nations an exclusive zone of exploitation.

Relations between our nations have begun with exemplary frankness. Let us make every effort to make them a model of co-operation among revolutionary

countries that have no pretensions to dominion. Let us come to know one another better and, of course, let us organize permanent mechanisms of exchange.

We seek a relationship of mutual respect. We do not look upon China as an enormous market, but as a source of liberating experience. We seek a deep-rooted understanding through the multiplication of our economic, cultural, scientific, technical, and human ties.

We consider this country to be one of the main protagonists of contemporary history. We know that, in spite of the distance covered, it is just setting out on its road to the future. We are sure that its enormous spiritual potentiality, together with its pacifist vocation, will leave a deep imprint on this century and those yet to come.

Although our political systems and our beliefs differ, we share the same fundamental aspirations. Our peoples have similar human characteristics and a revolutionary tradition that facilitates dialogue and joint action.

Friendship is a scarce commodity that more than any other, enriches him who receives it. Netzahualcoyotl, the poet-king of the ancient Mexicans, compared princes who are friends to precious jade. I do the same.

Today, perhaps, is one of those days whose memory will never perish for our nations. I hope it will be. I thank you once again for your affectionate welcome, and express the wish for the lasting brotherhood of China and Mexico.

(Continued from p. 5.)

Chairman Mao and Premier Chou to the Japanese Prime Minister who expressed thanks and asked him to convey his regards to Chairman Mao and Premier Chou.

On the evening of April 18, there was a grand reception to greet the delegation at the New Otani Hotel by the welcome committee formed by 22 Japanese political parties and mass organizations. The reception hall was filled by more than 2,500 people. Liao Cheng-chih and members of the delegation had happy get-togethers with old friends and new acquaintances from various Japanese circles. The subject of conversation was: The Japan-China friendship movement has promoted the normalization of relations between the two countries which in turn is opening new vistas for Japan-China friendship.

On April 19, the delegation attended the annual cherry blossom-viewing party hosted by the Japanese Prime Minister at Shinjuku Imperial Garden.

On April 21, the delegation attended the opening of the 1973 National Convention of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) in Tokyo. Liao Cheng-chih addressed the convention with greetings, and on behalf of the China-Japan Friendship Association presented a silk banner with the words: "Long live the solidarity and friendship between the peoples of China and Japan!"

Cambodian Patriotic Officer Arrives in Peking

On April 22, Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission, met with So Photra, the Cambodian patriotic officer who flew the plane that bombed the puppet presidential palace of the traitorous Phnom Penh clique on March 17.

After the bombing, So Photra flew to the Liberated Zone of Cambodia and then to China's Hainan Island. After landing on Chinese soil, he went to Kwangchow for a rest and a visit, and arrived in Peking on April 20. He was greeted at

Peking Airport by General Duong Sam Ol, Minister of Military Equipment and Armament, and other ministers of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, as well as officials of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and representatives of the Air Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

So Photra held an airport press conference and issued a written statement on his decision to join the National United Front of Cambodia.

In his statement, he urged the officers and men of Lon Nol's puppet troops to quit the traitors and go to the liberated zones. He said he would fight on resolutely for the liberation of his country and people in order to restore the independence, peace and neutrality of Cambodia under the leadership of the National United Front of Cambodia headed by Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia headed by Samdech Penn Nouth.

Samdech Sihanouk met with So Photra on April 21.

The Working Class Must Further Play Its Role as the Main Force

WITH the close attention of our great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, the Sixth Peking Municipal Trade Union Congress and the Fifth Shanghai Municipal Trade Union Congress have been held and have elected new leading bodies for the Peking Trade Union Council and the Shanghai Trade Union Council. Trade union congresses will also be held in provinces and autonomous regions as well as in big and medium-sized cities where industries concentrate when conditions are ripe. This is a major event in the political life of the workers throughout the country. We extend our warm greetings to the comrade workers of Peking, Shanghai and the rest of the country!

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Our country has 700 million people, and the working class is the leading class." The workers' great historic mission is to overthrow the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes completely, to replace the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with the dictatorship of the proletariat and make socialism triumph over capitalism so as to realize the final goal, communism. Under the leadership of its vanguard, the Chinese Communist Party, and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, China's working class is the main force in the great struggle to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat for the fulfilment of its great historic mission. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the worker masses, in response to Chairman Mao's call and holding high the great banner "It is right to rebel against reactionaries," rebelled against the revisionist line and enthusiastically plunged into the struggle to expose and criticize Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers. Supported and led by the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao, Shanghai's workers, in unity with the revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres of the whole city, kindled the flames of the January 1967 revolution, smashed counter-revolutionary economism and seized back that portion of power usurped by those persons in authority taking the capitalist road, thus giving impetus to the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution throughout the country. In accordance with Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, the Peking working class took the lead in sending its representatives who, in coordination with members of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, formed Mao Tsetung Thought propa-

ganda teams which entered the realms of the superstructure, implemented the Party's policies to the letter and helped carry out struggle-criticism-transformation in a systematic way. This vigorously promoted the transformation of those departments in the superstructure in accordance with the outlook of the working class. The workers of the whole country have firmly implemented the great principle "Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war" and have made tremendous contributions to doing a good job of struggle-criticism-transformation on the industrial front and developing industry and communications, science and technology and other fields of work. In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the worker masses have read and studied Marxist-Leninist works seriously and made energetic efforts to carry out revolutionary mass criticism. This has greatly increased their warm love for Chairman Mao, for the Chinese Communist Party and the socialist system, and raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Large numbers of advanced workers have joined the Party and many outstanding workers have been promoted to leading bodies at various levels and are working with revolutionary vigour. Factories and mines in various places have taken the road of the Shanghai Machine Tool Plant, trained a number of new-type worker-technicians and promoted the ideological remoulding of engineers and technicians. The ranks of the Chinese working class have become purer, more united and more militant through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, China's working class is worthy of being the leading class in our great socialist motherland.

The history of the proletarian revolution and the workers' movement in our country testifies to the thesis that the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything. It is necessary to uphold the Party's correct line so that the role of the proletariat as the main force is brought into fuller play. A struggle between the two lines in the workers' movement has always existed since the founding of New China. By advocating that the trade unions had no need to grasp class struggle, Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers actually tried to vitiate the militancy of the working class and turn the trade unions into a tool for pushing their revisionist line. The experience

of this struggle in the workers' movement shows that the most fundamental of the numerous tasks facing the trade unions is to take the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism as the key link, grasp class struggle firmly and persist in the socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is necessary to grasp education in the ideological and political line well, criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism, constantly keep an eye on trends in the realm of ideology and resist corrosion by bourgeois ideology in the ranks of the working class.

