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### P. R. G. STATEMENT ON SAIGON ADMINISTRATION'S SERIOUS ACT OF WAR

Hanoi, November 12 (Hsinhua) - The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam on November 9 issued a statement sternly denouncing the very serious acts of war of the Saigon administration, according to GPA

The statement reads in full as follows:

Since the signing of the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam, the United States and the Saigon administration have violated with a systematic manner many main provisions of the Agreement, thus rendering the situation in South Viet Nam more tense.

The United States has still refused to end its military involvements and interference in the internal affairs of South Viet Nam, continued intensifying its military aid and ceaselessly and illegally transferring arms, ammunition and other war means into South Viet Nam. It left behind in South Viet Nam more than 24,000 military personnel disguised as civilian personnel to direct the war machine of the Saigon administration.

Instigated and supported by the United States, the Saigon administration has frenziedly stepped up its nibbling operations against many areas controlled by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and intensified police and "pacification" operations, and campaigns of "purges", repression and brutal persecution against the people in areas under its control. It continues to detain over 200,000 political prisoners in its prisons. At the Joint Military Commission and the Consultative Conference between the two South Vietnamese parties, the Saigon administration has always taken up an insolently provocative attitude, clung to its obstinate stand and caused a stalemate to the work of the above-said Conferences.

Heedless of the South Vietnamese people's aspirations for peace, democracy and national concord and regardless of the warning of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the Saigon administration has continued plunging head long on the path of extremely dangerous military adventures.

More serious still is that on November 7, 1973, the Saigon administration mobilized many fighter-bombers to wantonly bomb and strafe Loc Ninh Township and Bu Dop area, lying deep in the zone under the control of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. The said air-raids killed and wounded more than one-hundred civilians, mostly women and children, destroyed hundreds of houses, many schools, hospitals, pagodas and churches, thus piling up heinous crimes against the South Vietnamese people.

The above-mentioned barbarous acts of war further proved that the Nguyen Van Thieu warlike and fascist clique backed by the United States, is feverishly sabotaging the Paris Agreement and peace. They further laid bare the odious nature of the U.S. and Saigon administration in their attempt to do away with the revolutionary achievements of the South Vietnamese people, and negate the revolutionary administration, the Liberation Armed Forces and the zone of control of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. By piling up crimes and escalating its violation of the Agreement, the Saigon administration is insolently challenging the Vietnamese people and the peace- and justice-loving people in the whole world.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam vehemently denounces and sternly condemns the above-mentioned serious acts of violation by the Saigon administration and the United States. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam resolutely demands that the United States and the Saigon administration put an immediate end to all those acts, scrupulously respect and strictly implement the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam and the June 13, 1973 Joint Communique. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam severely warns that the criminal war acts of the United States and the Saigon administration will be duly punished by the South Viet Nam Liberation Armed Forces. If they still stubbornly continue their acts of violation, they will sustain yet heavier setbacks.

PRG STATEMENT...  
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Dear compatriots,

Dear cadres and combatants of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces,

For the sake of the vital interests of our people, we desire to maintain the ceasefire, preserve peace and achieve national reconciliation and concord with a view to promptly materializing the genuine right to self-determination of the South Vietnamese people and proceeding to the peaceful re-unification of the fatherland. We have clearly manifested our serious stand and shown our goodwill in implementing the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam and the June 13, 1973 Joint Communiqué. However, bellicose and stubborn by nature and instigated and abetted by the United States, the Saigon administration has advanced ever more deeply on the path of military adventures. Our Armed Forces and people must strengthen unity, hold high vigilance and stand ready to resolutely smash all the criminal war acts of the Saigon administration, to defend the gains of the revolution, the lives and property of the people, the liberated zone and the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam.

