

PEKING REVIEW

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Article by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

**Going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better
and more economical results in building socialism.**

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**People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and
all their running dogs!**

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**The just struggles of the people of all countries support each
other.**

Orientation of China's Socialist Commerce

by the Revolutionary Mass Criticism Writing Group of the Ministry of Commerce

SOcialist commerce is an important front in China's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

By formulating a whole series of the theory, line, principles and policies for commercial work, giving socialist commerce its orientation and solving the fundamental problems in running commerce under the dictatorship of the proletariat, our great leader Chairman Mao has developed Marxism-Leninism creatively and with genius.

The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi wildly interfered in and sabotaged Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in an attempt to lead China's commerce on to the vile road of capitalism.

The history of the setting up and development of China's socialist commerce is one of repeated victories of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line over Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

"Develop the Economy and Ensure Supplies" Is Fundamental Policy Guiding Commercial Work

Our great leader Chairman Mao wisely pointed out as early as 1942: **"The general policy guiding our economic and financial work is to develop the economy and ensure supplies."** This general policy is the fundamental policy guiding commercial work.

"Develop the economy and ensure supplies" is a brilliant concept which Chairman Mao has consistently advocated. It profoundly reflects objective economic laws, scientifically explains the dialectical relations between production and circulation and creatively develops Marxism-Leninism. Like a radiant beacon, this general policy lights the road forward for socialist commerce.

The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi always opposed the great policy **"Develop the economy and ensure supplies."** He ballyhooed the fallacy "circulation determines production" and tried to sabotage socialist construction in the field of circulation.

According to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, production is the foundation and there can be no circulation without production. Only when production develops can commodity circulation be expanded constantly and the market thrive. Isolated from production, commerce will be like water without a source and a tree without roots. **"We must oppose the wrong view which lays one-sided emphasis on finance and commerce and neglects agricultural and industrial**

production." Socialist commerce can function better and better only when the general policy **"Develop the economy and ensure supplies"** is conscientiously implemented and when, proceeding from production, effective support is given to agriculture and industry so as to stimulate the constant development of production. Liu Shao-chi's fallacy "circulation determines production" makes circulation the starting point and centres on the market. This was a futile effort to use the law of value and supply and demand to regulate and control production. The purpose was to make commercial departments put pressure on production departments and use the market to restrict production and construction in order to sabotage the planned socialist economy.

Liu Shao-chi is an out-and-out worshipper of profit. In spreading the fallacy "circulation determines production," he was out to get profits. Under the capitalist system, the capitalists' sole purpose in engaging in commerce is to make the maximum profit. Market supply and demand under capitalism is the profit indicator. Variations in market supply and demand as well as the amount of profit to be made dictate where capital goes to. Marx made the penetrating point that **"the mission of capitalist society is to make money"** and that **"production of surplus-value is the absolute law of this mode of production."** Our socialist economy is a planned economy. Our principle is to give first place to planning and put prices second. The aim of socialist commerce is not profit but the development of production and the guarantee of supplies. Liu Shao-chi wanted socialist commerce to function the way capitalist commerce is operated, that is, "act in whichever way brings the maximum profit." The inevitable result will be that you do things in a big way when there will be a big profit, you make little effort when only small margins of profit are expected, and nothing is done when there is no prospect of profit. This will inevitably disrupt market supplies and thwart state planning and sabotage socialism. In other words, socialist commerce is bound to degenerate into capitalist commerce if one "puts profit in command" as Liu Shao-chi advocated.

The fallacy "put profit in command" must be thoroughly criticized. But this does not mean that socialist commerce can do without profit. Commercial departments should follow Chairman Mao's great teaching **"diligence and frugality should be practised in running . . . shops,"** give prominence to proletarian

politics, improve management, expand commodity circulation, do a better job in business accounting, lower costs and reduce losses, and secure a reasonable profit in order to accumulate funds for socialist construction.

In a socialist country like China which has a population of 700 million, production should be greatly developed. Keeping production in mind, we should energetically obtain an overall balance, that is, make all-round arrangements as regards the market with due consideration to both city and countryside, peace-time and war-time needs, years of good and bad harvests and the state, the collective and the individual. We must make full use of the characteristics of the commercial departments which have extensive contacts with the customers, and take the initiative in familiarizing production units with market conditions and the masses' opinions and needs. We should join the production units in working out production and purchasing and marketing plans, and in this way spur the development of socialist construction.