At present, it is necessary to continue grasping the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work—a task of primary importance. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, trade union organizations at all levels must mobilize and organize the workers and staff to deepen criticism of the revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers. It is essential to diligently study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works as well as Chairman Mao's many directives on the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. The line pushed by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers is a counter-revolutionary revisionist line; it is ultra-Right in essence. We must grasp this essence firmly and repudiate in a deep-going way their crimes and fallacies aimed at changing our Party's basic line and policies, overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. It is necessary to keep to the general orientation of the struggle and always direct the spearhead of the struggle at Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers. In the course of strengthening and consolidating the trade union organizations, it is necessary to criticize Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers for their crimes in opposing workers studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, criticize their fallacies such as the theory of "the dying out of class struggle," "economism" and negation of Party leadership over the trade unions, and sharply distinguish between the correct and erroneous lines so as to raise our consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

More than 30 years ago Chairman Mao pointed out: ". . . to unite the working class itself and to unite the peasantry and the other sections of the petty bourgeoisie, the intellectuals, and the entire revolutionary people. This is a tremendous political and organizational task. The responsibility for its accomplishment rests on the Communist Party of China, on the progressive workers and on the entire working class." This directive of Chairman Mao's is still of extremely great importance in further implementing the line of the Party's Ninth Congress. It is necessary to promote and strengthen the militant unity of the working class and criticize the crimes of Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers who tried to split the ranks of the working class. The formula "unity—criticism—unity" must be used well, ideological and political work must be meticulous and deep-going, contradictions among the

people must be handled correctly, the Party's policies must be further implemented, all positive factors must be mobilized and the initiative of old and young workers, cadres, engineers and technicians be brought into play. It is necessary to strengthen education among new workers in class struggle and revolutionary traditions. Old and young workers should help each other and advance together. As the mass organization of the working class, the trade unions must retain both their working-class and mass characteristics and unite the overwhelming majority of workers. The working class must also unite with all the revolutionary people and, in particular, make further efforts to strengthen the worker-peasant alliance.

Only by emancipating all mankind can the proletariat finally achieve its own emancipation. The achievements made by the Chinese working class in revolution and construction are inseparable from the support and aid of the proletariat of the whole world and of the revolutionary people of other countries. We must carry forward proletarian internationalism, strengthen our revolutionary unity with the proletariat and the oppressed peoples and nations of the world, closely follow, support and aid the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world and strive to do a good job of construction at home so as to make still greater contributions to the world revolution.

We face an excellent domestic and international situation. Chinese workers should make full use of this favourable situation to speed up socialist construction. The workers should have an even stronger sense of responsibility as masters of the country and should be models in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and in grasping revolution and promoting production. They must go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism through self-reliance and hard work. The mass movement "In industry, learn from Taching" should be continued in a still better way, attention should be paid to doing a good job in technical innovations and in raising labour productivity so as to fulfil and overfulfil state plans with flying colours, thereby strengthening industry's aid to agriculture. It is necessary to put proletarian politics in command, strive to be proficient in work, have a boundless sense of responsibility in work and constantly perfect our skill. We must exert ourselves to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels and strive to build China into a powerful socialist country with a modern industry, agriculture, science and culture and a modern national defence.

Lenin pointed out: "The trade unions have an extremely important part to play at every step of the dictatorship of the proletariat." Party committees at various levels must strengthen their leadership over the trade unions. The trade unions should maintain close ties with the masses and be good assistants of the Party in doing mass work. In accordance with the "Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company,"

the masses of workers should be mobilized to take part in managing enterprises, help and supervise cadres at various levels in carrying out the Party's line, policies and principles and in persistently taking the socialist road. We must deepen the mass movement to increase production and practise economy and carry out scientific experiments. The trade unions must truly be schools for educating the workers in communist ideas, and the workers should be organized to conscientiously study politics, raise their educational and vocational levels and engage in spare-time recreational and sports activities. The trade unions should pay attention to the masses' well-being and see to it that work among women workers and workers' families is done well. Training cadres from among workers is of far-reaching significance to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. A number of outstanding worker-cadres have

emerged during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution; this is very encouraging. But it is far from enough, more must be trained and this work must receive constant attention. It is important to strengthen the investigation and study of the basic conditions of the workers so that the trade unions become more effective.

Comrade workers on various fronts, let us close our ranks further and work hard under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao! Let us carry out Chairman Mao's directive: "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony," fulfil still better the fighting tasks put forward by the Party's Ninth Congress and the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee, and strive to win still greater victories!

(April 24)

Peking Trade Union Congress

THE Sixth Peking Municipal Trade Union Congress was held from April 16 to 21, prior to May 1, the International Labour Day.

The nearly 2,400 outstanding representatives of the capital's workers present at this gathering talked to their hearts' content about the excellent situation of the workers' movement in Peking under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the remarkable achievements of the working class in both revolution and production.

Peking's total industrial output value in 1972 was 2.8 times that of 1965. Production of many products has multiplied and quality steadily improved. And industry's support to agriculture has been stronger. During the long years of revolutionary struggle, the workers have played their role as the main force and, tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, they have heightened their political consciousness. More than 40,000 workers have been admitted into their own vanguard organization — the Chinese Communist Party — and over 20,000 have been promoted to become cadres.

During the congress, the representatives studied works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works concerning the workers' movement and criticized the fallacies spread by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers, such as the theory of "the dying out of class struggle" and economism and syndicalism,

thereby gaining a clearer understanding of the nature and tasks of the trade unions. The congress elected the Sixth Committee of the Peking Trade Union Council. Comrades Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan, Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met all the representatives. Comrade Wu Teh, First Secretary of the Peking Municipal Party Committee, and others attended the congress and extended their warm greetings.

These worker representatives' high level of consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and their selfless devotion to production and spirit of hard work and arduous struggle have fully borne out the truth pointed out by Chairman Mao long ago: "The industrial proletariat became the greatest motive force in historical development."