Soldiers and officers, and functionaries of the Saigon army and administration,

Due to its selfish interests, the Nguyen Van Thieu bellicose and fascist clique is forcing you to run counter to the aspiration for peace and national reconciliation and concord of our people. Let you all refuse to engage in "sweep" and land-grabbing operations and refuse to violate the lives and property of the people. Let you all demand an end to all the conflicts and the restoration of peace so to make a contribution to the building of a happy life of your families and neighbours.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam calls on the governments and peoples of all the socialist countries, the non-aligned countries, the peace- and justice-loving countries, the international, democratic organizations and the world people, including the progressive American people to reserve yet stronger support to the just cause of the South Viet Namese people, and resolutely demand that the government of the United States and the Saigon administration strictly implement the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam and the June 13, 1973 Joint Communiqué, thus guaranteeing a durable peace in Viet Nam and contributing to the cause of peace in South-east Asia and the rest of the world.

THE JUST CAUSE OF THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE PEOPLE WILL TRIUMPH.

End item.

176 - AID OR CONTROL AND PLUNDER?--  
COMMENTARY BY HSINHUA CORRESPONDENT ON SOVIET REVISIONISM'S "AID" TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Peking, October 29 (Hsinhua correspondent) - The Soviet ruling clique has always called itself a benefactor and bragged that its economic "aid" to developing countries is "disinterested", "completely on equal footing", "without pursuing any political, military or other selfish ends", and is

"in the interest of" their "economic independence", so and so forth. But these lies have been thoroughly exposed by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism's economic expansion, plunder and exploitation abroad.

Far from "beneficial" to the "economic independence" of the recipient country, Soviet revisionist economic "aid" is used as a means for economic plunder of other countries and control over their economic life lines.

The Soviet Union is reportedly providing economic "aid" to more than 40 developing countries, with loans amounting in total to more than 5,000 million rubles. Through loans and "aid" projects, the Soviet Union has step-by-step wormed its way into and controlled the "key economic departments" of the recipient countries. An outstanding example of this is Soviet economic infiltration of India. As revealed in the Soviet press, Indian enterprises built with Soviet "aid" now controlled "80 percent of the machine-building industry, 60 percent of electrical equipment, 35 percent of oil processing, 38 percent of steel, and 20 percent of electrical power" of India. Seizing the opportunity of building aid projects, the Soviet revisionists sent their experts and technical personnel there to take command in such important departments as designing, production and technology, in an attempt to keep the recipient countries always under its tutelage. An Indian periodical disclosed that "she (the U. S. S. R.) maintains a monopoly of the work of designs and supply of machinery and spare parts for the enterprises set up with her help" and that the "Indians had very little to do with the planning of the projects." By means of so-called assistance, the Soviet revisionists have further turned the aid-receiving countries into markets for dumping shoddy Soviet machinery and equipment. As pointed out by public opinion in a number of Asian and African countries, imported Soviet machinery and equipment are not only marked by low quality and high prices, but their maintenance and supply of spare parts have also had to rely on the Soviet Union. Of late, Soviet revisionism has followed western imperialism in the practice of capital export and made vigorous attempts to invest directly in the developing countries and run joint-stock enterprises. The central organ of the Soviet revisionists' party Communist in its 8th issue this year blazently declared that the new form of "running joint-stock enterprises" by the Soviet Union and the developing countries has "firmly" "taken priority", and called for "international division of labour" and "cooperation in production" with the recipient countries. This is an attempt to further turn them into economic vassals of the Soviet Union. Asian, African and Latin American countries have gradually come to realize this wicked design of Soviet revisionism. Kuwaiti paper Al-rai Al-amm, said that "there is nothing else in its (Soviet imperialism's) quiver except plans for controlling the Arabs". The Indian Express noted that Soviet aid "has clamped upon our own efforts".

Far from providing "disinterested support" to the developing countries, Soviet revisionism has been intensifying its plunder of the rich resources of these countries.