Question of Domestic Market Is in Essence Question of Peasants

Our great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: **"We have a rural population of over five hundred million, so the situation of our peasants has a most important bearing on the development of our economy and the consolidation of our state power."** The aim of achieving a great development in the production of commodities is not for profit but for the peasants, for the worker-peasant alliance and for socialist construction. In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, socialist commerce should correctly handle its relations with the peasants in the course of exchanging commodities. Under the unified state plan, abiding by the principle of the exchange of equal values and using the proper forms of purchasing and marketing, socialist commerce promotes the development of both socialist agricultural production and socialist industrial production and consolidates the worker-peasant alliance and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao pointed out in a clear-cut way: **"It is the peasants who constitute the main market for China's industry. Only they can supply foodstuffs and raw materials in great abundance and absorb manufactured goods in great quantities."** Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy and, of course, the foundation of the domestic market too. The development of industry and the bringing about of a thriving market are inseparably linked with this foundation. Without a developed agriculture it is

impossible to ensure that the needs of the people's livelihood can be met, provide industry with an abundant supply of raw materials and an extensive market and accumulate more funds for construction. **"Without industry there can be no solid national defence, no well-being for the people, no prosperity or strength for the nation."** The modernization of agriculture and the large-scale development of agricultural production call for aid from a powerful industry. But, fundamentally speaking, the scale and speed of development of industry and other fields of construction are determined mainly by the amount of marketable grain and industrial raw materials agriculture can supply, the amount of labour power that can be drawn from it and the amount of manufactured goods it can absorb.

The chief purpose of socialist production and exchange of commodities is to consolidate the worker-peasant alliance. The collective economy of China's rural people's communes now still generally retains the three-level system of ownership, with the production team as the basic level. The exchange of commodities is the only form of economic ties between agriculture and industry acceptable to the peasants at the present stage, and the main form of the economic integration of socialist ownership by the whole people and collective ownership. With regard to the peasants, only exchange and not expropriation can be used. This is a basic viewpoint of Mao Tsetung Thought. Apart from the small amount of agricultural tax, the overwhelming amount of agricultural and side-line products needed by the state are obtained through the exchange of commodities. Lenin said: **"The economic essence and foundation of socialism is . . . exchange of the products of large-scale ('socialized') industry for peasant produce."** Socialist commerce follows the policy of stabilizing prices; the policy of making little profit and selling more is carried out as regards industrial products; and the policy of the exchange of equal values or approximately equal values is adopted in exchanging industrial products for agricultural produce. These policies which correctly handle the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual have aroused the peasants' enthusiasm for socialism, stimulated the urban and rural economy and consolidated the socialist base.

The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi advocated "putting a stranglehold on" the peasants, alleging that "the peasants are willing to accept even the exchange of unequal values." His criminal purpose was to sabotage agricultural production and the vast rural market. Sabotaging socialist agriculture means sabotaging socialist industry, the socialist economic base and the worker-peasant alliance. Liu Shao-chi's trash

was actually a repetition of the reactionary fallacy of Trotsky who had advocated building industry by exploiting the peasant economy.

Lenin pointed out: **"The supreme principle of the dictatorship is the maintenance of the alliance between the proletariat and the peasantry."** The economic alliance between the working class and the peasants is realized mainly through the link of commerce. In supporting industry, agriculture promotes socialist industrialization, and in supporting agriculture, industry helps with agricultural co-operation and mechanization. This is the economic base of the worker-peasant alliance in the period of socialism. At the present stage, a considerable part of the means of production and all kinds of consumer goods from industry for agriculture are supplied to the peasants through commerce; the agricultural products of grain, non-staple foodstuffs and industrial raw materials are purchased by the commercial departments for supply to industry and the cities. The role of commerce as the link must be brought into play not only for developing socialist industrial and agricultural production and ensuring the supply of daily necessities for the urban and rural population, but also for strengthening the relations between workers and peasants and consolidating the worker-peasant alliance. The consolidation of this alliance is a basic task of commerce in the historical period of socialist society.