Always at the Forefront

Among the over 100 representatives elected by the capital's more than 100,000 iron and steel workers was Pai Shu-mao from the Peking Steel Plant. A national advanced worker, he has met Chairman Mao on many occasions. In 1958, he initiated the "quick method of repairing furnaces under high temperature" and introduced many other technical innovations, thus contributing to increasing steel output. Now head of the plant's group in command of steel production, he often works in front of steelmaking furnaces

where conditions are hardest and together with other workers and technicians study how to make more technical innovations. When the wall of the No. 9 furnace collapsed after a heat of steel had just been tapped one day last year, Pai Shu-mao immediately organized the workers to repair it. After making arrangements for co-ordinating various processes and taking the necessary safety measures, he led the workers into the furnace and worked in the radiated heat of over 700° C. It took them only two hours to get the furnace back to normal operation instead of four or five days as in the past.

Attending the congress were 30 model workers and advanced workers like Pai Shu-mao who are well-known throughout the country or in Peking. Among them were worker-engineer Ni Chih-fu, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and head of the well-known group which invented a new type of high-speed, top-quality and long-service drill bit; postwoman Lo Shu-chen, Deputy to the National People's Congress, who has handled several million postal items over 20 years without a single faulty delivery; truck driver Mo Jung-hsiang who has a record for safe runs of 530,000 kilometres; and chief driver Kuo Ying-fu of the "Mao Tsetung Locomotive" who has just returned from a visit to Japan as a member of the Chinese Workers' Delegation.

Speaking at the congress, Kuo Ying-fu gave an account of the history of the locomotive crew that had made constant efforts to scale new heights. In 1946, the railway workers in Harbin, northeast China, repaired a number of locomotives wrecked by enemy troops and named the first one they had rebuilt the "Mao Tsetung Locomotive." During the years of the War of Liberation, in defiance of enemy landmines and bombing, the "Mao Tsetung Locomotive" crew followed the People's Liberation Army and helped send in good time the needed military supplies to the front.

After nationwide liberation in 1949, the crew carried forward the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle and made three major overhauls on this long outmoded engine, enabling it to increase its haulage from some 1,000 tons to over 3,000 tons and be as efficient as new China-made locomotives. Over the last 26 years, the crew has always fulfilled its monthly and yearly quotas and transported some one million tons more goods than the state plans called for. In addition, it has saved the state more than 3,400 tons of coal and has had a record of more than 2.5 million kilometres of safe runs. To date, the crew has changed its chief drivers six times and replaced 96 members, but the revolutionary spirit of this advanced collective has been handed down. Today's chief driver Kuo Ying-fu had the great honour



Pai Shu-mao (first from right) working with other steelworkers.

to attend the Party's Ninth Congress in 1969 and is now a member of the Peking Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Making Contributions

Ho Fu-hsiang, a 59-year-old veteran fighter who joined the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in 1933, is vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Peking General Rubber Factory. This plain-living and easy-to-get-on-with old soldier distinguished himself by his many meritorious deeds during the War of Resistance Against Japan and the War of Liberation. In 1950 he attended the National Conference of the Representatives of Combat Heroes. Out of consideration for his poor health resulting from wounds sustained on several occasions, the Party Central Committee urged him to take a good rest. But he said: "A Communist Party member should give his all to the cause of communism as long as he's alive!" He was transferred to work in the rubber factory in 1958. Living in the same dormitories and eating the same meals as the rank-and-file workers, he made strict demands on himself. Apart from implementing to the letter the system of cadres taking part in productive labour, he showed great concern for the workers' lives and always educated young workers in the revolutionary traditions.

Turner Li Chang-an of the Peking Crane Plant, who is known for his high-speed threading technique, is an activist in technical co-operation. On their own initiative, he and a number of Peking's model workers and technical innovators have made the rounds of many units in the city and gone to other parts of the country to pass on and popularize advanced techniques. Their activities have been a spur to technical innovations. Exchange of technical know-how is frequent in Peking today. Last year more than 8,000 technical innovations were introduced on the city's industrial,

communications, financial and trade and other fronts. Regular science and technology forums are held in the Peking Working People's Cultural Palace and demonstrations on work techniques given in factories and in different fields of work. During the congress, Li Chang-an spoke on technical co-operation and pledged to join efforts with Peking's activists in technical innovations to bring technical exchange activities to a new high.

Women representatives to the congress accounted for 36 per cent of the total. This signifies the constant rise in the political status of women workers who are playing a bigger and bigger role on the industrial front. A rag-picker before liberation, Han Cha-hsien is now a worker in the Peking Woollen Blanket Mill. From 1956 to 1964, she topped and revised her production quotas 15 times and set several records in production with good quality and low consumption. And she has kept up her outstanding production record since the Great Cultural Revolution began. She told the congress: "State targets are only the basic tasks we should fulfil. We must strive to overfulfil our quotas and turn out products with greater, faster, better and more economical results."

Bounden Duty

The outstanding deeds of over 470 young representatives spoke volumes for the fact that young workers are coming to the fore. Chou Ming, 24, is a coupling man at the Tungchiao Railway Station under the Peking Railway Bureau. He and a group of other workers went to Tanzania in 1971 to help build the Tanzania-Zambia Railway. Taking this task of serving African friends as the Chinese working class' bounden internationalist duty, he always took the initiative in

his work with great enthusiasm and did his best to surmount every difficulty.

Working on board a moving train late at night on February 3 last year, he caught sight of several freight cars on a side track rolling down a slope. If they were not stopped in time, they would collide with the train. Without a moment's hesitation, Chou Ming jumped off and climbed on the rolling freight cars, using all his strength to slow them down by means of the hand brake to avoid a disastrous crash. Though he prevented a serious collision, the freight cars bumped into a flat car behind the engine. The impact threw Chou Ming off and his right leg was crushed. Despite the doctors' efforts, they had to amputate his badly fractured leg.

Last August, he returned to the motherland. Under the care of the Party and state, he was given further treatment and an artificial limb was made for him. Thanks to his persistent and tenacious efforts, Chou Ming can now not only look after himself in his daily life but also walk more than a kilometre at one go and do some light work. Everyone at the congress greeted him with enthusiastic applause when he took the floor. This Communist Party member said: "Though I'm physically disabled, my revolutionary will never flag. I'll continue to work hard in building socialism." When the Sixth Peking Municipal Congress of the Chinese Communist Youth League was held not long ago, he was elected a member of the Municipal Youth League Committee.

An atmosphere of unity and victory prevailed throughout the congress. All the representatives pledged to continue to fulfil and overfulfil the militant tasks set by the Party and to strive to speed up the socialist revolution and construction in Peking.

