

PEKING REVIEW

26
June 25, 1965

For the Success of Second African-Asian Conference!

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2. Soviet Union is not qualified to participate (p. 7).
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A CLUMSY MOVE

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China's Stable Monetary System

(p. 15).

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Support the People of Viet Nam, Defeat The U.S. Aggressors

A number of important statements have been issued in China denouncing the U.S. imperialists' expansion of their aggressive war against Viet Nam and resolutely supporting the Vietnamese people's patriotic, anti-U.S. struggle. These statements include, since February 1965, several by the Government of the People's Republic of China, a resolution of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China and important speeches by leaders of the Chinese Communist Party, Government and people's organizations.

The Foreign Languages Press is publishing a series of booklets containing these documents and speeches as well as relevant editorials and articles from RENMIN RIBAO. The first three are now available.

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Resolutely Struggle Against Imperialism and Neo-Colonialism and for The Economic Emancipation of the Afro-Asian Peoples

This is an English translation of the speech delivered by Nan Han-chen, leader of the Chinese delegation to the Afro-Asian Economic Seminar, held in Algiers in February 1965. He discussed three questions: (1) The root cause of poverty and backwardness in the economy of the Afro-Asian countries at the present time (2) The development of an independent national economy as the basic way to achieve economic independence and (3) Self-reliance and mutual assistance.

40 pages *18.5 × 13 cm.* *Paper cover*

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PEKING REVIEW

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(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

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THE WEEK

Premier Chou in United Arab Republic

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi arrived in Cairo on June 19 for a friendly visit. The rousing welcome they received from the people and Government of the United Arab Republic underscored growing Sino-U.A.R. friendship. In a written statement issued upon his arrival, Premier Chou recalled the frequent contacts he had had with President Nasser and other leaders of the U.A.R. and expressed confidence that his meeting with them again this time would further strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries.

Taking place on the eve of the Second African-Asian Conference, the Chinese leaders' visit had special significance. Meeting and exchanging views with U.A.R. leaders would contribute to the success of the conference and help promote the Asian and African peoples' cause of solidarity against imperialism.

Premier Chou and Vice-Premier Chen were enthusiastically greeted at the airport by Premier Aly Sabry, Deputy Premier Kamal Eddin Mahmoud Rifaat and other leading officials. President Gamal Abdel Nasser gave a state banquet in their honour in the garden of the Republican Palace the next evening. During the banquet on the lawn, which was surrounded by palm trees and decorated with coloured electric bulbs, both hosts and guests repeatedly toasted Sino-U.A.R. friendship and Afro-Asian solidarity.

In his banquet speech President Nasser spoke of the brotherly ties between the people of the U.A.R. and China. He said that his meeting with the Chinese leaders on the eve of the Afro-Asian conference was of prime importance, particularly in view of the manoeuvres and pressures aimed at impeding and influencing the conference. The President stressed: "The Second Afro-Asian Conference must be a success; it must accom-

plish the mission which it had pledged itself to accomplish; it must fulfil the hopes attached to it by many peoples aspiring for a world of genuine peace, under the protection of which they can proceed with their political, social and cultural development with no threat from power policies or domination of imperialist monopoly."

Premier Chou, in his speech, paid tribute to the people of the U.A.R. for their great efforts in overcoming imperialist obstruction and sabotage and for their successes in building up their country. Speaking of the forthcoming Afro-Asian conference, he said that China had consistently supported its convocation.

Premier Chou strongly condemned the United States for instigating West Germany and Israel to carry out provocations against the people of the U.A.R. and other Arab countries, and he pledged the Chinese people's unequivocal support for the Arab people in their just struggle. He also expressed unreserved support for the Palestinian Arab people in their struggle to return to their homeland and for the restoration of their rights in Palestine.

Referring to the Viet Nam question, Premier Chou castigated Britain, a Co-Chairman of the Geneva Conference, for consistently supporting U.S. acts of aggression in Viet Nam instead of checking them. He said: "Recently, Britain further made use of the occasion of the Commonwealth conference to plan new manoeuvres in support of the U.S. peace talk hoax so that the United States may hang on in south Viet Nam. This is not the first time that Britain has engaged in such activities, which are diametrically opposed to the propositions explicitly set forth again and again by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Such

activities have in the past met with ignominious failure and will not fare any better in future."

China Supports Algerian Council of Revolution

Houari Boumedienne, who heads the Algerian Council of Revolution which took over the administration of the country on June 19, received Chinese Ambassador Tseng Tao in Algiers on June 20 at the latter's request.

In the course of a friendly talk, Ambassador Tseng Tao conveyed the Chinese Government's support for the Algerian Council of Revolution. The Ambassador said: "China never interferes in the internal affairs of other countries. It has consistently supported Algeria's national liberation cause and the development of its national economy. We support all that is in the interest of the Algerian people and in the interest of the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist cause. The Chinese Government is convinced that the fraternal friendship between the people and Governments of the two countries will continue to be consolidated and developed."

Referring to the African-Asian conference, the Ambassador said: "We consistently advocate that the conference be convened as scheduled. In the present circumstances, we still hope that it will be held as originally planned."

Vietnamese Premier's Television Interview

"We have nothing to say to the U.S. gangsters except that it's our lives against theirs." This was the reply by Premier Pham Van Dong of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to one of the questions asked him during an interview in Hanoi with a correspondent from Peking Television. The text of the interview which took place June 12 was published in China's leading newspapers on June 20.

In the interview, Premier Pham Van Dong reiterated the Vietnamese people's determination to fight resolutely and "wage a war of resistance — which will be protracted, arduous but surely victorious — until U.S. imperialism is

completely defeated in its war of aggression in Viet Nam." The Premier thanked the Chinese people for their resolute and effective support.

Smash the "ROK-Japan Talks"

Full support for the Korean people's struggle to smash the "ROK-Japan Talks" was expressed in a message from the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress to the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Adopted at an enlarged meeting of the N.P.C. Standing Committee on June 18, the message declared that "the Chinese people will stand unswervingly by the fraternal Korean people in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys."

The N.P.C. message exposed U.S. imperialism's schemes to use the "ROK-Japan Talks" to bring together Japanese militarism and the south Korean puppet clique in order to rig up a "Northeast Asia military alliance" with Japan as the core, and to force south Korea to send more troops to fight for the United States in south Viet Nam.

Recently, the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. adopted a resolution on uniting the whole nation to shatter the "ROK-Japan Talks." The resolution appealed to the people of all Asian countries and peace-loving peoples of the whole world to launch a still more powerful struggle to frustrate the talks.

Ceylon C.P. Leader Concludes Peking Visit

N. Sanmugathasan, Member of the Political Bureau and National Organizer of the Ceylon Communist Party, left for home on June 17 after a five-day visit.

While in Peking, the Ceylon C.P. leader met with Teng Hsiao-ping, the Chinese C.P. General Secretary, exchanging views on the present international situation and on questions concerning the international communist movement. Both agreed that the people's revolutionary forces and the Marxist-Leninist forces of all countries were rapidly growing in strength while those of imperialism, reaction and modern revision-

ism were becoming weaker and weaker. They declared that "modern revisionism is a new social pillar of imperialism." They held that, to oppose imperialism headed by the United States, "it is necessary to oppose modern revisionism" and "carry the struggle against Khrushchov revisionism through to the end."

Expressing great admiration for the Vietnamese people's patriotic anti-U.S. struggle which "is a great support to the revolutionary people of the world," both sides agreed that everything possible should be done to help them drive the U.S. imperialists out of Viet Nam. They also pledged resolute support for the Dominican people's resistance to U.S. armed intervention, the revolutionary struggle of the people of the Congo (L), the struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

Madame Lumumba in Peking

Madame Lumumba, widow of the Congolese (Leopoldville) national hero Patrice Lumumba, arrived in Peking on June 16.

Premier Chou En-lai and his wife Teng Ying-chao received the distinguished guest from the Congo the next day. During their meeting, the Premier said: "The Chinese people cherish the memory of Patrice Lumumba. His heroic deeds and the great sacrifice he made for the struggle against imperialism and colonialism has been a powerful inspiration and rallying call not only for the anti-imperialist people of Africa but also for the people of China and the rest of the world." Premier Chou expressed the hope that the patriotic armed forces of the Congo would unite as one and score new victories in the struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and colonialism.

Madame Lumumba told the Premier that her husband Patrice Lumumba had loved not only the people of Africa but the oppressed peoples of the whole world. She added that the iniquitous Tshombe had brought great suffering to her people.

Later, in the evening, Madame Lumumba was guest of honour at a banquet given by the National Women's Federation.

Anti-Imperialism: Keynote of the Second African-Asian Conference

by C. K. CHENG

When evil raises its head an inch, righteousness rises above it by a foot. This Chinese epigram neatly sizes up the political situation in Asia and Africa today as leaders from the two continents are due to meet for the Second Afro-Asian Conference.

The forces of progress are the main trend. Theirs is the people's voice, powerful, authoritative, prevailing. It is directed against imperialism, the root-cause of Asia's and Africa's troubles. It gives effective utterance to the determination of the teeming millions of the Afro-Asian world to carry the spirit of Bandung forward and strike harder blows at imperialism and colonialism, old and new.

The forces of reaction, with Dollar Imperialism ruling the roost, have sought to check the course of anti-imperialism charted by the first conference. But in the confrontation with the mighty forces of the people their every manoeuvre has come to nought.

DESPITE the government changes in Algeria last week the stage is set for the Second Afro-Asian Conference to be held on June 29 as scheduled, according to a press announcement on June 20 by the Permanent Committee in Preparation for the Second Afro-Asian Conference in Algiers.

China expressed its support through Premier Chou En-lai, who visited Cairo on the eve of the conference. At the state banquet given in his honour in Cairo on June 20, Premier Chou En-lai and his host President Nasser both spoke in support of convening the conference. Welcoming the Chinese Premier as a brother and dear friend, the U.A.R. leader said that the meeting between them on the eve of the conference was of prime importance. This, he stressed, was particularly true in view of all the manoeuvres and pressures which had been tried to impede and influence the conference. President Nasser maintained that the Second Afro-Asian Conference must be a success and accomplish the mission to which it has pledged itself.

Premier Chou En-lai said in reply: "The Chinese Government consistently supports the convening of the Second Afro-Asian Conference. Our attitude is positive. It has been so in the past, and it remains so now." Saying that China very much appreciated and approved of the confidence expressed by President Nasser in the success of the conference, Premier Chou continued: "Ten years ago, China and the United Arab Republic co-operated very well in Bandung and jointly made

contributions to the success of the First Asian-African Conference. I am confident that our two countries will again co-operate very well and will, together with other Afro-Asian countries, make new contributions to the success of the Second Afro-Asian Conference."

President Sukarno has once again pledged Indonesia's support. He said the Second Afro-Asian Conference is not a "tea party" as imperialists and colonialists wish it to be but will be a great meeting of the Afro-Asian peoples consistently fighting imperialism and colonialism in all their forms and manifestations. The task before all progressive and revolutionary people today was to ensure the success of the conference, and he called for a still more unrelenting struggle to crush the dirty intrigues initiated against it by imperialism and old and new colonialism.

Indonesia which played host to the First Asian-African Conference at Bandung speaks forcefully and persuasively for upholding the principle of fighting imperialism and colonialism. The stirring speech by President Sukarno at the 10th anniversary of the Bandung Conference makes a strong plea for remaining true to the spirit and tradition of Bandung.

Asian comments dwell on the need for emphasizing the struggle against imperialism. *La Depeche du Cambodge* said that Cambodia takes the view that Algiers must be a platform for propagating fruitful anti-U.S. imperialist ideas. *Matribhumi*, the Nepalese daily, held that the coming meeting would be a unique oc-

casions to unite the Afro-Asian countries against imperialism.

On Guard Against Sabotage

Dawn, the Karachi daily, writing about the unfinished tasks of the great Afro-Asian revolution, stated that the "impulse of Afro-Asian unity must continue to inspire the thoughts and actions of the new emerging forces of the two continents." The Iraqi *Al Thawrah al Arabiyah* (Arab Revolution) urged the participants to be on guard against the designs of imperialism and its stooges to distort the aims of the conference and split its unity.

The Sudanese paper *El Raielaam* warned against imperialist sabotage which, it pointed out, would come from two directions—from outside the conference and from within. It called on the conference to condemn the policy of war followed by the Johnson Administration of the United States. The *Voice of Somalia* said that while the colonial powers which seek to cling on to their colonies have been trying to undermine the conference, the people are remaining vigilant. It urged the conference to discuss measures for carrying on the anti-colonialist struggle resolutely to the end.

Eight African nationalist organizations in Cairo in a statement issued jointly with the representatives of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization from Indonesia, Japan, south Viet Nam and China on June 16 have exposed one of the tactics used by the imperialists—the planting of stooges in the conference to wreck its proceedings from within. The joint statement calls for preventing at all costs the seating of the puppet regimes of Tshombe, "Malaysia," Saigon, south Korea, Israel and other imperialist minions.

On this question of participation strong opinions have been expressed that, apart from excluding the stooges, countries outside the two continents should be debarred. Ahmed Shukairy, President of the Palestine Liberation Organization, en route to Algiers, said in Damascus that what is wanted is a conference of exclusively Asian and African countries. The Japanese Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee declared that participation by the Soviet Union should be rejected. The representative of the Pan-Africanist Congress of South Africa said PAC was for exclusion of the Soviet Union because its political centre lies in Europe.