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"If socialism does not occupy the rural front, capitalism assuredly will."** The struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie around the market question is closely connected with the struggle between the two roads in the rural areas. The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, while carrying out the socialist transformation of agriculture, energetically established and developed socialist commerce, practising the planned purchase and supply of grain, cotton and edible oil. This cut the economic ties between the bourgeoisie and the peasants in the field of circulation, established the socialist economic ties between the cities and the countryside, promoted the socialist transformation of agriculture and capitalist industry and commerce, and enhanced the consolidation and growth of the rural collective economy which in turn laid a sound foundation for the consolidation and expansion of the socialist planned market. Liu Shao-chi wanted to develop capitalism in the rural areas and always tried to help capitalism occupy the rural market. Shortly after the founding of the People's Republic of China, he brazenly advocated "freedom of trade," attempting to pave the way for the development of a rich-peasant economy. During the period of temporary economic difficulties,

he stirred up the evil wind of giving free rein to the capitalist free market in a vain attempt to create conditions for undermining the collective economy of the people's communes and restoring capitalism.

The correct handling of the relations with the peasants in commodity exchange is by no means exclusively an economic question concerning the exchange of goods. It is, first and foremost, an important political question concerning the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Socialist Commerce is Commerce of New Type Serving Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"This question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle."** Whether it is the workers, peasants and soldiers who are served or a handful of bourgeois people is the watershed between socialist commerce and capitalist commerce.

The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi spared no efforts to preach the fallacy of "serving the entire people" in an attempt to change the nature of socialist commerce.

Where in the world is there such a thing as commerce "serving the entire people"! In class society, commerce belongs to and serves definite classes. The workers, peasants and soldiers are the makers of history, the masters of our era and the main force in socialist revolution and socialist construction. Socialist commerce must serve them. To adhere to the orientation of serving them is to adhere to the political orientation of socialist commerce, otherwise socialist commerce would become capitalist commerce. Liu Shao-chi's true colours of serving a handful of bourgeois people is exposed when his cloak of "serving the entire people" is stripped off.

Socialist commerce is commerce of a new type that wholeheartedly serves the people, in the first place the workers, peasants and soldiers. As regards the variety of goods to be handled by socialist commerce, items of service, the form of purchase and sale, business hours, distribution of shops, procedures and stipulations, attitude towards customers and other aspects, the workers, peasants and soldiers should always be kept in mind, and attention should be paid to their needs and conveniences.

Liu Shao-chi did his utmost to preach bourgeois "kaleidoscopic colourfulness" and wanted socialist commerce to handle trash that has the hallmark of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism in order to

satisfy the tastes of the bourgeois overlords and ladies and their pampered offspring. Do the workers, peasants and soldiers need this "kaleidoscopic colourfulness"? No! We resolutely reject such goods and forbid goods poisoned with feudalism, capitalism and revisionism from entering the socialist market to corrupt the minds of the people. We must actively handle commodities which the workers, peasants and soldiers like and which are economical, practical, unpretentious, durable and varied. At the same time, great attention must be given to expanding the repair service in the interest of the workers, peasants and soldiers. We oppose bourgeois "kaleidoscopic colourfulness" but stand for the proletarian richness of variety and colourfulness. The point of departure for a socialist commercial worker must be "**his boundless sense of responsibility in his work and his boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people**" and wholehearted service to the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Socialist commercial workers must study Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles" (*Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*) and his philosophical works in connection with the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, destroy self-interest and foster utter devotion to the public interest, remould their world outlook, foster the idea of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers wholeheartedly and become propagandists of Mao Tsetung Thought, fighters in class struggle and servants of the people.

Party Leadership, Politics in Command and Mass Supervision Are Fundamental in Ensuring That Socialist Commerce Will Never Change Its Nature

We depend essentially on Party leadership, putting politics in command and mass supervision in running socialist commerce well. This has always been a teaching of Chairman Mao's, and is the basic guarantee that the proletariat has firm leadership over commerce and that socialist commerce will never change its nature.

Socialist commerce must be put under the leadership of the Party and under the command of Mao Tsetung Thought and geared to the unified principles and policies of the Party Central Committee and to the unified state plan. Special attention should be paid at present to strengthening the leadership of Party committees and revolutionary committees at all levels over commerce, and bringing the initiative of the localities into fuller play. Only thus can socialist commerce correctly handle the relations between industry and commerce and between agriculture and commerce, maintain close ties with the masses and play its role better in both socialist revolution and socialist construction. Liu Shao-chi replaced Party leadership by "single-line leadership," aiming at usurping the leadership over commerce,