Military Intervention in Cambodia And Laos Must Be Stopped

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

THE U.S. Government recently sent large numbers of planes to bomb Cambodia and Laos day after day, and Saigon puppet troops have also invaded Cambodian territory. The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front issued separate statements on April 17, 1973, strongly denouncing such military actions by the United States and the Saigon authorities. The Chinese people voice their resolute support for the just stand of the Cambodian and Lao peoples.

The military intervention by the U.S. Government and the Saigon authorities has encroached on the independence and sovereignty of Cambodia and Laos,

and seriously violated the Paris agreement on Viet Nam and the Vientiane agreement on Laos. It is stipulated in explicit terms in Article 20 of the Paris agreement that the signatories to the agreement must strictly respect the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Cambodia and Laos, and foreign countries shall "put an end to all military activities" in the two countries. Article 2 of the Vientiane agreement also underlines that "foreign countries end completely and definitively all their bombardments on the whole Lao territory, stop all their acts of intervention and aggression against Laos, and terminate their military involvement of all kinds in Laos." But the U.S. Government has violated the two agreements again and

again in the last two or three months. Moreover, the Saigon authorities have never taken the Paris agreement seriously. They have blatantly violated and undermined the agreement from the very beginning, making it impossible to carry many of its important provisions into effect. Besides the evil they are doing in south Viet Nam, the Saigon authorities now have sent their puppet troops to invade Cambodian territory. Such actions by the U.S. Government and the Saigon authorities are absolutely intolerable to the people of Indochina and of the world.

The U.S. Government has intervened militarily in Cambodia in an attempt to rescue the tottering reactionary dictatorship of the Lon Nol clique. This clique has recently suffered a crushing military defeat and is falling apart politically. Encircled ring upon ring by the Cambodian patriotic armed forces and people and ridden with crises, it is in a terrible plight. With control slipping out of his hands, Lon Nol may fall any day. Under such circumstances the Lon Nol clique

can only hope that the United States will give it a transfusion and a shot in the arm and that the Saigon authorities will help it prolong its flickering life. But all this is of no avail. Cambodia's fate is decided by the Cambodian people, and not by the traitorous Lon Nol clique, U.S. B-52 bombers or Saigon puppet troops. The death-bed struggle of the Lon Nol clique can only speed up its defeat and demise. The fate of Lon Nol, the head of the traitors, and his loyal followers is complete burial in the storm of the Cambodian people's struggle.

We demand that the United States and the Saigon authorities must stop their military intervention in Cambodia and Laos and strictly observe the Paris agreement on Viet Nam and the Vientiane agreement on Laos, letting the Cambodian and Lao people solve their own problems themselves without outside interference.

(April 20)

At United Nations E.C.A.F.E.

China Explains Her Views on the Population Question

CHI LUNG, Deputy Representative of the Chinese Delegation to the 29th Session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E.C.A.F.E.), made a speech on the population question at the April 16 meeting of the Committee of the Whole.

Basic Cause of Poverty and Backwardness

"The Delegation of the People's Republic of China," he said, "would like to explain here our views on the population question and to hold consultations together with the delegations of other countries."

Chi Lung went on: "We hold that, of all things in the world, people are the most precious. People are the decisive factor in the social productive forces. They are first of all producers and then consumers. As producers, they ceaselessly concentrate on production in breadth and depth and can produce more products than they consume. Under certain socio-historical conditions, some problems may arise as the population increases. This is caused by various obstacles blocking the development of the social productive forces. The entire progress of history shows that people are always able to sweep aside obstacles in the way of advance,

promote the steady development of the social productive forces and create more and more wealth for society. Those views which regard people as a negative factor, that people are purely consumers and that growth in population means an obstacle to economic development do not correspond to the historical facts in the development of mankind. Those views which claim that efforts to reduce the population's mortality rate would harm the socio-economic progress are even more absurd.

"We hold that the fundamental reason for the present poverty and backwardness in many developing countries in the Asian and Far East region as well as in other regions lies in the policies of aggression, plunder and war pushed by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and in particular by the superpowers, which seriously destroy these countries' productive forces. The decisive conditions for changing this situation of poverty and backwardness are to get rid of aggression and oppression by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, to combat big-power hegemonism and power politics, to strive for and safeguard national independence and to develop the national economy independently. In our view, it is erroneous to say that the

poverty and backwardness of the developing countries stem mainly from over-population and that a population policy is of fundamental significance and plays the main role in solving the problem of poverty and backwardness."

Malthusians Refuted

Referring to the Chinese people's own experience, Chi Lung said: "Old China's poverty and backwardness is known to all. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Chinese people, after a long and valiant struggle, overthrew the reactionary rule of imperialism and its lackeys, founded the People's Republic of China and are engaged in socialist economic construction independently, self-reliantly and in a planned way. Though our population has increased relatively quickly since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the increase in production was even faster. Over the past 24 years, China's population grew from more than 500 million to over 700 million, an increase of more than 40 per cent, but during the same period, grain production more than doubled, increasing from 110 million tons to 240 million tons; cloth and other light industrial products increased by several fold, some even by more than tenfold; and still bigger increases have been registered in heavy industrial products. A look at the average annual rate of progressive increase since the founding of the People's Republic of China shows that the average annual progressive increase in population is about 2 per cent while that of grain is nearly 4 per cent, with the average annual progressive increase for the last decade being about 5 per cent. Moreover, at present China's cultivated land (which is roughly over 100 million hectares) only amounts to a little more than 10 per cent of the total area of the country. The per-hectare yield for grain is still not high and mechanization in grain production is still at a very low level. Judging from whatever angle, there are enormous potentialities for China's grain production which will grow not too slowly. China is a developing country and the living standards of her people are still rather low. However, starvation and unemployment have been eliminated. There is food, clothing and work for the people. Some Malthusians have prated that when there are too many people, the question of feeding them cannot be solved, that too many people obstruct the progress of society, and so on. Facts have thoroughly refuted such nonsense."

China's Population Policy

"Population increase in a planned way is China's established policy. We follow such a policy not because the question of 'over-population' exists in China. In China, social production is carried out in a planned way and this requires that the population increase is planned, too. It is also necessary to have a planned population increase in order to promote the thorough emancipation of women, care for mothers and women

and children and bring up and educate the younger generation well, and improve the people's health and bring about national prosperity. Such a policy conforms with the interests and aspirations of the broad masses.