Imperialism's Apologists

Ever since the First Afro-Asian Conference imperialism and all reactionary forces have tried their best to kill the spirit of Bandung and Afro-Asian solidarity. Afraid of a second conference taking place in Africa, they left no stone unturned to undermine its preparatory work. When in spite of their schemings arrangements for the Second Afro-Asian Conference went ahead, they instructed their agents to wreck the conference from within, in the hope of turning into other channels the wrath of the Asian and African

people against imperialism. Seizing on the recent Algerian events as a pretext, they conspired to get the conference postponed. But they failed.

In this connection, while solidarity against imperialism is a clarion call resounding through the continents of Asia and Africa, the ruling circles of some countries, the Shastri Administration of India for one, which are heavily dependent on U.S. doles, have played a role destructive of the conference's work. In the past few weeks the Indian Government has been busy sending out ranking officials to more than 20 Asian and African countries to peddle its ideas which are aimed at wrecking the Algiers conference in its first stage. It vehemently champions the admission of the Soviet Union and "Malaysia." As recently as the 4th Conference of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization at Winneba, Ghana, "Malaysia" was condemned as a "puppet state" by more than 60 countries from Asia and Africa. Yet India, to please its patrons, has assumed the task of supporting its participation. On the other hand, it has tried its best to exclude the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the true representative of the south Vietnamese people, while pleading for the inclusion of the Saigon puppet regime, members of which even American high officials have difficulty in identifying from day to day.

To play Washington's game at Algiers, India has tried to get the conference to adopt the U.N. rules of procedure in place of the principle of reaching unanimity through consultation. Though rebuffed, it has not given up its efforts to breathe life into Johnson's discredited "peace" negotiation swindle and by proposing an "Asian-African force" to supervise the provisional military demarcation line at the 17th Parallel, a proposal which is designed to perpetuate American occupation of south Viet Nam.

Algeria has completed all preparations for Asian and African leaders to meet in its capital. Abdel Aziz Bouteflika, the Algerian Foreign Minister, in a statement issued on June 21, declared that the host country is ready for "the great event to take place in the best way." He said that "information spread throughout the world by press organs and certain radios at the orders of imperialism is intended to jeopardize the success of this historic meeting," but "all attempts to alter the course of history and stop the irresistible current of the peoples' struggle against the forces of domination will be in vain."

The firm stand taken by the host country to see that the conference takes place according to plan, with the Foreign Ministers meeting first, has been widely welcomed in Asia and Africa. Foreign Minister Chen Yi of China and the foreign ministers of other countries are already in Algiers for their pre-conference work. The detractors and saboteurs of the imperialist camp can only fret and fume as the people of Asia and Africa applaud the triumphal opening of the conference they have waited for so long.

Chinese Government Delegation to 2nd African-Asian Conference

Head of the Delegation:

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council

Deputy Head:

Chen Yi, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs

Members:

Fang Yi, Chairman of the Commission for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries
Chang Han-fu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs
Chiao Kuan-hua, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs
Chang Yen, Deputy Director of the Office of Foreign Affairs of the State Council
Lo Ching-chang, Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council
Huang Chung, Vice-Chairman of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission
Chu Mu-chih, Deputy Director of the Hsinhua News Agency
Kung Peng, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs
Tseng Tao, Ambassador to Algeria
Liu Hsi-wen, Assistant Minister of Foreign Trade
Yung Lung-kuei, Vice-Chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade

* * *

Chen Chia-kang, Ambassador to the United Arab Republic

Ting Kuo-yu, Ambassador to Pakistan

Huang Hua, Ambassador to Ghana

Yao Chung-ming, Ambassador to Indonesia

Ho Ying, Ambassador to Tanzania

Chief Adviser:

Liao Cheng-chih

Advisers:

Chang Wen-chin

Ko Hua

Kung Pu-sheng

Liu Szu-mu

Shih Lin

Shao Tsung-han

Lin Chao-nan

Tsao Ke-chiang

Chin Shen-chih

Chien Li-jen

Pu Shou-chang

Wu Ching-chan

Chen Mu-hua

Hsieh Shou-tien

Wang Lieh-wang

Hsiao Hsiang-chien

Soviet Union Is Not Qualified to Participate in African-Asian Conference

OBSERVER

THE Second Afro-Asian Conference on which the attention of the world is focused will soon open. The people of Asia and Africa and the rest of the world are all hoping that this conference will be a success, and an even greater success than the first one. But, precisely at this moment, the Soviet Government is intensifying its activities, demanding that it be allowed to participate in the conference. The Soviet leaders are once again placing this problem, which has already been settled, before the conference. By doing so, they have set a time bomb for the convocation of the conference. This has naturally aroused uneasiness among the Asian and African countries.

Since Indian Prime Minister Shastri's visit to Moscow in May this year, the Soviet leaders and Soviet press have been energetically spreading the idea about the Soviet Union's right to participate in the conference. During his visit to certain African countries, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Malik publicly proclaimed that

the Soviet Union will "retaliate" against anyone who disagrees with Soviet participation in the Second Afro-Asian Conference. Responsible Soviet officials are also exerting pressure everywhere. It seems that the Soviet leaders are bent on making a final effort to force their way into the conference.

The question of whether the Soviet Union is qualified to take part in the conference was already settled at the first conference and at the Preparatory Meeting of the Second Afro-Asian Conference in Djakarta in April 1964. **This is not a question for argument but one of principle concerning the qualification of participants in the conference.**

A Conference of Heads of State of Afro-Asian Countries

As its very name indicates, the Afro-Asian conference is a conference of the heads of state of Afro-

Asian countries. It is neither an international conference of mass organizations, nor a conference of the heads of state of other continents, still less is it a conference of the United Nations. **Therefore, its participants have to be Asian or African countries or national-liberation organizations of Asia or Africa.** This is a geographical principle which is also a political principle. All the Asian and African countries to a greater or lesser extent have suffered or are suffering imperialist and colonialist aggression and oppression. With the exception of a very few, almost all the Afro-Asian countries are economically backward. These countries, therefore, have the common objective need to oppose imperialism and colonialism and to win and safeguard national independence. It is precisely this common characteristic that gave rise to the First Afro-Asian Conference and the need to hold the second. If this principle is discarded and if any country or anybody is allowed to participate, then it would not be an Afro-Asian conference, but some other international conference. Obviously, this does not conform to the aims of convening an Afro-Asian conference and the Asian and African countries cannot agree to it.

In accordance with this principle, the Soviet Union is not qualified to participate in this conference.

It was on this principle that the First Afro-Asian Conference did not invite the Soviet Union. At that conference nobody raised the question of inviting the Soviet Union. Nor did the Soviet Union itself ask to participate. The late Prime Minister Nehru of India, one of the initiators of the Bandung Conference, said at a press conference in Djakarta on December 30, 1954, "Soviet Asia was not invited because politically it was part of a European unit, namely, the Soviet Union." It was for this reason that the Soviet Union and its Asian Republics were neither invited in the capacity of official representatives nor as observers. None of the participants at the Bandung Conference raised any objection to this. Nor did the Soviet Government at that time or thereafter utter a word of objection.

At the meeting in Djakarta in April last year in preparation for the Second Afro-Asian Conference, the Indian delegate, who had an ulterior motive, raised the question of Soviet participation. Many countries participating in the Djakarta meeting insisted that this question should be handled according to the precedent set by the First Afro-Asian Conference. Consequently they did not agree to invite the Soviet Union. It is clear enough that this question has already been settled.

At first the Soviet Union disagreed with the decision of the Djakarta meeting. But later, the Soviet Government issued a statement on July 28, 1964, saying that the Soviet Union "by no means deemed its participation in such a conference obligatory" and that "the Soviet Union cannot allow the question of its invitation to embarrass some Afro-Asian countries." The statement further pointed out that "the

Soviet Union took no initiative in raising the question of its participation in the second conference of Afro-Asian countries. It does not do so now and does not bind itself or others to any decisions on this score." In its note to the Chinese Government on November 21, 1964, the Soviet Government also said that it did not wish to see the solution of the question become the cause of difference or dispute among the Afro-Asian countries.

If the Soviet Government abided by these statements, acted in accordance with its words and did not make a volte-face, then it should not have revived the question of its participation in the Afro-Asian conference on the eve of its convocation in order to place difficulties in the way of Afro-Asian unity.

After the Soviet-Indian talks, however, the Soviet Union suddenly made an about-turn in its stand, insisting on its participation in the Afro-Asian conference. The Indian Government also made demagogic pleas everywhere for Soviet participation. In this way the Soviet Union has tried to alter the conclusion reached at the Djakarta meeting and repudiate the fundamental principle that underlies the Afro-Asian conference. This is actually intended to sow discord among the Afro-Asian countries and undermine Afro-Asian unity. In face of all this, we are obliged to refute the arguments advanced by the Soviet leaders and Soviet press for the Soviet Union to gate-crash the Afro-Asian conference.

Soviet Union Is a European Country

The Soviet leaders and press have incessantly talked about the Soviet Union being really an "Asian country" because part of its territory is in Asia. The *New Times* of May 28 said that the big Asian part of the U.S.S.R. accounted for "more than the combined area of China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Burma and Japan." Such spurious reasoning cannot hold water, and the tone is extremely arrogant.

The Soviet Union is not the only country in the world which has territory extending into two continents, but there is not a single country which claims, as the Soviet leaders do, a dual status. Part of Turkey's territory is in Europe, but traditionally it is an Asian country. The United States has made Hawaii, which is in Oceania, one of its states, but the United States did not on this account become a country of both the continents of America and Oceania. **Although two-thirds of Soviet territory is in Asia, almost three-fourths of its population is in Europe. Its political centre all along has been in Europe. Traditionally it is a European country.**

There never has been any doubt that the Soviet Union is a European country. It is so regarded by others; this is also the view of Soviet government officials. When asked by reporters whether the U.S.S.R. is closer to Europe or Asia, the Soviet Ambassador to France Vinogradov said in unmistakable terms on March 11 this year: The U.S.S.R. is a European country, but part of it is situated in Asia. The U.S.S.R. is an indivisible whole.

It is precisely because of this that in the over 40 years since its establishment, the Soviet Union has taken part in international affairs as a European country.

It is precisely because of this that, in the United Nations the Soviet Union did not join the Afro-Asian bloc and has never taken the initiative in asking to join it.

It is also because of this that the Soviet Union did not take part in the First Afro-Asian Conference.

It is therefore absolutely unreasonable to insist that the Soviet Union is an Asian country.

All Kinds of Strange Arguments

The Soviet leaders and press say that since the Soviet Union is anti-imperialist, it therefore ought to participate in the Afro-Asian conference. But this is no argument for Soviet participation. The reason is simple. The Afro-Asian conference will naturally discuss the question of fighting imperialism, but it is a conference of Asian and African countries and not one of the five continents. **Although the Soviet Union claims to be anti-imperialist it still cannot participate in the conference simply because it is not an Afro-Asian country.** Otherwise, would it not mean that any country in the world that claims to be anti-imperialist can take part in the Afro-Asian conference?

The Soviet leaders and Soviet press now argue that because the Second Afro-Asian Conference is different from the first one, the Soviet Union, though it did not take part in the first conference, must participate in the second. They say that during the First Afro-Asian Conference, "The Afro-Asian countries, having broken out of foreign domination, were united in a spirit of close understanding and solidarity." "The situation today, however, differs in many respects. Forces have emerged within the Afro-Asian movement that are trying to split and, chiefly, isolate it from the socialist countries and the international workers' movement." This argument does not tally with the facts.

All the countries which participated in the Bandung Conference know that there were controversies between the participants at the beginning of that conference. But in the spirit of seeking common ground while retaining differences and reaching unanimity through consultation, the conference achieved remarkable successes in the end. In the decade since the Bandung Conference, many Asian and African countries have gained or further consolidated their independence. In their common struggle to combat imperialism and safeguard national independence, their understanding has increased and developed considerably on the question of enhancing the unity of the anti-imperialist forces and in their attitude towards the socialist countries. With the exception of a handful of imperialist puppet organization such as Saigon, south Korea, Malaysia, Israel and the Tshombe clique, the Afro-Asian countries, instead of seeing the emergence of "splitting forces," have reinforced their unity in

this common struggle. Far from being "isolated" from the socialist countries, the relations between the Afro-Asian countries and the socialist countries have become closer. **The arguments of the Soviet leaders and Soviet press, if not out of ignorance about the situation in Asia and Africa, can only come from a deliberate and clumsy attempt to undermine Afro-Asian solidarity and sow dissension between the Afro-Asian countries and socialist countries.**

What is particularly strange is that in the views of the Soviet leaders and press it seems that only with Soviet participation in the Afro-Asian conference will the Afro-Asian movement not be "isolated" from the socialist countries and the international workers' movement. But we would like to ask: Are not the People's Republic of China, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic, which will be participating in the Afro-Asian conference, socialist countries? Are they not part of the international workers' movement? **From where does the so-called "isolation" come? Who has invested the Soviet Union with the arbitrary power to represent all the socialist countries and the entire international workers' movement? Who has given the Soviet Union the right to serve as an arbiter of Asian and African affairs?**

The Soviet leaders and press have been boasting about Soviet aid and support for the Afro-Asian countries, advancing this as a reason for Soviet participation in the Afro-Asian conference. But what logical connection can there be between the two things? **To support and aid the Afro-Asian countries is the bounden international duty of any socialist country. How can this be used as a reason for strutting about as a benefactor and going from place to place to ask for participation in that conference?** China has always supported and aided the African countries but it has never considered itself entitled on this account to take part in the African summit conference. In laying stress on the connection between Soviet aid and support for the Afro-Asian countries and Soviet participation in the Afro-Asian conference, do the Soviet leaders and press mean that the Soviet Union will stop aiding the Afro-Asian countries if it cannot enter the conference? Do they imply that the Soviet Union will stop aiding any Afro-Asian country which fails to support its participation? If this is so, one has reason to ask: What is the aim of the Soviet Union in aiding the Afro-Asian countries?