By means of stipulations on loans, trade and repayment of debts by the recipient countries, Soviet revisionism has plundered more and more important resources from Asian, African and Latin American countries. S. Skachkov, Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the Soviet Union, said in an article in Pravda: "To compensate for the expenditure of the Soviet organizations involved in economic and technical assistance, the developing countries have provided us with such important and necessary commodities as concentrated ores of non-ferrous metal, oil, natural gas, long-fibre cotton, natural rubber, vegetable oils, cotton fabrics, rice..." "as a result, there is the possibility of meeting more fully the needs of the Soviet national economy." According to statistics, Soviet revisionism extracted from the Third World 1,700 million U.S. dollars' worth of rubber and 1,600 million U.S. dollars' worth of cotton at cheap prices from 1960-1971. To intensify the scramble for cheap petroleum in the Middle East and Gulf area, the Soviet revisionists successively signed agreements with several countries in this area on so-called "aid" and "joint exploitation", gained step-by-step the right to survey, prospect and exploit the petroleum resources in these countries, and laid down the repayment debts by these countries in the form of supplying the Soviet Union with oil. It was reported that according to agreements a certain country in the Middle East must repay Soviet debts and its deficits in trade with the Soviet Union with oil in the period of 1973-1980 at a price of 20 percent lower than that in the international market. Taking no notice of the difficulties in the aid-recipient countries, Soviet revisionism pressed for the repayment of debts in the capacity of a creditor, and stressed that the loans must be repaid in time. In this way, Soviet revisionism made a number of countries weighed down by debts and had to ask for new loans with the old ones outstanding. For instance, India owed the Soviet Union an old debt of more than 400 million rubles in fiscal 1971-1972, while at the same time, it asked the Soviet Union for a new loan of over 200 million rubles. What is more preposterous is the claim of the Soviet revisionists that the petroleum of the Middle East is "international property" to serve as an excuse for their looting of the Gulf area resources. It was reported that the Kremlin leaders warned an Arab leader who was visiting Moscow, "despite the fact that Arab oil is, in form, the property of the Arabs, actually it is international property." This is outright imperialist gangster's logic. Besides, Soviet revisionism insisted that some countries set up factories and enterprises to produce commodities for its special need so as to exploit the cheap materials and labour of these countries. After signing trade protocol with the Soviet Union in 1972, Indian Minister of Foreign Trade Mishra said: "India was ready to undertake production of labour intensive items for Soviet Union" and that "India could specialize in certain fields and items and produce them to meet Soviet requirements as well".

Facts show that the "disinterested" aid trumpeted

by the Soviet Union is sheer nonsense. Just as a government official of an Arab country, in exposing the Soviet revisionist lies, pointed out: "You allege that you helped us, but your aid is worthless when we compare it with what you have seized from us."

Trade between Soviet revisionism and the Asian, African and Latin American countries is by no means on "completely equal footing", but exploitation on unequal value.

"Buying cheap and selling dear" has been a customary tactic of the Soviet Union in its trade with the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. According to foreign press reports, the price of Soviet revisionist exports to Asian, African and Latin American countries is usually 20-30 percent higher than or even three times the international market price. The statistics of the Soviet magazine Vneshnaia Torgovlia show that the prices of some Soviet commodities, exported to Egypt are 13 percent higher than or even more than doubled the prices of the same commodities exported by the Soviet Union to West Germany, while the prices of many commodities imported from Asian, African and Latin American countries by the Soviet Union are always lower than those paid by the western countries. A report from the Tehran Journal says that the price of natural gas exported by Iran to the Soviet Union averaged 19 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, while in the same period, natural gas exported by Canada to the U.S. amounted to 31 cents and natural gas supplied by West Germany to other countries averaged 46 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. Iranian papers revealed that the price of natural gas the Soviet Union paid to Iran was only a quarter of that which the Soviet Union sold to Europe. The Indian Economic Times noted: "Though the rate of interest on Soviet loans appears to be a mere 2 and a half percent, the actual rate (loan in kind) which is quite high lies concealed in the exorbitant prices of the goods supplied by the Soviet Union." On the other hand, the Soviet revisionists have taken advantage of the economic difficulties of a number of countries to press down the prices of imported commodities. For instance, India was once compelled to cut down its exit tax of jute by 30 percent and the price of export of steel materials by 10-20 percent to the Soviet Union. Apart from supplying its own need, Soviet revisionism has transmitted raw materials and other products imported from Asian, African and Latin American countries to western markets as Soviet commodities at high prices, thus making a good profit. It was revealed that the Soviet Union imported natural gas from an Arabian nation at a price of 18.6 pence per 1,000 cubic feet and then sold it to western European countries at 40 pence. It made a profit of more than 50 million dollars in this way in one year alone. Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade N.S. Patolichev admitted: "We have never sold commodities at a loss in Asian, Near East or any other countries." The Soviet magazine Abroad noted recently that Soviet "assistance" to the developing countries was "quite beneficial" to the Soviet Union. This is the truth!