"To implement the policy of planned population increase requires us to develop medical and health work throughout the cities and countryside and do a good job in maternity and child care on the basis of actively developing production and raising the people's living standards and, while lowering the mortality rate of the population on the one hand, practise planned childbirth on the other to regulate the birth rate. What we mean by planned childbirth is not only birth control, but adopting different measures according to different circumstances. In densely populated areas with high birth rates, we advocate late marriage and birth control, so that the age difference between the parents and their children will be about 30 years rather than about 20 years. In national minority areas and other sparsely populated areas, we adopt appropriate measures to help increase population and promote production; guidance and help are also given to those who desire to practise birth control.

"China's work on birth control is carried out under the principle of voluntariness on the part of the masses with state guidance. The government and social organizations at all levels mobilize the masses to practise planned childbirth voluntarily through widespread propaganda and education. The state provides contraceptives free of charge and related medical services. To the few cases of sterility, active treatment is also given.

"China has gained rather noteworthy success in lowering the population's mortality rate. Initial success has also been obtained in birth-control work in the densely populated areas, but it is not developing evenly. A change has been brought about in the national minority areas where the population of some nationalities had in the past shown a sharp decline due to brutal persecution by the reactionary forces. The population in these areas has shown a fairly rapid increase and now there is a growing population and developing production. Our experience in planned childbirth is still not sufficient and we must continue in our efforts. Facts prove that our country is able to gradually achieve the control of population growth by mankind itself in a planned way."

Chi Lung added: "We hold that the drawing up of a population policy is the internal affair of the various countries. Conditions differ in the various countries, so we cannot seek a forcibly uniform policy on population. Under the premise of full respect for the sovereignty of the various countries and in accordance with the wishes of their people, it is of course beneficial to exchange experience internationally on the problems of population and family planning. We are ready to learn from the fine experience of the people of other countries."



A Visit to the Tungting People's Commune (V)

—Commune members' lives, past and present

by Our Correspondents

IN visiting peasant families we singled out the afforestation brigade's No. 2 production team which is mainly a fruit-producer. Compared to others in the commune, this team's living standards are rated middling.

We went by bus. It was not long before we saw hills thickly covered with loquat, arbutus, kumquat and tea trees, a sight which meant we were not far from our destination. We got off the bus and walked into the village. Making our way past new houses on both sides of clean well-laid-out roads, we came to team leader Yeh's home.

He gave us a general account of the team's production work. Its 33 families with 181 people have 156 *mu* of orchards. Before liberation, 52 *mu* had been forcibly seized by landlords and capitalists to build their tombs. Back in the hands of the labouring people after the birth of New China, the land was planted with loquat, kumquat and other fruit trees. In line with the Party's principle of taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development, 34 *mu* of paddyfields have been reclaimed from wasteland by the lake since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began. Instead of depending entirely on the state for their food grain as they did in the past, the fruit-growers produced a fairly large amount of rice in 1972, or one-fifth of their yearly supply of food grain. Tea, kumquat, loquat, arbutus and other fruit output also increased by 30-50 per cent compared with that of the previous year.

Speaking of commune members' work, Comrade Yeh said: "Everyone who can do physical work is taking part in collective productive labour, and farming is not just for improving their own living standards but first of all for speeding up socialist construction. They always act upon the slogan: 'Contribute more to socialism.' You can't find a single person living in idleness nowadays. Except for children and people who are too old to do physical labour, every man and woman is taking an active part in farm work."

"In winter like now," he added, "we work from 7 to 11 in the morning and from 12 to 4 in the afternoon. Apart from necessary meetings, all off-hours are at our own disposal. According to regulations, every able-bodied member has four days off every month (two days during busy farming seasons). Women members are given lighter jobs out of consideration for their physical conditions and the larger share of household chores they shoulder; in the morning they can knock off an hour earlier than the men to prepare lunch."

Turning to the topic of the peasants' lives, team leader Yeh said: "Our team members' income has been rising steadily due to increased production. Average per-capita income last year was about 160 yuan.

"Half of the 33 families used to live in thatched huts or tumble-down houses which are now completely gone. Twelve have moved into new homes and six others have rebuilt their old ones. Pan Ching-yu, an old poor peasant and the team's representative to the brigade's poor peasant association, never had his own house when he was a hired farmhand before liberation. In the years immediately after land was distributed to him, he still had economic difficulty and lived in a rented house. It was after the formation of the agricultural producers' co-operative and then the people's commune that he saved enough money to build a new tile and brick house with three rooms in 1962."

Continuing, the team leader said: "The production team gives all possible help to those who build new houses, such as helping them get the builders and the necessary material. Generally speaking, however, the peasants rely on themselves to build their houses from their own savings."

Comrade Yeh took us to two families so we could see how the peasants live. Old peasant Ku Cheng-hsiang was the first. There were eight — wife, two sons, one daughter, one daughter-in-law, two grand-daughters and himself — in the family. The house was well furnished. Each of the bedrooms had a carved mahogany bed

(each cost two to three hundred yuan), a wardrobe with a big mirror, a chest of drawers, a bedside table and other items. There was a new bicycle in his unmarried younger son's room. Ku told us that last year, apart from the income of his elder son's family, the work-points earned by his wife, younger son, daughter and himself amounted to 1,200 yuan. They had some 500 yuan left over after buying whatever they needed. This plus income from side-line occupations made life quite easy.

With more people working, team leader Yeh explained, Ku's family received a comparatively higher income as a result of implementation of the principle "To each according to his work and more pay for more work." The family's living standards are rated at the top of the middle category in the No. 2 team, he said.

Next we went to see 50-year-old Yeh Kun-fang who had been a poor peasant before liberation. His family which had had the hardest time among those in the locality then is now leading an average life. He and his five-year-old grandson were happy to see us.

His three-room house — with the living room in the middle and two bedrooms on both sides — and a kitchen were built in 1964. It cost about 2,000 yuan which the family had saved over several years.

He spoke of his miserable life in the old society. "My father owned a dozen *mu* of arbutus garden," he said, "but he had to sell it to a capitalist who turned it into his family cemetery. I myself became the caretaker and eked out a living by selling fruit and firewood which I was allowed to gather in small quantities. Several years later, the capitalist hired someone else

and that was the end of my job. I made a living by doing odd jobs and selling firewood.

"When the reactionaries ruled, we fruit-growers were subjected to all kinds of exploitation. When the fruit was brought to town, brokers got their commissions from us while the capitalists freely forced prices down and bought the fruit cheap. Also, the bogus local government put heavy taxes on what we sold. What angered us most were the tyrannical officials. Once a head of a *pao* (each *pao* was made up of 100 households whose neighbours were required to watch each other's activities and report them to the reactionary authorities) who had just lost in gambling spotted me when I was selling firewood on the street. He took the firewood away to pay his debts."