The Soviet leaders have claimed that Soviet participation in the Afro-Asian conference will enable the Afro-Asian countries to hear the "voice" of the Soviet Union. This is really a fantastic argument. There has already been enough of the "voice" of the Soviet Union which can be heard constantly. Why must it be invited to join the Second Afro-Asian Conference? The conference has adopted its tentative agenda and will soon start its independent discussions. Do the Soviet leaders really think that the Afro-Asian countries cannot solve their own problems if the voice of the Soviet Union is not heard?

In a word, all the absurd arguments advanced by the Soviet Union in support of its demand to participate in the conference are entirely aimed at making trouble and cannot stand the least refutation.

Soviet Union Has Ulterior Motives

No matter which way one looks at it, it is obvious that **the Soviet leaders were prompted by ulterior motives in raising the question of Soviet participation in the Afro-Asian conference on the eve of its opening.** Recently, word came from Moscow saying that the imperialists "are taking advantage of the question of Soviet participation in the conference to sow the seeds of discord among the participants now and are hoping that they will quarrel at the Algiers conference." We must say frankly that the imperialists are able to utilize this question exactly because the Soviet leaders have deliberately resurrected this dead issue. **This line of action of the Soviet leaders can only be interpreted as showing that they want to "sow the seeds of discord among the participants and are hoping that they will quarrel at the Algiers conference."** If the Soviet

leaders have any fear of being held responsible for disrupting Afro-Asian solidarity and sabotaging the Afro-Asian conference, they should publicly declare that the Soviet Union is not an Afro-Asian country and has no reason to take part in the Afro-Asian conference. It is still not too late for them to do that now.

China's opposition to Soviet participation in the Second Afro-Asian Conference has nothing to do with Sino-Soviet ideological controversies. China has the same controversies with the Mongolian People's Republic but it is not opposed to the latter's participation. On the contrary, it regards Mongolia as fully entitled to take part. China is opposed to Soviet participation for the sole reason that it is not an Afro-Asian country. This is a question of principle, and on a question of principle, we will never give ground or compromise. No matter what may happen to the Second Afro-Asian Conference as a result of the Soviet Union's raising of such an absurd question to create unnecessary complications, China will fight to the end to uphold principle.

("Renmin Ribao," June 18.)

The N.F.L. Is the Sole Representative Of South Vietnamese People

IN its June 1 memorandum on the representation of south Viet Nam at the Second Afro-Asian Conference, the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, with good reasons and convincing facts, made it clear that the N.F.L., not the Saigon puppet authorities, who are the running dogs of U.S. imperialism, is the sole and genuine representative of the south Vietnamese people and that it can only be the N.F.L., not the puppet regime, which is qualified to represent south Viet Nam at the Second Afro-Asian Conference. **The Chinese people firmly support the resolute and clear-cut stand of the N.F.L. and its participation in the Second Afro-Asian Conference as the sole and genuine representative of south Viet Nam.**

Some people ask, why cannot the Saigon regime which took part in the First Afro-Asian Conference ten years ago attend the second conference? The reason is very simple. **A tremendous change has taken place in the situation in south Viet Nam since 1955.** In the past ten years, U.S. imperialism has torn to shreds the Geneva agreements, undermined the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam and followed up its intervention in south Viet Nam with a large-scale war of aggression there. The Saigon authorities have long been puppets of U.S. imperialism, its tools of aggression and its agents to be used against the Asian and African peoples. They were long ago repudiated by the south Vietnamese people.

The 14 million people of south Viet Nam are determined to overthrow this puppet regime. The Saigon regime has become even more disreputable since U.S. imperialism murdered Ngo Dinh Diem and his brother. Twelve coups d'etat have taken place in Saigon in the past 18 months. Those who come and go on the stage of Saigon are mere playthings of U.S. imperialism. They can represent no one, still less can they represent south Viet Nam at the Afro-Asian conference. **If these puppets were allowed to attend, this would only defile a solemn conference and harm the Afro-Asian countries' sacred cause of unity against imperialism.** Today it is U.S. imperialism which is anxious to thrust a handful of its puppets into the Afro-Asian conference. A spokesman of the U.S. State Department had the effrontery to speak for the sponsors of the conference, asserting on June 4 that the Saigon regime "is evidently regarded by the sponsors of the conference as a fully qualified participant." This is arrant nonsense indeed! By unscrupulously interfering in Asian and African affairs and speaking as the "protector" of the Saigon puppets, U.S. imperialism can only make them still more unrepresentable. The assertions of the U.S. State Department only show with greater clarity that **these puppets are mere tools of U.S. imperialism and that their regime is completely unqualified to participate in the Afro-Asian conference.**

The facts are crystal clear. Today the genuine representative of the south Vietnamese people can be none other than the N.F.L. which was born out of their just, patriotic struggle against U.S. aggression. Holding aloft the banner of national liberation and uniting the patriotic, anti-U.S. forces of all social strata in south Viet Nam, the N.F.L. has been leading the 14 million south Vietnamese people to great victories in their unremitting struggle for national independence, democracy, peace and reunification of their country and against the war of aggression unleashed by U.S. imperialism. **Today the liberated areas controlled by the N.F.L. constitute four-fifths of the territory of south Viet Nam and contain 10 million people.** The N.F.L. has the support of not only the people of the liberated areas but also the people of all strata in the enemy-occupied areas. There is not the slightest doubt that only the N.F.L. can represent the south Vietnamese people.

That the N.F.L. is the sole and legitimate representative of the south Vietnamese people has been universally recognized by the Asian and African peoples and by the people of the world as a whole.

Cambodian Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk has said: "Is it not quite obvious that the genuine representative of south Viet Nam is the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation?"

President Sukarno has stated that nobody regards the Saigon regime as a government. The Republic of Indonesia has already accorded recognition to the N.F.L.

The Fourth Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference in its general political resolution also demanded that the N.F.L. be recognized as the only legal body representing the will of the south Vietnamese people.

As the representative of the south Vietnamese people, the N.F.L. has established contacts with organizations or governments in 44 countries and set up permanent missions in seven Asian, African, European and American countries.

Governments of 22 countries, 22 international or regional organizations and a total of 449 political parties and popular organizations in 92 countries have expressed their sympathy with and support for the statement issued by the N.F.L. on March 22.

The ever higher prestige which the N.F.L. enjoys in south Viet Nam and throughout the world shows that it alone has the right to represent south Viet Nam at the Second Afro-Asian Conference. This is beyond any dispute.

(Abridgement of "Renmin Ribao" editorial, June 20.)

Vientiane Authorities Cannot Represent Laotian People

PRINCE Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Neo Lao Haksat and Vice-Premier of the Laotian Tripartite National Union Government, on June 19 sent a cable to the African-Asian Foreign Ministers' meeting reiterating that the Vientiane administration with Prince Souvanna Phouma as "premier" had no right whatsoever to speak on behalf of the Laotian people, and stating that only the Tripartite National Union Government can legally represent the Kingdom of Laos at the Second African-Asian Conference. The Chinese people fully supports Prince Souphanouvong's correct stand.

The Laotian Tripartite National Union Government was formed in accordance with the Zurich Agreement and the Agreement of the Plain of Jars signed by the three Laotian Princes. It had won the unanimous support of the three political forces in Laos and the Laotian people. This government was recognized by all the countries taking part in the 1962 Geneva conference and by many other countries as well. It is, therefore, the sole legal government of Laos. But this legal government was subverted by a putsch in Vientiane on April 19, 1964, which was launched by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. The administration in Vientiane, illegally reorganized, has long changed in essence, although

Phouma is still nominally the "premier" and it still hangs out the signboard of a "coalition government."

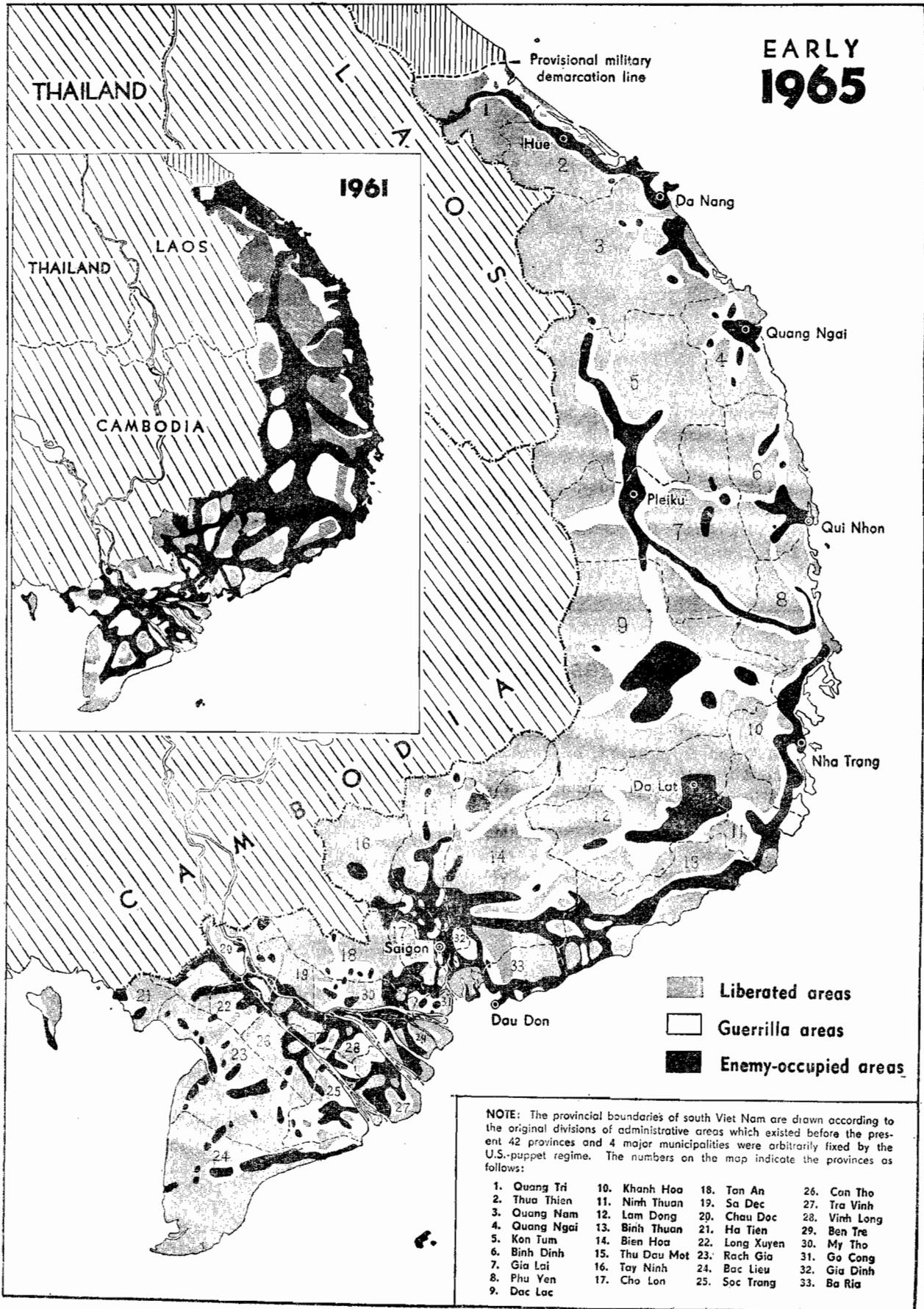
The Vientiane administration has excluded the Neo Lao Haksat and the patriotic neutralist forces, which are the true upholders of Laotian national interests, and is, therefore, firmly opposed by these two forces. It cannot represent the people of the liberated areas who are half the country's total population and who inhabit three-fifths of the territory. Even in the areas it controls it is opposed by the broad masses of the people.

The Vientiane administration has torn to shreds the various important tripartite agreements and the Geneva agreements. It is an apologist for U.S. imperialist crimes and has colluded with the enemies of the Laotian nation in an attempt to wipe out the Laotian patriotic armed forces and to enable U.S. imperialism to enslave the Laotian people. It permits U.S. imperialism to use Laotian territory to attack south Viet Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The Vientiane administration's unilateral decision to represent the National Union Government in the African-Asian Conference is entirely illegal.

(Abridgement of "Renmin Ribao" Commentator's June 23 article.)

EXPANDING LIBERATED AREAS IN S. VIET NAM



China Will Support Vietnamese People Till Final Victory

Foreign Ministry Statement, June 18 (excerpts)

ON June 9, a spokesman of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation issued a statement in connection with the Johnson Administration's order for the direct use of the U.S. aggressor troops in combat operations in south Viet Nam. The statement pointed out that this order issued by the U.S. Government represented another grave step in expanding its war of aggression in Viet Nam. The statement declared that as the United States had taken this step, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation had acquired "the right to call, when necessary, on the troops of north Viet Nam and of friendly countries to volunteer to come to south Viet Nam to fight against U.S. aggression."