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of the so-called "selfless assistance".

The Soviet revisionists have talked glibly that they "have no political, military or other selfish objectives" in their "aid" to the developing countries. This is a clumsy lie!

Lenin has pointed out that the usual deceptive tactics of imperialist powers is to "under the guise of politically independent states, set up states that are wholly dependent upon them economically, financially and militarily." Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is now exerting its efforts for political and military expansion abroad under the guise of "opposition to imperialism" and "support to the national liberation movement" coupled with the bait of "assistance". The Middle East, west Asia and south Asia for which the Soviet revisionists have scrambled hard is a major area where it offered its "aid". The Soviet revisionists declared that aid to the countries of this area accounted for 80 percent of the total Soviet aid to foreign countries. As is well known, they have tried energetically in recent years to acquire the right to use navy and air bases and ports in the Mediterranean, the Gulf area and the Indian Ocean. Their fleets have sailed into these areas and seriously threatened security of the countries there. Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba in a recent interview with a reporter of the French paper Le Monde said that the Soviet Union "has been establishing itself in the region... and expanding its influence as in the time of the Tsars". The Soviet revisionists, bullying the weak and making use of the dependence of recipient countries on them militarily and economically, have brought political pressure to bear, asked for privileges, interfered in the internal and foreign policies of other countries and carried out subversion and sabotage. As is well known, the arms sales of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism not only has political and military aims but is also an important way to exploit other nations. It was reported that from 1961-1971 the Soviet Union sold more than 10,000 million U. S. dollars' worth of arms to the Third World and became one of the world's biggest arms merchants. The French paper Combat reported on October 25 that during the recent Middle East war, the Soviet Union reaped "ample profit" by delivering arms to the belligerents, and what is more surprising is that the Soviets should demand payment in cash for their arms delivery to Egypt and Syria". A report of the U. S. New York Times said: "The Soviet Union is also deeply interested in arms sales not only for political penetration, but for the money needed to satisfy its huge demands for western technology and food." The Call, Organ of the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau, said in a recent article: "Through their bitter experience, the Arab people have come to realize the fact that Soviet social-imperialism is an enemy in the guise of a 'friend' This kind of enemy is more dangerous than an enemy in the open." The Kuwaiti paper Al-rai Al-amm pointed out: "The Soviet Union actually

is an imperialist power, according to its true colors."

End item.

#### 177 - STATE OF EMERGENCY ANNOUNCED IN BRITAIN

London, November 13 (Hsinhua) - The British government announced a national state of emergency today amid the worsening economic situation and the growing energy crisis in this country.

Under the emergency regulations, the government has wide-ranging authority to ration the consumption of coal, oil, electricity and gas, to control food prices, and to requisition transport, land and buildings to facilitate the distribution of essential supplies.

According to the regulations, the British government has instructed all public organizations to cut fuel consumption by ten percent from midnight today. It appealed to the public to do the same by lowering temperatures in homes, offices and industrial and commercial premises.

On the same day, the British government declared that British trade deficit in October was 298 million pounds over September. The declaration was made on the same day the ~~bank~~ England raised its lending rate from 11.25 percent to 13 percent, the highest level, because of the mounting inflation.

The state of emergency was announced as the British government is worrying over the crippling effect of the short supply of electricity and coal resulting from the ban on overtime work by Britain's 270,000 coal miners which took place yesterday and the struggle waged by British power engineers.

End item.

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