"Where is he now?" we asked.

"Him? During the land reform, many peasants exposed his crimes. Now he's doing physical labour in our team under the peasants' surveillance. We poor people now have our old scores settled."

Life for Yeh Kun-fang's family got better and better after the agricultural producers' co-op was set up in the village, and it has continued to improve since the birth of the people's commune. After his son got married and became economically independent, the rest of the family — himself, his wife and daughter — still earned enough to support themselves. Though they were not very well-off, they no longer worried about their food, clothing and other expenses.

Last year, the three of them did 760 work-days which were equivalent to 760 yuan. This together with another 75 yuan for 150 *dan* (one *dan* is about 50 kg.) of manure they sold to the team as an assigned task made a total of 835 yuan. Their net income was 490 yuan at the year-end distribution after expenses for food grain, firewood, cooking oil and other items were deducted. This income, of course, did not include what they got from their private plot and side-line produce, such as pigs and chickens. They had recently sold two pigs for 110 yuan. All this money was for their own use as they grew enough vegetables on their private plot for their own consumption and paid no rent for the house they owned.

The vegetables grown on their 0.21-*mu* private plot are cabbages, broad beans, rape and others, all of which belong to them and are not subject to any tax in kind or cash to the state or collective. The peasants usually work on their private plots before or after collective production work which comes first.

We asked Yeh Kun-fang how he had spent his spare cash in the last few

(Continued on p. 22.)



Yeh Kun-fang and his family.

PAKISTAN

Indian Hegemony in Subcontinent Opposed

In a recent article, Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto wrote on the situation in Pakistan and the south Asia subcontinent. He pointed out that the Pakistan people are determined to reconstruct their country and that Pakistan will never accept the concept of Indian hegemony in the subcontinent.

Published in the April issue of *Foreign Affairs*, an American quarterly review, the article was republished in *The Pakistan Times*.

President Bhutto reviewed the great difficulties caused to Pakistan by India's aggression. He pointed out that Pakistan's recovery has been quicker than might have been expected. He paid tribute to the resolve of the people of Pakistan not to be laid low by the upheaval of 1971.

"For Pakistan," the article said, "peace means, first of all, the normalization of relations with India on a neighbourly basis. This cannot be achieved without mutual recognition of each other's just rights and claims."

"Pakistan will never accept the concept of Indian hegemony in the subcontinent. Not only does this threaten our own existence and the stability of the subcontinent, but it is also equally against India's own real interests."

Referring to the attitude of the Indian Government, President Bhutto pointed out: Pakistan's prisoners of war have been in Indian custody for over a year, and it should by now have been quite clear to both India and Bangladesh that recognition of Bangladesh cannot be extracted from Pakistan under duress and that the continued detention of Pakistan prisoners of war is no way of normalizing the situation in the subcontinent.

The article said: "It was to a large extent the Soviet Union's involvement in the subcontinent which made possible India's invasion of east Pakistan. India's treaty of friendship with the U.S.S.R., concluded in August 1971, preceded her war with Pakistan by only a few months. Whatever motivated the U.S.S.R. to enter into this pact, it certainly gave India the backing, both military and psychological, to embark upon her armed aggression. The sophisticated military armaments which India had been receiving from the Soviet Union since 1965 were dramatically augmented in 1971, resulting in an unprecedented disparity between India's and Pakistan's military strength. This, together with the U.S.S.R.'s repeated veto in the Security Council, made it impossible to bring about a ceasefire, the withdrawal of Indian forces or a political settlement in east Pakistan."

O.A.S.

Resolution to Reform the Inter-American System

The Third Session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (O.A.S.) closed in Washington on April 15. By a unanimous vote, the O.A.S. assembly session adopted a resolution to create a special committee to consider reforms of the inter-American system which has been under U.S. control for years.

Opening on April 4, the session was attended by delegates from 22 Latin American countries and the United States.

During the general debate from April 4 to 9 and in the subsequent General Commission meeting, many Latin American delegates strongly demanded changes in the present inter-American system and the establishment of political and economic relations between nations on an equal

footing. They put forward many proposals for reforms of the system.

The resolution jointly sponsored by the delegates from Peru, Chile and Uruguay was supported by the delegates of many other Latin American countries. The U.S. delegate had to comply.

According to the resolution, the special committee to be composed of representatives from all 23 member states will be entrusted to make an overall study of the inter-American system and work out necessary measures for its "reorganization and reforms" which will be submitted for discussion at the fourth O.A.S. General Assembly Session next year.

The session also made a declaration which said: All states have the right to adopt freely "their own system of government and economic and social organization" in accordance with the principles of the O.A.S. charter and especially the principles of respect for each other's sovereignty, free determination of the peoples and the legal equality of the states.

It also adopted a resolution denouncing trans-national companies for interfering in affairs "that are exclusively within the competence of the states." The U.S. delegate abstained when the resolution was put to a vote.

A resolution concerning the U.S. decision to sell its stockpiled minerals was adopted at the session. It called upon the United States to make sure not to affect the economies of Latin American countries which depend on the export of these minerals. When the resolution was put to a vote, the U.S. delegate again abstained.

SECURITY COUNCIL

Debate on Israel's Aggression Against Lebanon

The U.N. Security Council met from April 12 to 21 to debate the question of Israel's latest act of aggression against Lebanon.

At the end of the debate which was requested by Lebanon, the Security Council adopted a draft resolution submitted by France and Britain.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 11 in favour and none against with four abstentions. China and Guinea abstained. The United States and the Soviet Union also abstained.

The resolution "condemns the repeated military attacks conducted by Israel against Lebanon and Israel's violation of Lebanon's territorial integrity and sovereignty in contravention of the Charter of the United Nations, of the Israel-Lebanon armistice agreement and of the Council's ceasefire resolutions." It "calls upon Israel to desist forthwith from all military attacks on Lebanon."

However, despite the opposition of representatives of China and several other member states to the use of an ambiguous term of "all acts of violence," the resolution still "expresses deep concern over and condemns all acts of violence which endanger or take innocent human lives."