On June 12, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation issued another statement, strongly condemning U.S. imperialism for the crime of intensifying and expanding its war of aggression in Viet Nam and expressing the determination of the armed forces and people of south Viet Nam to march courageously forward and make every effort to liberate south Viet Nam and defend north Viet Nam.

The above-mentioned just stand and legitimate measures of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation have won the unqualified support of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. In a statement on June 14, the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam fully expressed the firm resolution of the north Vietnamese people to back their compatriots in the south.

The Chinese Government and people unhesitatingly respond to the righteous call of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and unreservedly support their solemn stand.

U.S. imperialism has sunk deep in the quagmire of its war of aggression against Viet Nam and its difficulties are increasing daily. In order to bolster up its tottering edifice and save itself from defeat, U.S. imperialism is continuing to send more troops to south Viet Nam and to widen the scope of its troops' direct participation in the war. Thus, in gradually replacing the puppet troops, the United States has embarked on the road of fighting a war of the Korean type.

This action by U.S. imperialism constitutes not only an open declaration of war against the Vietnamese people but also a grave provocation against all socialist countries and all peace-loving countries and peoples.

U.S. imperialism's rash action in expanding the war in Viet Nam has once again exposed the Johnson Administration's "peace talks" swindle. Now facts have again proved that Lyndon Johnson's lip service to peace is just a smokescreen for the United States' expansion of the war.

The heroic Vietnamese people will neither be cowed by the Johnson Administration's announcement of its direct participation in combat operations nor duped by its manoeuvres for "peace talks." The brave armed forces and people of Viet Nam are dealing the U.S. aggressors resolute counter-blows.

The repeated victories scored by the Vietnamese armed forces and people in recent months in their fight against U.S. imperialist aggression have also conclusively proved that U.S. imperialism which is seemingly powerful is actually weak and can be defeated. The higher the United States climbs in escalating the war, the harder will be its fall.

The great struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is of immense international significance. It is the common interest of the people of the world to help the Vietnamese people win the war and defeat U.S. imperialism. All countries and peoples cherishing freedom and peace must take vigorous action to support and assist the Vietnamese people's just struggle in every possible way, including the dispatch of volunteers in response to the Vietnamese people's call, so as to foil the U.S. imperialist aggression in Viet Nam.

The Chinese people have always regarded the struggle of the Vietnamese people as their own struggle and their support for the just cause of the Vietnamese people as their sacred internationalist duty. The Chinese people unconditionally support the Vietnamese people. We will support them as long as the United States carries on its war of aggression; if the United States intends to fight to the end, we will support the Vietnamese people in hitting back to the end. To the best of our capacity we have provided the Vietnamese people with the assistance they need, and we will go on doing so. We have made all preparations, and when we receive the call of the Vietnamese people, we will promptly send our volunteers to Viet Nam to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese armed forces and people until the U.S. aggressors are driven out of Viet Nam. The 650 million Chinese people pledge themselves to back the great Vietnamese people to the hilt.

A CLUMSY MOVE

OBSERVER

THE formation of a so-called "peace bid mission on Viet Nam" was announced in London on June 17. The "mission" has appropriated the name of the British Commonwealth. Actually, it was entirely the handiwork of British Prime Minister Harold Wilson. Some of the countries that took part in the Commonwealth conference strongly opposed the idea of such a "mission," while some others reserved their views. In defiance of all this, Wilson hurriedly announced its formation. Thus the British Labour government once again is offering its services to the United States on the Viet Nam question.

Why is Wilson making this move at this time?

He is doing so because he sees that U.S. imperialism, badly battered in Viet Nam, is at the end of its tether. The more troops it sends to south Viet Nam, the more deeply bogged down it becomes there. Its bombing of north Viet Nam has proved of no avail. Its "unconditional discussions," its "temporary suspension of bombing" and other peace hoaxes, all painstakingly contrived by the Johnson Administration, have burst one after another like soap bubbles. The Johnson Administration is most anxious to have somebody help it out of the blind alley it is in!

Wilson is doing so because of the coming Second African-Asian Conference. The Johnson Administration is afraid that at that conference U.S. imperialism will be indicted and condemned by the more than 2,000 million people of Asia and Africa for its crime of aggression against Viet Nam. Not only does the Johnson Administration want to escape such condemnation, it has fond hopes that its peace trick will be tried again at the forthcoming conference through the agency of someone else.

This golden opportunity must not be allowed to slip by. That is why Wilson is losing no time in rushing forward with his latest effort.

It is crystal clear that this manoeuvre of Wilson's entirely serves the needs of U.S. imperialism. The proof is provided by Johnson's immediate expression of pleasure at Wilson's action and his pledge of full co-operation. To cover up his true purpose, Wilson carefully weighed every word of the communique on the formation of the "mission" in order to convey the impression that the Labour government was objective in its attitude on the Viet Nam question and that the "mission" was formed with unimpeachable motives. Hence the praise of the London *Times* that this move was "an extremely clever one."

According to the communique, the role of the "mission" is to "ascertain how far there may be common ground," among the governments concerned, "about the circumstances in which a conference might be held leading to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in Viet Nam."

This is truly the act of a nitwit making trouble for himself. On the Viet Nam question, all the parties concerned have clearly stated where they stand. What need is there for Wilson himself to take the trouble? The stand of the Vietnamese people was clearly defined by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation in its March 22 statement and by the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in its four-point proposition of April 8. China's stand too has been made clear in the Chinese Government's statements. As for the Johnson Administration, time and again it has declared its determination to hang on in south Viet Nam. Why should Wilson pretend to be ignorant of all this?

What is there to "ascertain" about the fact that on the Viet Nam question U.S. imperialism is the aggressor? Can there be any doubt that the only solution is for the U.S. aggressor to get out of south Viet Nam? The purpose behind Wilson's eager desire to "ascertain" is to hawk Johnson's rusty old "unconditional discussions" offer in a new guise.

Despite Wilson's efforts at camouflage, the cat is out of the bag. What the communique calls "an initiative designed to bring hostilities to a speedy conclusion" in fact is the "immediate ceasefire" formula which the British Labour government publicized long ago.

British Foreign Secretary, Michael Stewart, in his speech in Oxford on the eve of the release of the communique, gave the complete details of the Labour government's formula. The formula he put forward consisted of, first, a conference "under whatever auspices;" then, a ceasefire to be realized either before or at the conference; and, finally, an agreement to be reached to "assure" that south Viet Nam will be a "country" which is "tied to no military alliance." Thus the form is a conference, the method is a ceasefire, and the purpose is to turn south Viet Nam into a "country." These are the essentials of the British Labour government's "peace formula."

In essence, the Wilson government's "peace formula," and the Johnson Administration's peace hoax are one and the same.

Has Johnson not declared that the United States has unlatched the door and set the table? What Wilson is enthusiastic about is to help bring about the convocation of the conference.

Has Johnson not declared that the United States will not withdraw from south Viet Nam? And Wilson has again and again beat the drum for a ceasefire and asked the south Vietnamese people to lay down their arms and cease struggling.

Has Johnson not declared that the objective of the United States is to create an "independent" south Viet Nam? And Wilson says that south Viet Nam as "a country" should be guaranteed "against any form of aggression."

On the Viet Nam question, Britain has acclaimed every aggressive U.S. step to widen the war and acted in co-ordination with every U.S. political intrigue to carry out its peace talks swindle. **Actually, London leads the U.S. allies in rendering faithful service to Washington, and it is a U.S. satellite in the true sense of the word.**

The "peace bid mission on Viet Nam" organized by the British Labour government is a continuation of Britain's consistent effort to serve as an errand boy for the United States and peddle Johnson's peace talks hoax. The only difference this time is that Wilson's formula is being served up on a platter marked "British Commonwealth."

To give himself an air of greater authority, Wilson is even making the shameless claim that he is expressing the common will of the British Commonwealth which embraces one quarter of the world's population. He is using the names of others and is plainly bluffing.

It is common knowledge that each of the 21 members of the British Commonwealth finds itself in different circumstances. On the Viet Nam question, too, they take very different positions. After Wilson declared the formation of the "mission," Tanzania expressed its opposition in unmistakable terms, saying that the "mission" could not "represent a common viewpoint." Ghana laid down preconditions. Kenya objected to Wilson leading the "mission" himself. Quite a few other countries have reservations. Of course, certain countries are especially zealous in the matter. Besides India, there are Australia and New Zealand. But both Australia and New Zealand are providing cannon fodder for the U.S. aggression in south Viet Nam. Therefore, like Britain, they are simply unqualified to discuss the question of peace in Viet Nam.

Economic Survey

China's Stable Monetary System

by YANG PEI-HSIN

The capitalist world is gripped by inflation. The purchasing power of the U.S. dollar and British sterling is declining, and both countries are in a deepening international payments crisis. In contrast, China's renminbi (people's currency) remains stable and is enjoying increasing confidence abroad. The following article describes China's socialist monetary system and explains why China is able to maintain monetary stability.*

CHINA'S socialist monetary system is built on the foundation of the great victory of the Chinese people's democratic revolution, the complete overthrow of the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, the thorough destruction of old China's

Wilson seems to think that the British Commonwealth label will make his formula "difficult" "to refuse." This is fantastic.

China has already shut the door in Gordon-Walker's face. If the Wilson government wants to have another try with this "mission," all that awaits it is another slamming of the door. Our door is always wide open to those friends from all countries who oppose U.S. imperialist aggression, support the Vietnamese people's struggle and defend peace in Asia and the world. As for the political brokers who, in support of U.S. imperialist armed aggression, are peddling the U.S. peace talks swindle, it is right and not difficult for us to refuse them.

The spokesman of the British Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference has threatened, "If any government refused to receive the mission, then it would be their responsibility." We say frankly that this intimidates nobody. **Unless the United States withdraws all its armed forces from south Viet Nam lock, stock and barrel and lets the Vietnamese people settle their own affairs, every formula concerning peace in Viet Nam is a fraud and will never work.**

We would like to give the British Labour government a word of advice. Your domestic situation is very precarious, and you are also becoming more and more discredited abroad. You are by no means free from care, why then do you take the trouble of running hither and thither as a stooge for U.S. imperialism which is bogged down in south Viet Nam? You are ridiculously overreaching yourself. Wilson's move is by no means a "clever one"; it is a clumsy move pure and simple.

(*"Renmin Ribao," June 22.*)

semi-colonial and semi-feudal monetary system, and the success of the socialist revolution and socialist construction. It is independent, unified and stable.

The attainment and maintenance of monetary independence is an important achievement of the Chinese people in the protracted struggle against imperialism.

Situation in Old China

The monetary system of old, pre-liberation China was typically semi-colonial and semi-feudal. During

* See also "New China's Price Policy" by Yang Po (*Peking Review*, No. 47, 1964) for an account of how China ended the inflation left over from the old society, formulated a correct price policy, and maintains price stability.

the last years of the Ching Dynasty, the feudal central government and provincial rulers vied with each other in minting silver and subsidiary coins and issuing paper money. Foreign currency circulated freely in China. The monetary system was chaotic. The Revolution of 1911 toppled the Ching throne but failed to accomplish the tasks of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution. The imperialists carved out "spheres of influence" in China. Each of them supported their favoured militarist or warlord clique and regional currencies continued to be issued. The U.S. dollar and other foreign currencies continued to circulate.

After establishing its dictatorship, the Kuomintang introduced a silver yuan standard. But the foreign exchange rates of this could not be independently fixed. The London silver market was where the price of silver was decided. Later, the United States took on the role of manipulator. The Silver Purchase Act adopted by the U.S. Congress in 1934 sent the price of silver soaring on the world market. Silver flowed out of China in large quantities. The subsequent run on silver and severe shortage of silver money dealt a serious blow to China's national capitalist industry and commerce.

In 1935, the reactionary Kuomintang government, prompted by the U.S. and British imperialists, abolished the silver standard and introduced the *fabi* (legal tender paper money) system. It deposited its gold, silver and foreign exchange in London and New York and, by its reliance first on British sterling and then on the U.S. dollar to maintain the value of the *fabi*, finally reduced the latter to an appendage of the U.S. dollar.

The *fabi* was simply an instrument which the Kuomintang government and U.S. imperialism used in plundering the Chinese people and carrying on the counter-revolutionary civil war. The Kuomintang government used *fabi* to grab the material wealth and ruthlessly exploit the people in the huge areas under its rule. It also tried to push the *fabi* into the Communist-led revolutionary base areas so as to plunder the people's wealth there by means of inflation, undermine the independent market of these areas, and destroy the economic basis of the revolutionary war.

First People's Currencies

In these circumstances, the revolutionary base areas began to issue their own currencies in order to develop their economies and ensure supplies for the support of the revolutionary war. Circulation of *fabi* in these areas was halted; all *fabi* were called in to be used as an exchange reserve fund and their disruptive role was thus ended. At the same time, stringent controls were introduced on trade and remittances between the Kuomintang and revolutionary base areas so as to prevent the outflow of important goods to enemy-controlled areas and, by "exporting" surplus goods, procure important commodities there to meet the needs of the people and the revolutionary war and to strengthen the people's currency's material backing.

With the growth of the people's revolutionary military, political and economic power, there was a steady expansion of the areas in which the people's currencies circulated and their values in relation to the *fabi* steadily increased. Finally the *fabi* and its successor the "gold yuan note" were forced back into the shrinking Kuomintang controlled areas. This hastened the collapse of the reactionary regime.

China's experience shows that once a revolutionary democratic state power led by the Communist Party was established in a base area and had won popular support, developed production and had a store of goods, it was both necessary and possible to issue the people's own currency even without gold or foreign exchange reserves.

An Independent Monetary System

Soon after the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, all currency issued by the reactionary Kuomintang government was recalled and a ban was placed on the circulation in China of currencies issued by imperialist banks and all foreign currencies. The outflow of Chinese currency was prohibited. Reasonable foreign exchange rates for *renminbi* were set independently and a foreign exchange control system was instituted. China's currency does not maintain any fixed tie with any imperialist currency, nor does it participate in any imperialist currency bloc. In this way China's currency became completely independent and imperialist control over it was ended once and for all.

At a time when U.S. imperialism is openly undermining the monetary independence of various countries through the International Monetary Fund or by other means, and tightening its political and economic control over them, and when not a few countries have lost or are losing their monetary independence, the fact that China maintains its monetary independence is of great political and economic significance. It helps China safeguard its sovereignty and consolidate its political independence. It enables China to maintain its independence of the financial market of the capitalist world, free itself from the influence of the capitalist world economic crisis, develop its national economy independently, and build socialism in a self-reliant way. It also serves as a prerequisite for regulating the circulation of money in a planned way and maintaining monetary stability.

Centralization and Unification

China's socialist monetary system is highly centralized and unified. This is an important achievement of the Chinese people gained by driving out the imperialist forces and ending the state of feudal disunity which prevailed in old China. In 1950, the year following the founding of the People's Republic, control of the country's finances and economy, decentralized in the past, was unified and centralized. With this change the monetary system became highly centralized and unified.

As early as December 1, 1948, when a large part of the country had already been liberated, the People's Bank of China began issuing *renminbi* for nationwide circulation. From that time on, local currencies issued by local banks in the various liberated and other areas were recalled one after another. By November 1951, the unification of the money issue had been realized throughout the country with the exception of Tibet where Tibetan notes remained in circulation. In 1959, following the quelling of the counter-revolutionary rebellion staged by the reactionary upper strata in Tibet, the Tibetan notes too were recalled and complete unification of the monetary system and issue of money was realized.

China's highly centralized and unified monetary system is an important manifestation of the strength of the people's democratic state power. It provides a prerequisite for the establishment of a unified national market and national economic system, the centralized and unified management of a socialist economy, and the free interflow of goods between town and country. It lays a foundation for regulating the circulation of money in a flexible way in the light of the needs of commodity circulation throughout the country, and for maintaining nationwide monetary stability.

Stability

A most important feature of China's socialist monetary system is its stability. It is a sign of the growing prosperity of China's socialist economy.

The process of currency inflation and decline in the purchasing power of money began in old China with the introduction of the *fabi* system by the Kuomintang government. Between June 1937 and May 1949, when the Kuomintang government collapsed, the money issue soared 144,500 million-fold and prices skyrocketed 8,500,000 million times. Inflation gravely undermined industrial and agricultural production and brought untold hardship to the people.

In contrast, the money issue in the revolutionary base areas was designed to help production and serve the people. Efforts were made from the very beginning to maintain relative monetary stability. Even in time of war when the base areas were blockaded by the Japanese invaders, the puppet forces and the Kuomintang, the banks of the liberated areas issued money primarily to help economic growth; purely budgetary needs took second place. When faced with serious economic difficulties in the base areas, the Communist Party led the broad masses of soldiers and civilians in a great production campaign guided by the policy of "developing the economy to ensure supplies." Strict economy was practised in accordance with the policy of "maintaining an efficient body of picked troops and simplifying the administration." As a result, financial and economic conditions in the base areas steadily improved. At the same time, the people's authorities practised austerity and worked hard to muster goods to supply the market and support the

currency. These measures helped the base areas maintain relative monetary stability.

After the founding of the People's Republic, the Communist Party and People's Government worked to rehabilitate the national economy and make the people's life secure. They initiated a series of measures in March 1950 to halt inflation and stabilize the value of money by centralizing control of the nation's finances and economy. With centralized control of the state's revenues and expenditures, revenue was increased and economies were effected in expenditure. This led to a balance between the two and established a basic precondition for halting inflation. By centralizing control of the country's commerce, unifying the allocation of commodities throughout the country and improving market supplies, speculative capitalist activities were effectively checked, and favourable conditions were created for stabilizing prices. By centralizing control of banking, the state bank assumed control of all ready cash belonging to the government but held by the various state enterprises, government offices and army units, and large amounts of money flowed back to the bank, thus halting the inflationary tendencies. As a result of these efforts, the 12-year-old inflation was ended and stability of the *renminbi* achieved.

Severe Tests

The Korean war which began in 1950 was a severe test to the continued stability of the *renminbi*. During that war, volunteers were sent to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea; at home, the land reform was carried out in the countryside, democratic reforms, instituted in industrial and mining enterprises in the urban areas, toppled the feudal gang bosses who had exploited the workers, reforms in production were introduced and a nationwide movement to increase production and practise economy was launched. All this resulted in big increases in industrial and agricultural production. China was thus able to balance its wartime budgets and maintain the stability of the *renminbi*.

During the period 1959-61, our country was hit by a series of natural calamities, certain shortcomings and errors cropped up in our work, and the Khrushchov revisionist clique perfidiously tore up agreements and contracts, withdrew Soviet experts working in China and stopped the supply of important equipment. All this combined to confront China with serious economic difficulties. The *renminbi* faced another severe test. But even in those years, prices of staple commodities were kept stable in the main and the people's basic needs were met. The price level did not fluctuate much.

The Chinese people were not dismayed by these serious but temporary difficulties. In a spirit of self-reliance and enterprise, they swiftly overcame them and achieved an all-round turn for the better in the national economy. They have now in the main completed the task of readjusting the national economy and it is now entering a new period of growth. A new indus-

trial and agricultural upsurge is shaping up and developing. Commodities are in abundant supply and the market is brisk. The internal value of the *renminbi* remains stable and China's international payments are in balance.

In the past decade and a half, the *renminbi* has stood up to several severe tests and fully demonstrated its stability. Prices of foodstuffs, cloth, coal, vegetables and the great majority of other commodities were basically stable throughout the 15 years from 1950 to 1965. Taking March 1950 as 100, the retail price index for nine major cities—Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Shenyang, Wuhan, Canton, Chungking, Sian and Harbin—in 1965 is around 110. Over the same span the wages of workers and staff rose by a much bigger margin. Since prices have remained stable over long periods of time, the people have great confidence in the *renminbi*. Total bank deposits in town and countryside rose more than fivefold between 1952 and 1964, and the proportion of time deposits climbed from 40 to 80 per cent of the total.

The stability of China's monetary system results from the growing prosperity of the country's socialist economy, and it promotes the growth of the latter. Monetary stability facilitates the socialist revolution; it enables us to hold down the speculative capitalist forces and consolidate the socialist economy. It helps to strengthen the worker-peasant alliance, facilitates the interflow of goods between town and country, and promotes industrial and agricultural production. It provides favourable conditions for improving the planned control of the national economy and business accounting in the individual enterprises, helps increase accumulation of capital and develop socialist credit operations. It facilitates the carrying out of the principle of distribution of "to each according to his work" and helps improve the people's livelihood.

The independence, unity and stability of China's socialist monetary system are closely interrelated. Monetary stability is possible because the monetary system is independent and free from imperialist manipulation and because it is unified and the circulation of money can be regulated in a planned way.

How Stability Is Maintained

China is able to maintain monetary stability over long periods of time because the Chinese people have, in the course of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, completely abolished the capitalist monetary system, in which the circulation of money is regulated spontaneously, and have established a new socialist monetary system in which the circulation of money is regulated in a planned way.

The correct handling of the relationship between money and commodities is the key to monetary stability. When the monetary issue exceeds the amount needed by commodity circulation, the purchasing power of money tends to decline. When the two conform with each other, monetary stability can be maintained.

Socialist public ownership of the means of production and a planned economy enable the state to control virtually all commodities and place them on the market according to plan. They also enable the state to control and regulate the circulation of money according to plan. In this way the monetary issue and commodity circulation can be kept in conformity to ensure monetary stability. This conformity is brought about in China by the following measures:

Balancing the Budget. Under socialism, state revenues and expenditures decisively influence the circulation of money. The major part of the revenues of a socialist country comes from the income of state enterprises. The planned growth of industrial and agricultural production and commodity circulation ensures a steady increase in state revenue. The expenditure of a socialist state goes mainly into developing the economy, culture and education. To incur a succession of budgetary deficits as the imperialist countries do in pursuance of their policies of aggression and war is out of the question for a socialist country. The nature of socialist public finance and the principle of maintaining a balanced budget with a small surplus guards us against the need to cover budgetary deficits by increasing the issue of money.

Balancing Credit Payments and Receipts. Under socialism credit payments and receipts have a direct bearing on the circulation of money. In a socialist country money is issued by the state bank and its issue is closely related to credit receipts and payments. In the course of the socialist revolution, by establishing the state bank, confiscating bureaucrat-capitalist banks, and switching banks and money houses owned by the national bourgeoisie to joint state-private operation, banking has been nationalized in China and the banks have become a component part of the proletarian dictatorship. Thus not only the issue of money but also the control of bank credit is highly centralized so that credit payments and receipts can be co-ordinated in such a way as to meet the needs of regulating the circulation of money.

In credit operations China's state bank follows the following principle: credit and budgetary funds are balanced together but administered separately. This means that all funds that do not have to be repaid—such as expenditure on capital construction and working funds that remain at the disposal of state enterprises over long periods of time—are administered by the state treasury while all credit funds are administered by the banks. The former can be paid only out of the budgetary fund, and never out of bank loans. In this way financial and credit payments and receipts can be brought into balance and there will be no need to increase the money issue. In this way, too, bank loans can be granted and recalled in a planned way so that credit payments and receipts are closely integrated with the issuance and flow back of money, and the circulation of money is regulated to suit the needs of commodity circulation.

Balancing Purchasing Power and Commodity Supply.

Whether purchasing power can be brought into balance with the supply of commodities is a matter directly affecting the circulation of money. In China, monetary purchasing power is generated in the process of paying out wages and administrative expenses by government offices and state enterprises, and in the course of procuring farm and side-line products by state trading organizations. This process can be regulated by the state according to plan. In disposing of their money, the people buy mainly consumer goods and some agricultural means of production. The production and sale of these items are today directly controlled by the state according to an overall plan. It is thus possible through state planning to balance purchasing power and commodity supply in such a way that the money generated can be absorbed by a corresponding amount of commodities put on the market.

Balancing International Payments. Confidence in China's socialist money abroad is guaranteed chiefly by balancing its international payments. Export and import trade and foreign exchange are all handled in China by the state. The former is conducted in a planned way free from the influences of price fluctuations on the capitalist world market. As industrial and agricultural production increases rapidly, China's export trade grows and it is earning an increasing amount of foreign exchange out of which all its import and foreign aid needs are met.

The growing stability of China's socialist monetary system does not preclude a temporary surplus or shortage of money in the socialist economy. But such phenomena can be discovered and corrected in good time and the circulation of money once again brought into line with the needs of commodity circulation. Herein lies the vitality of the socialist monetary system.

In the last analysis, the reason why China's socialist monetary system is becoming daily more consolidated must be found in the fact that the Chinese people, guided by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thinking, have carried on the socialist revolution and socialist construction, and thereby promoted the planned and proportionate growth of their socialist economy, and brought about market stability and prosperity and financial and price stability.

China maintains monetary stability not by means of mustering large gold and foreign exchange reserves but by holding sufficient supplies of goods. The growth of the socialist economy owned by the whole people and the establishment of its firm leadership in the national economy, and the successful socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce, agriculture and the handicrafts result in the socialist state sector controlling by far the greater part of all commodities, and these become the material guarantee for the socialist monetary system. The Chinese people are carrying the socialist revolution through to the end and are energetically developing their socialist economy. This provides an ever stronger material guarantee for China's socialist monetary system.

In their economic and financial work the Chinese people follow the general policy of "developing the economy to ensure supplies" formulated by Comrade Mao Tse-tung. Their experience has confirmed the basic Marxist view that production determines and is the basis of distribution. Only by developing the national economy at a high speed and in a planned and proportionate way and constantly increasing industrial and agricultural production, is it possible to increase the supply of commodities, state revenues, credit income and foreign exchange earnings. Only in this way can the market circulation of money be normal and monetary stability be maintained.

Imperialist Plunder—Biggest Obstacle to the Economic Growth of "Underdeveloped" Countries*

by KUO WEN

The Way Out. In order to get rid of their position as mere providers of primary products and to oppose imperialist exploitation in the form of non-equivalent exchange, the "underdeveloped" countries need diversified economies and particularly the development of national industries. In the era of monopoly capitalism, owing to

the vast differences between the productivity of the imperialist enterprises and the national enterprises in the "underdeveloped" countries, the latter require an even greater degree of protection from the state. They will find it difficult to develop these national enterprises unless they keep intact their national sovereignty, liquidate the colonialist trade privileges still in imperialist hands, and prevent foreign monopolies from building

** This is the second and concluding part of the article. The first part appeared in our last number. — Ed.*

local factories to seize the markets for their own industrial goods.