Before the vote, Chinese Representative Huang Hua made a speech to explain the stand of the Chinese delegation. He said: "We find many contents in the draft resolution acceptable to us, for instance, operative paragraph 2 which condemns the repeated military attacks conducted by Israel against Lebanon and Israel's violation of Lebanon's territorial integrity and sovereignty in contravention of the Charter; paragraph 3 which calls upon Israel to desist forthwith from all military attacks on Lebanon, etc. All this is correct. However, it must be pointed out that the expression 'deploring all acts of violence' has been included in preambular paragraph 6, and particularly the wording 'condemns all acts of violence' in operative paragraph 1. These expressions are very ambiguous. They have failed to draw a distinction between the right and the wrong and between the aggressor and the victim of aggression and, therefore, might be used by the Zionists and imperialists to oppose the Palestinian people who have been aggressed and victimized or to oppose the other Arab peoples in their just struggle to resist aggression and recover their

lost territories and national rights. We are firmly opposed to it."

Chinese Representative Huang Hua made a speech at the Council meeting on April 16. He severely condemned the aggression committed by Israeli Zionism against Lebanon and its barbarous slaughters of three Palestinian guerrilla leaders and other Palestinian revolutionaries, and reaffirmed that the Chinese Government and people will firmly support the Palestinian, Lebanese and other Arab peoples in their just struggle against the Israeli aggressors. He also forcefully exposed the reactionary theory and sinister attempt of the Soviet representative.

Huang Hua said: "At the 27th Session of the General Assembly, the Chinese delegation made a full analysis and refutation of the Soviet delegation's reactionary argument which distorted the spirit of the Charter and aimed at seeking fame by deceiving the public. It is clear to all that in playing up once again the reactionary theory of the absolute 'non-use of force in international relations' which makes no distinction between aggression and the victim of aggression, between justice and injustice at a time when the Israeli Zionists have just committed the crimes of armed aggression and brutal massacre against the Palestinian and Lebanese people, the Soviet representative is in fact white-washing the aggressors' crime while asking the victimized Palestinian and other Arab peoples to give up their struggle against aggression and wait for death with tied hands. He even went so far as to accuse all those who disagree with his reactionary theory of encouraging aggression and supporting Israel, trying thereby to exert pressure on them. This has revealed all the more clearly the high-handedness and ulterior motive of the Soviet representative. Judging his words by his own deeds, one will see that the proposal for the so-called non-use of force in international relations and the permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons as propagated by the Soviet representative is nothing

but a downright fraud. Its purpose is none other than to cover up their frantic arms expansion and war preparation and their attempt to consolidate their position of nuclear monopoly and nuclear blackmail and to lull the vigilance of the world people so as to expedite their unbridled expansion and aggression in pursuit of their big-power hegemony. The Chinese delegation declares that it firmly opposes the above reactionary theory and infamous design of the Soviet representative."

Huang Hua said in conclusion: "Mr. Malik also said that the so-called 'new rule of international law' about the so-called 'non-use of force in international relations' must be 'expressly stated' in whatever resolution the Security Council now adopts on the question under consideration. By insisting on thrusting such an issue into the resolution of the Security Council, he further reveals his strenuous attempt to place obstacles in the adoption by the Security Council of a resolution in support of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and in opposition to Israeli aggression. The Chinese delegation firmly opposes such a scheme of the Soviet representative."

U.S.A.

What Wounded Knee Means

The American Indians are fed up with oppression and are awakening more and more—this is what the more than 40-day struggle in Wounded Knee which started in February means.

The prairie village of Wounded Knee is in South Dakota's southwestern Pine Ridge Reservation—the second largest American Indian "reservation" in the United States. It was the site of the U.S. cavalry's massacre of some 300 American Indians—many were old, young, weak and women—in 1890.

With bitter memories of that massacre and to protest against racial discrimination and intolerable living conditions, more than 200 Indians oc-

cupied this village on February 27. Defying the authorities' armed encirclement and blockade, they persevered in their struggle and won the support of fellow Indians, people of other national minorities and the white masses all over the country.

The Indians are natives of the American continent. When Christopher Columbus arrived in America at the end of the 15th century, about a million lived in places which are now within the boundaries of U.S. territory. Massacre and persecution reduced the number of American Indians to only 250,000 by the end of the 19th century and they had been driven on to "reservations"—tracts of barren land.

According to official U.S. statistics, there are more than 792,700 Indians in the United States today. Fifty-five per cent of them still reside on the "reservations" for nearly 300 tribes in 27 states, while 45 per cent have fled to the cities or their suburbs. Their unemployment rate is 45 per cent, almost ten times the average rate of unemployment in the country. Living conditions are extremely poor. Half of the Indian families get less than half the income

defined as the "poverty line" by the U.S. authorities. Their average life span is two-thirds that of the American people as a whole, while infant mortality is several to 10 times the average rate in the country.

Long-standing national oppression has served to bring about the daily awakening of the American Indians. The mounting struggle of the Afro-Americans has encouraged them to rise in struggle. The Indians want to get back the land the U.S. authorities seized in violation of treaties signed with various Indian tribes; they want to regain the right to engage in farming, forestry, mining and fishing; and they want to develop their own culture and education and obtain the national dignity they should duly enjoy.

In November 1969, more than 150 Indians from 20 tribes occupied Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay for 19 months. In 1970, Indians in various parts of the country stormed and occupied local offices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Last November, several thousand American Indians from 250 tribes, who had converged on Washington, D.C. from various parts of the coun-

try, carried out various protest activities, including a series of demonstrations in front of the White House and elsewhere, against the authorities' oppression and discrimination. Hundreds, including old people, women and children, stormed the Bureau of Indian Affairs and occupied the building for a week, an action unprecedented in the history of the Indians' struggle.

In order to win their right to fish, a number of Indians in the town of Frank's Landing, Washington waged a struggle in January and February against armed personnel sent by the authorities to arrest them without justification. They won support from about 100 other Indians. A group of Indians occupied a game department building in the state capital of Olympia. The authorities were compelled to return the fishing boats, nets and other things they had unlawfully seized.

This whole series of struggles shows that although the struggle at Wounded Knee has subsided under the U.S. authorities' brutal repression, this "smouldering ember," as the U.S. press put it, cannot be stamped out by armed force.

(Continued from p. 19.)

years. Pointing to a chest of drawers, he told us that it was made in Shanghai. He showed us his wardrobe with a big mirror, dressing table, transistor radio and clock. "All these," he said, "cost me over 400 yuan. My daughter has grown up and I've been preparing a wedding gift for her."

Talking about his daughter, Yeh told us Yeh Hui-chen is a 23-year-old Communist Youth League member. She is in the brigade's cultural troupe and is also the brigade's committee member in charge of work among women as well as deputy platoon leader in the militia. Her fiance is a 24-year-old member of the same production team. According to the Marriage Law, both have reached the required marriage age. But in response to the government's call to marry late, they're going to wait two years.