There is also the need for the "underdeveloped" countries to develop trade among themselves and with the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist countries on a basis of equality and mutual benefit. This will help to alter step by step the present state of affairs in which over 70 per cent of their trade is conducted with the imperialist powers. To this end the "underdeveloped" countries have no alternative but to fight resolutely against all the measures the imperialists take to control the direction of their trade.

Furthermore, if the exploitation through non-equivalent exchange is to be ended, the imperialist monopolies must not be allowed to control market prices. Countries exporting the same kinds of primary products, by united efforts, can have a say in the prices of primary commodities. In recent years, a number of organizations comprising countries exporting the same products have been founded. The reactions to their activities show that strengthened unity and persevering struggle on the part of the exporting countries concerned will make their influence felt on the prices of primary products in the capitalist world market.

Imperialist "Aid" and Colonialist Plunder

Imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, is now spreading the idea in Asia, Africa and Latin America that its "aid" to the "underdeveloped" countries is to provide them with capital for national construction and help them to tide over their balance of payments difficulties. And the imperialists are passing themselves off as alms-givers so that they may not be seen as the exploiters that they are.

The truth of the matter is that brutal imperialist plunder is one of the main causes for the shortage of capital and the balance of payments difficulties experienced by the "underdeveloped" countries. The imperialist countries' "aid" is aimed precisely at helping their domestic monopolies to continue fleecing the "underdeveloped" countries already weakened through long years of colonialist oppression. At the same time, even though "aid" may temporarily make good a part of their balance of payments deficits it will not be long before the recipients find themselves in a still more critical payments crisis as their debts pile up day by day.

"Aid"—instrument to protect private investment. The imperialists actually make no bones about the fact that one of the purposes in giving "aid" to the "underdeveloped" countries is to further the interests of private investors there. In the United States in particular, not one of its presidents in the postwar years has failed to emphasize that "aid" to the "underdeveloped" countries was intended to open a way for the export of private capital.

Investment, as we have already mentioned above, cannot do without political guarantees. Imperialist "aid"—a measure of state monopoly capitalism—is

precisely one of the weapons the imperialists have been using in the postwar years in their search for such guarantees.

The imperialists, especially the U.S. imperialists, are doing all they can to use "aid" as a means to buy over influential politicians, support reactionary regimes, foster financial dependence, maintain and supply satellite troops, "rent" military bases and try to suppress the people's revolution, etc., in the "aid" recipient countries. One of the main aims in doing this is to maintain colonialist political control and influence in these countries, thus providing general political guarantees for investment.

Hunting for specific "political guarantees," the imperialists also use "aid" as an instrument to interfere in the financial and economic policies of the recipient countries. U.S. conduct is particularly striking in this respect. Using "aid" as a bait, it urges them to adopt measures that will be conducive to the interests of U.S. investors and to refrain from taking such actions as nationalization of enterprises controlled by U.S. capital. Failing this they are threatened with the stoppage of "aid."

A report by the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Aid made it quite clear that one of the chief advantages in "aid" was that while a private enterprise would find it difficult to press a foreign government to adjust its exchange rate and ease its controls over foreign enterprises. U.S. foreign "aid" agencies and such international financial institutions as the World Bank could do so.² In 1957, advisers on foreign "aid" told the then President Eisenhower: "In cases where private investors cannot act alone because of restrictions imposed by foreign governments, and where a few reasonable changes in policy by the foreign government concerned would make the private investment possible, the U.S. should administer its assistance in a manner designed to overcome the obstacles to private investment."³ The 1963 U.S. Foreign Aid Bill stressed that those who have not signed "agreements relating to investment guarantees" before the end of 1965 would not be given "aid."

In addition to political guarantees, large-scale export of private capital requires certain material conditions. Imperialist "aid" to "underdeveloped" countries precisely aims at creating or improving these conditions for private investment. A very large portion of imperialist "aid," bilateral or multilateral, is used in basic public works. This is because with poor power supply and communications it is difficult to make investments, especially in the exploitation of mineral resources. Kennedy, while still a senator, admitted that the reason why the U.S. Government put stress on "aiding" "underdeveloped" countries to develop transport, fuel and

² *American Private Enterprise, Foreign Economic Development, and the Aid Programme*, p. 64.

³ *American Foreign Policy, Current Documents, 1957*, p. 1516.

power was because "they are essential to the creation of a setting in which efficient and profitable private operations can grow."⁴

Another major item in imperialist "aid" to "underdeveloped" countries is "technical aid" such as surveys of resources, the operation of health services, education, and so on. In his message on the "Point Four Program" presented to Congress on June 24, 1949, Truman said: "Technical surveys of resources and of the possibilities of economic development must precede substantial capital investment. Furthermore, in many of the areas concerned, technical assistance in improving sanitation, communications, or education is required to create conditions in which capital investment can be fruitful."⁵

"Aid" for promoting sales of high-priced goods. It is a general practice for the imperialist countries to stipulate that "aid" funds must be used for making purchases in the "aid" giving countries. Former President of the World Bank Eugene Black admitted that one of the main contents of the "aid" given by the "developed" countries was a race for markets "with the lending government allied with their own export industries to outbid or outsell all rivals."⁶

In addition to boosting its sales abroad, the United States also uses "aid" as a means of compelling the recipient countries to buy high-priced American goods and services. A report released by the U.S. Department of Commerce in 1963 revealed that for many categories of capital goods, U.S. prices were substantially higher, sometimes by as much as 40 per cent, than those of competing suppliers. Without the "buy American" provision, sales of these goods would be impossible.⁷ At the same time American law stipulates that at least half of the "aid" materials must be carried in U.S. vessels. U.S. freight charges are sometimes double those of other maritime countries.

Loans with high interest rates. Loans make up an increasingly large proportion of imperialist "aid" to the "underdeveloped" countries and the annual rate of interest for many of these loans is over 5 per cent. At the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development last year many "underdeveloped" countries bitterly attacked the imperialists for making loans at high rates of interest, and demanded that the annual rate should not exceed 3 per cent. This demand however was turned down.

The "underdeveloped" countries have incurred foreign debts to the tune of U.S. \$30,000 million. It is estimated that about 40 per cent of these is owned to the United States. According to a recent estimate

⁴ *The Strategy of Peace*, Harper & Bros., N.Y., 1960, p. 154.

⁵ *Documents on American Foreign Relations*, 1949, p. 239.

⁶ *Fortune*, March 1963, p. 126.

⁷ U.S. Department of Commerce, "Overseas Business Reports," 63-26.

by the U.S. Agency of International Development, by 1957, foreign debts owned by the "underdeveloped" countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America will have reached \$90,000 million.

The service of foreign debts cost the "underdeveloped" countries \$5,000 million in 1964. Even U.S. President Johnson admitted in his foreign aid message to Congress on January 14, 1965 that foreign debts had become a heavy burden for the "underdeveloped" countries.

India is the largest client for foreign "aid" among the "underdeveloped" countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. In 1951, its foreign debts were below U.S.\$100 million, but now they exceed \$5,000 million. In the fiscal year 1965-1966, debt services will cost India close to \$400 million, about 20 per cent of its export earnings.

In Latin America, Argentina, Brazil and Chile are in debt to the imperialists only to a lesser extent than India. According to a recent report of the U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America, the foreign debts of these three major Latin American countries are \$4,000 million, \$4,400 million and \$3,000 million respectively. On January 10, AP reported from Buenos Aires that Argentina's foreign debts maturing in 1965 amount to \$600-700 million. This is almost one half of its annual export revenue in recent years.

The *London Financial Times* reported in July 1964 that in 1964 and 1965 Brazil had to use 40 per cent of its foreign exchange earnings to service its foreign debts (including amortization and interest.) Chile's foreign debts due in 1964 amounted to \$343 million while the total value of its exports per year do not exceed \$550 million.

Foreign debts are usually repaid through trade surpluses. But in the postwar period, trade deficits have appeared frequently in the "underdeveloped" countries, the more so when their trade with the imperialists is conducted on a basis of growing inequality. As export surpluses are not available for debt repayment, the only way left is to raise new loans on a still larger scale. A part of these new loans is used to make good trade deficits and another part to repay old debts. The *Wall Street Journal* of January 15, 1964, reported that in 1962, 40 per cent of the loans to the "underdeveloped" countries was returned to the lending countries.

To avoid the trap of imperialist "aid," the "underdeveloped" countries are increasingly aware that they must rely on their own efforts to develop their national economies and at the same time strengthen co-operation and mutual assistance among themselves and with all others who are opposed to imperialism and colonialism.

Only when they are determined to take the road of self-reliance in developing their national economies and not count on imperialist, especially U.S. imperialist "aid," will they be able to fight imperialism and colonialism without hindrance. On the other hand, only when they persevere in the anti-imperialist struggle and put an

end to colonialist oppression can they make the best use of their manpower, materials and financial resources to build independent national economies.

Two Diametrically Opposed Views

There are now two diametrically opposed views on how the "underdeveloped" countries can overcome their economic backwardness, and these represent two different roads.

One view is that the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist tasks of these countries come to an end with the declaration of independence, and that they should be well satisfied with their present position and need only rely on "aid" of "developed" countries for national construction. This is the prescription of the imperialists and their agents.

If the "underdeveloped" countries take this road, they can never break the fetters of the colonialist economy, liquidate the imperialist forces in the country, or stop the outflow of their national wealth. On the contrary they will have to lean more heavily on the imperialists. Not only will they find it difficult to develop their national economies and consolidate the independence they have already achieved but there is also the danger that that independence may be again lost.

Another view is that having become independent the "underdeveloped" countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America should carry on their struggle against imperialism and colonialism, exercise their national

sovereignty to liquidate the imperialist economic forces in their countries and resolutely fight against all the political and military means used by the imperialists to uphold colonialist economic relationships. At the same time they have to rely mainly on the strength of their own people, on their internal resources and accumulation so as to build and develop independent national economies.

Self-reliance, however, by no means excludes international economic co-operation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. In combating imperialism and colonialism and developing independent national economies, it is necessary for the Asian, African and Latin American peoples to strengthen their militant unity and relations of mutual help.

In order to successfully carry on the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and implement the policy of self-reliance effectively, democratic reforms, especially land reform are necessary. These reforms will hit at the reactionary forces which collaborate with imperialism and colonialism and hamstring the domestic productive forces; they will also enhance the initiative and creativeness of the people in national revolution and economic development.

This is the road of pushing ahead the national-democratic revolution uninterruptedly, the road of self-reliance. It is the only one which will enable the "underdeveloped" countries to become strong and prosperous.

A Chronology of Events

A Decade of African-Asian Unity Against Imperialism

April 1955—May 1965

THE national democratic revolutionary movements in Asia and Africa have surged forward with great momentum in the past decade. Storms against imperialism headed by the U.S. have been raging on both continents; great victories have been won by the Asian-African peoples and unity has been enhanced in their common anti-imperialist struggle. Here is a list of the major events which took place in this struggle with special reference to China's solidarity with other Asian-African countries in the anti-imperialist fight.

One great event in the last decade is the emergence of 35 new independent Asian-African countries—the fruit of the Asian-African national democratic revolutionary movements. A list of these countries and the

date of their independence appeared in *Peking Review*, No. 25, 1965.

1955

April 18-24 Asian-African Conference held in Bandung, Indonesia. A historic final communique is adopted.

Aug. 6-15 The First World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs meets in Hiroshima and Tokyo in Japan, which, since then, has been convened annually.

1956

March 6-12 A summit conference of Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia held in Cairo. Its joint statement opposes the Baghdad Pact.

May 3 Indonesia abrogates the whole of the Round Table conference agreement concluded with the Netherlands in 1949.

July 26 President Nasser of Egypt announces the nationalization of the Suez Canal.

Aug. 15 The Chinese Government issues a statement warning Britain and France that any threat of force or armed intervention in dealing with the Suez Canal question will meet with the resolute opposition of the Asian-African peoples (Subsequent statements opposing Anglo-French aggression and supporting Egyptian resistance were issued by the Chinese Government).

Oct. 29 Israel launches an armed invasion against Egypt at the instigation of Britain and France, who failed in their attempt to create an international board to operate the Suez Canal.

31 British and French forces invade Egypt; Egyptian people rise in resistance.

Dec. 3 Britain and France forced to announce the withdrawal of their forces from Egypt.

1957

March 13. Jordan announces the abrogation of the Anglo-Jordanian treaty.

June 7 Anglo-Ceylonese joint communique calls for Britain to return the naval base at Trincomalee and the air base at Katunayaka to Ceylon in October and November 1957.

July 21 Ghalib bin Ali, the Iman of Oman, initiates an armed uprising against British rule.

Dec. 26 The First Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference meets in Cairo until January 1, 1958. The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Council is established.

1958

Feb. 19 China and the Korean Democratic People's Republic issue a joint statement announcing the complete withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea by the end of the year.

April 15-22 Conference of Independent African States meets in Accra, Ghana. The conference declaration supports the people in other parts of Africa, who have not gained independence, in their fight for independence.

May 9 Beginning of the armed uprising of the Lebanese people against the Shamun government which accepts the "Eisenhower doctrine" (the American programme to take over the Middle and Near East from Britain and France).

July 14 The Faisal dynasty in Iraq toppled by the Iraqi military men with popular support. A republic is established.

15 U.S. marines land in Lebanon for armed intervention against the Lebanese people's armed uprising while also planning to suppress the Iraqi revolution. China issues a statement opposing the U.S. intervention on the following day.

17 British paratroopers land in Jordan in coordination with the U.S. armed intervention in the Middle East. China protests against the British aggression on the next day.

Sept. 19 The Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria inaugurated in Cairo.

Oct. 25 U.S. military units forced to withdraw from Lebanon.

Nov. 2 British troops compelled to withdraw from Jordan.

Dec. 8 The First All-Africa People's Congress meets in Accra until the 13th. A declaration is adopted which condemns colonialism and demands Africa's complete emancipation.

The First Afro-Asian Economic Conference meets in Cairo until the 11th.

1959

March 24 Iraq withdraws from the Baghdad Pact.

June 1 Iraq abrogates the 1955 U.S.-Iraqi military "aid" agreement.

1960

Jan. 25 The Second All-Africa People's Congress meets in Tunis until the 31st.

28 The Sino-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression and an agreement on the Sino-Burmese boundary question are signed in Peking.

March 21 Large-scale demonstrations in protest against racial discrimination breaks out among the African people in Sharpville, Transvaal, South Africa.

China and Nepal sign an agreement in Peking on the boundary question.

April 11-15 The Second Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference meets in Conakry, Guinea. Its permanent organization is named the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.

27 Patriotic struggle of the south Korean people surges forward, culminating in Syngman Rhee's downfall.

28 China and Nepal sign a treaty of peace and friendship in Kathmandu.

30 The Second Afro-Asian Economic Conference meets in Cairo until May 3.

May 27 Pro-U.S. Menderes government in Turkey toppled after nationwide demonstrations which broke out in late April.

31 China and Mongolian People's Republic sign a treaty of friendship and mutual assistance in Ulan Bator.

June 10 25,000 Japanese people confront U.S. presidential press secretary Hagerty at the Tokyo airport in protest against U.S. President Eisenhower's proposed visit to Japan and in opposition to the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty.

14-24 The Second Conference of Independent African States meets in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

16 Under pressure of the Japanese people's united action, Eisenhower announces the indefinite postponement of his Japan visit.

July 6 Patriotic soldiers in the Congo (L) rise to resist control by Belgian officers.

8 Belgium stages an armed intervention in the Congo (L).

14 U.N. Security Council decides to send "U.N. forces" to the Congo (L); this action is opposed by the people of the Congo (L) and the rest of the world.

19 The Chinese Government issues a statement (two more are issued on September 14 and December 8) supporting the just struggle of the Congolese (L) people, denouncing U.S.-led imperialism's aggression and intervention in the Congo (L) under the U.N. flag. (By September 12, 1962, the number of "U.N. forces" in the Congo (L) had reached 17,973 of which 5,735 were Indian troops.)

Aug. 17 President Sukarno declares Indonesia's severance of diplomatic relations with the Netherlands and its determination to liberate West Irian.

26 A Sino-Afghan treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression is signed in Kabul.

Sept. 13 A treaty of friendship between China and Guinea is signed in Peking.

Oct. 1 Sino-Burmese boundary treaty signed in Peking.

Dec. 13 Vice-Premier Gizenga of the Congo (Leopoldville) announces that he is to act for Premier Lumumba, who was kidnapped by Mobutu's men on December 1 at the instigation of U.S.-Belgian imperialism. On December 8, the Chinese Government issues a statement protesting against the kidnapping.

17 Premier Chou En-lai, in a message to Gizenga, reiterates China's continued support of the legal Congolese (L) Government headed by the latter.

19 A treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression signed with Cambodia in Peking.

20 Founding of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation.

1961

Jan. 17 Congolese (L) Premier Patrice Lumumba is murdered by U.S.-Belgian imperialism through its tool the Tshombe clique. China strongly protests on February 14.

20 The Malian Government demands that France leave the army and air bases on its soil (withdrawal completed on September 5).

Feb. 4 Three-day fighting between the armed Angolan people and the colonialists takes place. The armed people attack the police station, prison and radio station in Luanda.

March 15-16 Extensive armed uprising erupts in Northern Angola.

25-30 The Third All-Africa People's Congress meets in Cairo.

28 China declares that since July 1960 it has severed all economic and trade relations with South Africa.

April 1 A Sino-Indonesian treaty of friendship is signed in Djakarta.

May 16 The enlarged Geneva Conference for the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question opens.

July 11 The Sino-Korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance is signed in Peking.

19 In Bizerta, the French forces' armed suppression of the Tunisian people demanding the recovery of the port meets resistance from the Tunisian armed forces and people.

Aug. 3 People of "Portuguese" Guinea stage a nationwide armed uprising against colonial rule.

18 A treaty of friendship between China and Ghana is signed in Peking.

Oct. 5 The Sino-Nepalese boundary treaty is signed in Peking.

Dec. 16 "Spear of the Nation," a South African organization engaged in armed struggle, is founded.

18 India recovers Goa, Daman and Diu, all Portuguese colonies on Indian territory. China supports India's action in its government statement of the 19th.

1962

March 18 The Evian agreement signed between the Provisional Algerian Government and the French Government; the latter recognizes the Algerian people's right of self-determination and their independence.

June 23 The Provisional Laotian Government of National Union inaugurated following the June 12 Plain of Jars Agreement.

July 21 A declaration and a protocol on Laotian neutrality adopted at the enlarged Geneva Conference which closes on July 23.

Nov. 25 The First Asian Economic Seminar meets in Colombo, Ceylon, until December 1.

Dec. 8 Armed uprising staged in Brunei. The insurgents declare the establishment of the Unitary State of North Kalimantan.

14 A Declaration of Independence made public by the North Kalimantan revolutionary government.

26 A boundary treaty between China and the People's Republic of Mongolia signed in Peking.

1963

Feb. 4-10 The Third Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference meets in Moshi, Tanganyika.

8 The Ceylonese Government decides to suspend talks with the United States over reparations for the two U.S. oil companies it took over. (On January 8, the U.S. State Department announced that the U.S. would suspend "aid" to Ceylon unless the Ceylonese Government made reparations.)

March 2 A boundary agreement between China and Pakistan signed in Peking.

18 The Somali Government declares the severance of relations with Britain.

25 The Somali Government declares its rejection of British financial aid.

May 1 The Indonesian Government takes over the administrative power of West Irian.

22 The Summit Conference of Independent African States meets in Addis Ababa until the 26th. It adopts the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and several resolutions, including one on African decolonization, and decides to set up the Committee of African Liberation.

Aug. 13 Revolution breaks out in the Congo (Brazzaville).

15 The Youlou government in Brazzaville is toppled and replaced by a new government headed by Alphonse Massamba-Debat.

29 Chairman Mao Tse-tung issues a statement opposing aggression against southern Viet Nam and the slaughter of its people by the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique.

Sept. 21 Indonesia severs economic relations with "Malaysia."

Oct. 3 The Congolese (L) National Liberation Committee founded.

Armed struggle by the Nationalists takes place in south Yemen.

15 French military units forced to withdraw from Bizerta in Tunisia.

Nov. 10 The First Games of the New Emerging Forces (GANEFU) opens in Djakarta and lasts until the 22nd.

20 The Cambodian Government notifies the U.S. Government that Cambodia no longer accepts U.S. "aid."

21 A Chinese government statement supports Cambodia's fight to defend its independence and sovereignty.

22 A boundary treaty between China and Afghanistan signed in Peking.

Dec. 14-31 In his north African tour, Premier Chou En-lai makes public the Chinese Government's five-point stand in handling its relations with the Arab and African countries.

1964

Jan. 1 The Ceylonese Government takes over the foreign oil and insurance companies in Ceylon.

11 Revolution takes place in Zanzibar, abolishing the constitutional monarchy and setting up a people's republic.

13-17 The Summit Conference of the Arab States meets in Cairo.

15 Answering questions put to him by reporters of the Ghana News Agency when visiting Accra, Premier Chou En-lai enumerates China's eight principles providing economic and technical aid to foreign countries.

27 Chairman Mao Tse-tung makes a statement supporting the Japanese people's patriotic and just struggle against U.S. imperialism.

March 16 Indonesian President Sukarno promulgates order to oppose "Malaysia" and help liberate North Kalimantan.

April 7 Zanzibari President Karume demands the removal of U.S. bases known as Mercury space tracking stations.

10-15 The Second African-Asian Conference preparatory meeting takes place in Djakarta.

13 One million volunteers in Indonesia demonstrate in Djakarta opposing "Malaysia."

June 9 A treaty of friendship between China and the Arab Republic of Yemen is signed in Peking.

16 The Second Asian Economic Seminar held in Pyongyang in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, until the 23rd.

The economic preparatory meeting for Second African-Asian Conference holds a 2-day session in Geneva.

30 "U.N. forces" forced to leave the Congo (L).

July 17 The Second Summit Conference of African States meets in Cairo for five days.

August 5 Under the pretext of the so-called Tonkin [Bac Bo] Gulf incident, the U.S. launches surprise attacks on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The heroic Vietnamese people fight back.

6 A Chinese government statement declares that U.S. aggression against D.R.V. is aggression against China, that the Chinese people will not stand idly by.

28 Japanese people's united action opposing the entry of U.S. nuclear submarines into Japanese ports unfolded.

Sept. 5 The Summit Conference of Arab States meets in Alexandria in the U.A.R. for seven days.

Oct. 2 A treaty of friendship between China and the Congo (Brazzaville) is signed in Peking.

10 The Mozambique Liberation Front declares that an all-round armed uprising is taking place to fight Portuguese colonialism.

16 China explodes her first atom bomb. On the same day, the Chinese Government issues a statement declaring that China will never at any time or under any circumstances be the first to use nuclear weapons. China also proposes to the governments of the world that a summit conference of all countries be convened to discuss the question of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

Nov. 1 The Independence Movement of Thailand issues a manifesto calling on the people to unite in fighting the U.S. aggressors.

3 A treaty of friendship between China and Mali is signed in Peking.

26 The Chinese Government protests against U.S.-Belgian attacks on Stanleyville which was in the hands of the patriotic armed forces of the Congo (L).

26 President Sukarno declares: The Indonesian Government has taken over all British enterprises in Indonesia as from October 30.

28 Chairman Mao Tse-tung issues a statement supporting the people of the Congo (L) in their struggle against U.S. aggression.

1965

Jan. 1 The formally inaugurated Thailand Patriotic Front vows to fight for the country's independence, democracy, peace, neutrality and prosperity.

7 President Sukarno announces Indonesia's withdrawal from the United Nations. The Chinese Government issues a statement on the 10th in support of the Indonesian decision.

Feb. 7 U.S. imperialism begins its wanton air attacks on the D.R.V.

9 The Chinese Government issues a statement declaring that China is well prepared to assist D.R.V. against U.S. aggression and calling upon all peace-loving countries and peoples of the world to unite and take every possible action to support and assist the Vietnamese people. (Subsequent statements are issued by the Chinese Government on Feb. 13, Mar. 4 and 12 pledging all-out support for Viet Nam while condemning U.S. aggression.)

20 A Sino-Tanzanian treaty of friendship is signed in Peking.

25 The Foreign Ministry of the D.P.R.K issues a statement opposing the "ROK-Japan talks." The Chinese Foreign Ministry issues a statement on the 27th supporting the Korean people's fight against the "talks" and the "ROK-Japan basic treaty."

22-28 The Afro-Asian Economic Seminar takes place in Algiers in Algeria.

26 Indonesia decides to take over all U.S. plantations in the country immediately.

March 2-9 The Indo-China Peoples' Conference meets in Phnom Penh in Cambodia. A general resolution condemns U.S. aggression against Viet Nam and its threat to Southeast Asian peace.

14 The Council of Foreign Ministers of the Arab Countries holds a two-day emergency session, adopting a resolution to cope with the West German decision to establish diplomatic relations with Israel.

22 The Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation issues a statement on Washington's expansion of the war in south Viet Nam. It declares that it will fight the war of resistance to the end at any cost until the U.S. aggressors are driven out.

The Indonesian Government makes public the decision to place foreign oil companies under its management and supervision.

April 8-10 The Second Session of the Third National Assembly of the D.R.V. meets, unanimously approving the 4-point proposition of the D.R.V. Government for the settlement of the Viet Nam question.

18 The Bandung Conference's 10th anniversary celebration ceremony takes place in Djakarta.

May 3 Cambodian Head of State Prince Sihanouk announces that Cambodia has severed diplomatic relations with the U.S.

14 China explodes its second atom bomb over its western areas.

16 The Fourth Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference held in Winneba, Ghana, closes after an eight-day session. Conference resolutions call for stronger Afro-Asian unity in the fight against U.S.-led imperialism.

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ACROSS THE LAND

Cadres' Farm Work Boosts Output

SZECHUAN cadres have steadfastly carried out the 1957 Party directive calling on all leading personnel to take part in physical labour. The zeal of those who have been doing agricultural work is paying off directly in bigger farm output.

As part of their manual work, cadres at the special administrative region and county levels have been running experimental plots to get first-hand experience in advanced methods of farming and conducting scientific experiments to improve farm yields. For the past eight years, cadres of the Szechuan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party have also tended experimental farm plots. Their efforts have produced steadily higher yields. Since 1960, the combined average yield of wheat and rice on their experimental plots has been over 1,500 *jin* per *mu*. With the practical knowledge gained in this way top cadres have been able to give sound advice and correct leadership to cadres at the grass-roots level in the rural people's communes. This summer's big harvests of wheat, barley, legumes and rapeseed in Szechuan are inseparable from their first-hand knowledge of the problems involved and the down-to-earth leadership they gave.