Team leader Yeh told us something about cultural and recreational activities among the peasants. The 40-member cultural troupe is formed by the brigade with four to five young people from each team taking part. Aside from giving performances of dances and songs and theatrical items, they write and perform their own skits dealing with the peasants' daily lives. Most vil-

lagers were illiterate before liberation. But now all school-age children in the No. 2 team are in the brigade's two primary schools and a dozen or so young people have gone to the brigade's middle school. Among the younger generation there no longer are any illiterates. Other young people like Yeh Hui-chen who had some primary schooling are attending night classes to raise their political and educational level.

Team leader Yeh was cut short by the bell signalling it was time to knock off. About a dozen young women carrying loads of firewood on shoulder-poles were coming down a nearby hill. Pointing to the one in printed cottons, Yeh told us that she was Yeh Hui-chen. A few minutes later, a pretty girl with two long plaits and a pair of large black eyes came in. She was followed by her brother, a robust young fellow carrying a spade just back from planting trees. The last to come in was Yeh's daughter-in-law, a healthy and serious woman. She had gone to the creche to bring back her daughter.

This is how an ordinary peasant family in the Tungting People's Commune lives. Though it is not very well-off at present, life for the peasants will get better and better with the growing prosperity of the socialist motherland.

THIRD WORLD CHRONICLE

Bridge of Friendship and Co-operation. A new 100-metre highway bridge of reinforced concrete—the Rusumo Bridge—now links Rwanda and Tanzania. This makes it possible for the former, a land-locked country, to directly ship its coffee, Arabian gum, cassiterite, wolfram and other items via the Rwanda-Tanzania Highway to Dar-es-Salaam or other ports and to facilitate exports and imports with other parts of the world. With the bridge connecting their roads, trade between the two countries will also be enlarged.

Rwanda and Tanzania have a common 150-kilometre border with high and rugged mountains 1,300 to 1,500 metres above sea level, through which runs the torrential Kagera River. The hazardous topography made communication and transport between the two countries very difficult; moreover, the partition of Africa by imperialist powers had created man-made barriers between them. But now, the situation in which road transport between both countries had to go through neighbouring Burundi or Uganda has become a thing of the past.

The day the bridge was opened to traffic, the leaders of the two countries signed a general agreement on co-operation, followed by conventions on culture, health, trade-payments-customs and tourism. All this further strengthens the political and economic ties between them. The people of Tanzania and Rwanda now have a name for the bridge—the Bridge of Friendship and Co-operation.

Cultural Festival. The 9th Guinean National Cultural Festival in Conakry in March was a display of Guinean achievements in making its national music and dances and drama flourish.

Close to 10,000 amateur performers from all parts of the country took

part in the two-week theatrical performances, consisting of choral singing, folk dances and African ballets—a repertoire of some 120 items full of militancy and throbbing with life. These included historical plays about the struggle against colonialism, a modern drama on Guinea's women who are determined to break with the forces of the old, and a dramatic singing performance recording the resistance against Portuguese aggression in 1970. The national languages of the local Africans were used throughout the performances. Listening to their own near and dear languages, the audiences liked the idea very much.

More Exports. Mexico's total volume of exports in 1972 increased 22.9 per cent over the previous year. The proportion of manufactured goods in exports now stands at 44.2 per cent as against 34.5 per cent for farm and animal products.

Mexico also has expanded her markets overseas, exporting goods to 123 countries and regions in 1972 instead of 116 in 1971.

Oil Reference Price Boosted. The Venezuelan Government has again raised the reference price of oil by 27.5 U.S. cents to 3.39 U.S. dollars per barrel.

Oil income constitutes 90 per cent of that country's foreign currency earnings; roughly 50 per cent of its oil and oil products go to the United States. This measure was taken to recover losses sustained by Venezuela because of the devaluation of the U.S. dollar. This is the fourth time in two years that Venezuela has raised oil reference price in defence of its oil interests and rights.

The Government of Ecuador also decided, as of April 1, to raise the average oil reference price to 2.9 dollars per barrel, up 30 cents. With an average daily export of 130,000 barrels, Ecuador ranks next to Venezuela as Latin America's biggest oil exporter.

Palestine Film Festival. The 1st Palestine International Festival of Films and TV Programmes in Baghdad last month was a 4-

day attraction. Forty films and a number of TV programmes exposed the imperialist-inspired Israeli aggression against Palestine and other Arab countries. There were many shots showing what befell the Palestinian people and how they rose up in arms to fight back. Representatives of the many Arab countries who came to the festival held seminars to probe ways to better serve the cause of Palestine's liberation by means of films.

Territorial Waters Extended. The Ghanaian Government has recently announced that Ghana's territorial waters have been extended from 12 to 30 nautical miles and jurisdiction over the continental shelf is vested in the National Redemption Council on behalf of the Republic.

The First Military Academy. The first military academy run by the ruling Tanganyika African National Union (T.A.N.U.) opened in Tanzania's Arusha Region. T.A.N.U. cadres at all levels are to attend the academy in turn to receive military training and take courses on leadership methods.

Anti-Illiteracy Campaign. A nationwide anti-illiteracy campaign has been under way in Somalia since March. Early this year, the Somali Government decided to officially adopt the Latin alphabet for the written Somali language throughout the country.

Growing More Chillies and Potatoes. Sri Lanka has greatly expanded acreage under chillies and potatoes this year. By the end of March, 43,900 acres of chillies and 4,700 acres of potatoes were planted. This is part of the project initiated by Prime Minister Madame Sirimavo Bandaranaike to grow more vegetables so as to reduce or stop imports.

Ancient Coins. The Nepalese archaeological authorities recently made public the discovery of 31 punch-marked coins unearthed at Tilaurakot Shivgarh in western Nepal. In circulation between the fifth and first centuries B.C., these are the oldest coins ever discovered in that country.

Subscribe to

PEKING REVIEW

PEKING REVIEW is a political weekly on Chinese and world affairs.

PEKING REVIEW carries:

- reports on China's socialist revolution and socialist construction;
- China's views on international questions;
- theoretical articles;
- important statements and documents.

PEKING REVIEW is published in English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish and airmailed all over the world.

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

Order from your local dealer or write direct to the

**MAIL ORDER DEPT.
GUOZI SHUDIAN**
P.O. Box 399, Peking, China