Working on the commune farms as well as on their experimental plots, say these cadres, has helped them keep close to the masses and give effective leadership in politics, production and scientific experiments.

Cotton is another Szechuan crop that has benefited directly from the leading cadres' participation in farm work. Last year, experimental cotton plots cultivated around Chengtu, the provincial capital, by top cadres played a very direct part in the province raising 87 per cent more cotton than in 1963. Cotton yields

in Szechuan had always been low and very little cotton was grown around Chengtu, because, so it was said, "There was too much rain, a high water table, and too many cloudy days."

Since cotton would help their province develop a diversified and better-balanced economy, leading cadres in Chengtu began experimental plantings in 1963. Working with agro-technicians and veteran farmers, they solved the basic problems in one season and last year effectively guided cotton cultivation on 4.4 million *mu* of land. Several counties grew cotton for the first time but most of the 87 per cent increase in output came from higher yields.

High Speed Tunnelling

THANKS to new, streamlined rock tunnelling methods developed by Peking miners in 1963, sixteen new pits scheduled for completion next year will begin producing coal this year.

The Peking tunnelling method is so much more efficient that China can now open up in four years a mine with an annual capacity of 900,000 tons of coal. This is a year less than a comparable job before 1963 and savings in cost would be enough to finance the building of a medium-sized coal mine.

The new method of tunnelling combines in one continuous process high speed, wet drilling, lining the tunnel, building drainage, laying rails and putting in electrical installations—processes which were formerly done separately one after another. More efficient methods are used all round. More economical use is made of building materials. Quality is improved. Greater safety is ensured since roof and walls are lined immediately after tunnelling and the use of wet drilling has drastically reduced silicosis at construction sites. The Ministry of Coal Industry, in a recent

inspection of 179,000 metres of tunnels dug by this method, found all work up to standard.

By April this year, 162 rock drilling teams in the country were advancing at a rate of between 100-200 metres a month. Before 1963, using other methods, only six teams in the country could hit over 100 metres a month. A team of Peking tunnellers now helping at the Tatung coal mines cut 351 metres in May, a national record.

The new tunnelling method is now being used in various types of mines as well as in railway tunnelling and city sewage work.

Steelworks Get Better Refractory Brick

STEEL plants are enthusiastic about alumina magnesite brick, a new refractory material developed in China. Open-hearth furnace roofs lined with it give much more wear. A furnace roof of the old type was good for some 200 heats of steel before needing to be re-lined. Lined with the new brick it can stand up to 670 heats on average without repairs.

A string of new records has been set up with furnaces roof-lined with the new brick. A record 2,289 heats of steel were got out of a medium-sized open-hearth furnace in Tientsin without re-roofing. A record of 1,210 consecutive heats was set up last month by one of the big open-hearth furnaces in Anshan.

The alumina magnesite brick is more durable than the usual silica or chrome magnesite brick. It stands high temperatures and extreme variations of temperature better. It cuts production costs not only by reducing the need for repairs. Its use in roofs alone increases open-hearth steel output by 15 to 20 per cent.

China has abundant alumina deposits. With more of the new bricks available Chinese steelworks plan to use them to line furnace walls and hearths as well as roofs. This will prolong the life span of furnaces

and increase productivity still more.

Shop for Safety Devices

CARE for the workers' health and safety at work gets a lot of attention in this country. In Shanghai more than 400 industrial safety and health protection devices are available at a special shop. These safety aids, which it is the responsibility of the enterprise, factory or mine administration to provide, include ordinary safety belts, foam plastic life-jackets, protective overalls against radioactive contamination, insulating gloves, acid- and alkali-resistant boots, and masks against fumes. Available too are safety aids for workers at high altitudes, under water or in mines, and in exceptionally high or low temperatures.

With 14 retail branches, the safety shop's turnover is 12 times what it was in 1956, its first year. This new branch of trade keeps two factories producing entirely for it, with 54 others doing so part time. Pre-liberation Shanghai was the country's biggest industrial centre but it did not have a single plant making such protective devices.

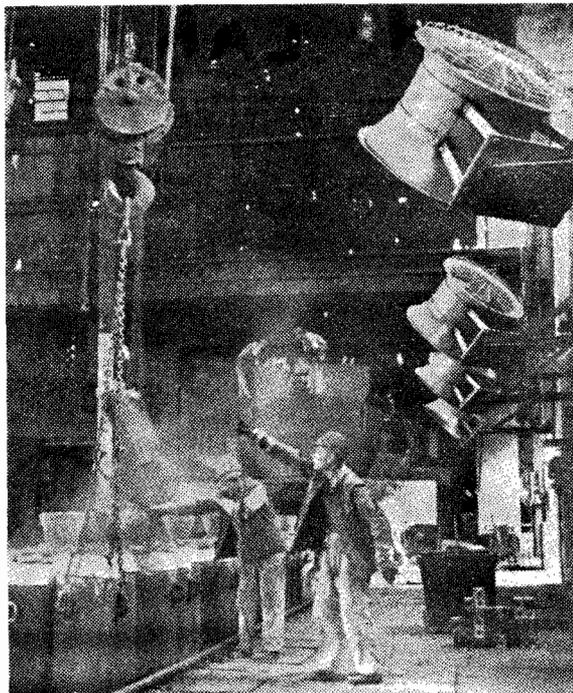
Bus Times Suit Factory Shifts

ANXIOUS to improve services, leading cadres of the Peking municipal trolley and bus companies earlier this year paid fact-finding visits to some 300 factories in the capital. They learnt, among other things, that more and more factories were operating three shifts as production moved into high gear.

"How can we help?" they asked. "For one thing, you could run more buses and extend the times of services," they were told.

They presented the case to the trolley and bus crews—how should they assist the workers' drive for higher production?

The discussions led to 32 city and suburban routes adding extra early and late services and 33 others putting on extra late buses to take workers coming off the second shift. Now all suburban factories working



Powerful electric fans keep temperatures down in a Shanghai open hearth shop

three shifts have enough buses taking their workers on early and late shifts to and from the factories. On some routes, special buses wait right outside the factory gate. They take the quickest and most convenient route for their worker passengers, delivering them almost to their very doorsteps.

The new services have been running for some months now, and this is what six workers recently wrote in a letter to the *Renmin Ribao*: ". . . A fine service! It is a big encouragement to us to work harder, knowing that everyone is backing up our production effort."

Briefs

This year's lambing season in Inner Mongolia, China's leading stock-breeding region, saw more than 5 million lambs born. This is 40 per cent more than at the same time last year, and the survival rate is higher.

Forty engineering works in the east China province of Kiangsu are now jointly producing complete sets of equipment for small fertilizer plants with annual capacities ranging from 2,000 to 5,000 tons of synthetic ammonia.

One of China's great art handicraft centres, Soochow, has trained more than 1,000 apprentices and students in the art crafts since 1958. These young people, still in their early twenties, received three to four years of systematic training in embroidery, wood or jade carving, sandalwood fan making, silk tapestry weaving or other crafts.

One of the double tracks of the Peking-Tientsin railway in north China has been completely relaid with long, welded rails.

The old rails were the usual 12.5 metres long type, with a space between each section to allow for expansion. The new rail sections are a kilometre long each and the joints between sections are welded. As a result, trains run more smoothly and faster and that wearing clickety-clack of wheels on jointed rails is ended and maintenance costs are reduced.

A new plastic—polytetrafluoroethylene resin—has just been put into trial production in Shanghai. It can be worked up into products that remain unchanged at temperatures as low as -180°C or as high as 250°C ; it withstands corrosive chemicals well and is a good insulator. It is used in the aviation, radio, atomic energy, chemical, oil and other industries.

Peking residents today drink 18 times as much fresh milk as they did in 1949 when the city became the capital of New China. In addition to home deliveries, fresh milk is available at 500 stalls and shops selling cold drinks and food. A large number of shops also sell powdered milk, sour milk and condensed milk, butter, cheese, cream and other dairy products, relatively new additions to the average Chinese family's diet.

ROUND THE WORLD

Khrushchovites in Action

Big Sell-Out at Helsinki

Soviet revisionists have been on their peace-with-U.S.-imperialism path again. On May 22 and 23 the preparatory committee for what is called a World Congress for Peace, National Independence and General Disarmament to be held in Helsinki from July 10 to 15 met in the Finnish capital under their domination to put the finishing touches to the big sell-out.

Viet Nam is the focal point of the struggle against U.S. imperialism. Yet this world congress, which will be convened under the auspices of the World Council of Peace, will have on its agenda not a discussion of the war of aggression waged by U.S. imperialism. The theme before the forthcoming congress will simply be "Viet Nam" and not as requested by the Vietnamese Peace Committee, "U.S. imperialism's war of aggression against Viet Nam." Why? The manipulators of the preparatory committee, with A. Korneichuk of the U.S.S.R. playing the chief role, explained that if the United States was identified as the aggressor it would be impossible to woo more people to the July meeting.

Under pressure of world public opinion the Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace had passed a resolution at Stockholm in last April declaring its support for the 4-point stand of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam for the settlement of the Viet Nam question and the March 22 statement of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. But this resolution was not printed in the Council's bulletin. When challenged on this deliberate suppression, the French secretary of the Council quibbled with a "time was short." Actually this particular item from the Stockholm meeting was not published because the American

delegate, C.B. Goodlett, had made it known that the resolution was not acceptable to the U.S.

Korneichuk and his friends did their best to ward off condemnation of U.S. imperialist aggression in other parts of the world also. They brushed aside the legitimate demand of Latin American delegates to put the U.S. armed intervention in the Dominican Republic as a separate item on the agenda. They similarly refused to accept for discussion the question of "Malaysia," because this would bring up the question of U.S. aggressive activities in Southeast Asia.

The Soviet revisionists thought of practically everything that could shield the U.S. imperialists. A person who was said to represent the Vatican proposed that such words as "struggle for peace" should be removed from the agenda because the language was "too strong." His proposal was seconded by none other than the Soviet delegate. In the end the "blood-curdling" word "struggle" was banished, and "struggle for peace" became "creation of an atmosphere favourable for peace..."

The documents for the July conference were all prepared in advance and no substantive discussion was allowed. The voting machine was operating so fast, nearly 60 times in two days, that often some delegates just did not know what they were voting about. The Chinese and other delegates who opposed the Soviet capitulationist line naturally voted against these documents which are designed to sell out the interests of the people to U.S. imperialism.

Canadian Economy

Wall Street Control

American rapacity is reducing Canada to the status of a colony. This was the theme of a speech James M. McAvity, president of the

Canadian Export Association, delivered recently before an audience in Philadelphia, U.S.A. The figures he quoted tell of the extent to which important branches of the Canadian economy have fallen into the clutches of Wall Street Big Business.

The United States controls 95 per cent of Canada's automotive industry, 89 per cent of its rubber products, 64 per cent of its electrical apparatus industry, 70 per cent of its petroleum and natural gas, 52 per cent of its mining and smelting, 43 per cent of its pulp and paper and close to 60 per cent of all manufacturing. The trend is for the American money-bags to burrow ever more deeply into the Canadian economy.

McAvity said Canadians do not want their country to be treated like a dependent or semi-dependent colony, and that more and more Canadians are concerned over growing U.S. control. "The sheer scale of U.S. investment in Canada," he said, "may carry a threat to their political sovereignty which they earnestly desire to preserve." He quoted Robert M. Fowler, former president of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, as saying, "Such a concentration of foreign investment has never been equalled in any country except where there was a colonial relationship or some dependency status." Fowler considered it "not surprising that some Canadians begin to feel like 'colonials.'"

Some time earlier, the Canadian Finance Minister, Walter Gordon, also spoke on the subject of preserving Canada's economic and political independence from the United States. He put investments in Canada by U.S. firms at one billion per annum and cited the "considerable growth in the number of take-over bids." He said "complete economic union with the U.S. would be a disaster for Canada. We would be swallowed up." Referring to "excessive control over the economy of another country" as "a form of imperialism," the Canadian Finance Minister stated that there is a fear in Canada that substantial American control of the Canadian economy is producing "indirect cumulative effects of this kind."

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Lard That Grows	20 : 37	More Schools for Country Children	22 : 29	Children's Day	23 : 4	
		ART, LITERATURE, PUBLISHING		ACROSS THE LAND		
		<i>100,000 Whys</i>	2 : 31	Following the Pigs to Market	1 : 28	
		National Art Exhibition	2 : 31	No Ordinary Holiday	3 : 29	
		Shanghai's Rural Amateur Writers	12 : 23	Cotton-Grower Wu Chichang	5 : 30	
		3.7 Million Copies of <i>Letters From the South</i> Sold	12 : 23	Over the Spring Festival	7 : 28	
		Books	13 : 31	Yenan: Symbol of Past and Present	7 : 29	
		Current Exhibition	13 : 31	Sian, Ancient City Revived	11 : 31	
		Szechuan Woodcuts	25 : 30	Quarrel Over a Pig	13 : 29	
		SPORTS, HEALTH		Juichin—Former Revolutionary Centre	15 : 31	
		Sports Research	2 : 31	Self-Checking in a Textile Mill	18 : 29	
		2nd National Sports Meet	3 : 31	Yinchuan—Past and Present	24 : 29	
				Former Glass-Blower Leads High Vacuum Research	25 : 28	
				Bus Times Suit Factory Shifts	26 : 28	