Politics is the commander, the soul in everything. "Political work is the life-blood of all economic work." Only by persistently putting proletarian politics in command and firmly grasping class struggle can we consolidate proletarian leadership over socialist commerce. The current struggle to strike at the counter-revolutionaries and to oppose corruption and theft, oppose speculation and oppose extravagance and waste is a struggle to consolidate proletarian leadership. Liu Shao-chi peddled "vocational work first"; his aim was to make commercial workers forget class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat and turn them into muddle-headed persons who bury themselves in business and do not care a fig for politics. In practical life, all vocational work is geared to definite politics; it is either proletarian politics in command or bourgeois politics in command. The so-called "vocational work first" means, in fact, putting bourgeois politics in command. Socialist commerce serves proletarian politics, not just doing business. Socialist commercial workers are revolutionary fighters of the proletariat, not capitalist businessmen.

"Direct reliance on the revolutionary masses is a basic principle of the Communist Party." Commercial work must wholeheartedly rely on the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants. It must conscientiously accept supervision by the masses. During the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants have managed rural commerce and the worker and peasant masses have supervised and managed urban commerce. This is a concrete application of Chairman Mao's mass line to commercial work, and is a revolution on the commercial front which has thoroughly smashed Liu Shao-chi's dream of "relying on capitalists to run the shops."

The workers and peasants put Mao Tsetung Thought in command of everything in supervising and managing commerce. They grasp class struggle and raise the consciousness of the commercial workers as regards class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. They grasp the orientation of commercial work — wholehearted service to the workers, peasants and soldiers. They grasp ideological education in policies to guarantee the implementation of the Party's principles and policies. All this has played a remarkable part in improving commercial work.

The revolutionary workers and staff on China's commercial front, who have been tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, are closely rallying round the Party's Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader. They are determined to respond to the call of the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Ninth Central Committee, hold the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought still higher and ensure that commercial work will always triumphantly advance along the socialist road.

Joint Communiqué Issued by Government of People's Republic Of China and Imperial Ethiopian Government on The Occasion of Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Ethiopia

THE Government of the People's Republic of China and the Imperial Ethiopian Government, in conformity with the interests and desire of their respective countries, do hereby agree to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Imperial Ethiopian Government do hereby further agree to develop their diplomatic relations, friendship and co-operation between their two countries in accordance with the following principles:

- Mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity,
- Mutual non-aggression,
- Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs,

- Equality and mutual benefit,
- Peaceful coexistence.

The Imperial Ethiopian Government, consistent with the policy they have followed for a long time at the United Nations and other international forums, do hereby affirm that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal Government representing the entire Chinese people.

The Government of the People's Republic of China do hereby reaffirm that the Government and people of the People's Republic of China resolutely support the Government and people of the Empire of Ethiopia in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

Addis Ababa — November 24, 1970.

(Hsinhua News Agency dispatch, December 1)

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

Hail Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Ethiopia

THE Chinese Government and the Imperial Ethiopian Government have, after friendly talks, decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level on the basis of the Five Principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. The decision to establish diplomatic relations between China and Ethiopia reflects the common desire of the two peoples and conforms to their common interests. On this we express our congratulations.

The Chinese and Ethiopian peoples, who have a long history of opposing foreign aggression, formed a

profound friendship in their common struggle long ago. In the 1930s and 1940s, the people of the two countries supported and encouraged each other in their struggle against the aggression by Japanese imperialism and Italian fascism. After World War II, particularly since the Bandung Conference, the friendly intercourse between the two countries has developed further. In January 1964, Premier Chou En-lai paid a friendly visit to Ethiopia at the invitation of Emperor Haile Selassie I, and laid the foundation for the normalization of relations between China and Ethiopia. Now, the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries at ambassadorial level will certainly further promote

the traditional friendship between the two peoples and the friendly co-operation between the two countries.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The tide of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism is sweeping over the whole of Africa. All countries, whether or not they have attained independence, will sooner or later win full and complete independence and liberation. The Chinese people all support you."**

The people of various countries always support one another in their just struggles. The Chinese people resolutely support the African people in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. The African people have, on their part, given powerful support to the struggle of the Chinese people. We express our heartfelt gratitude to Ethiopia for its just stand in support of restoring to China all its legitimate rights in the United Nations. The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Ethiopia will surely be beneficial to the development of the Afro-Asian people's cause of unity against imperialism.

U.S. imperialism's policy of hostility towards the Chinese people has met with ignominious failure. More and more countries stand for friendship with China. We have friends all over the world. It is exactly in these circumstances that U.S. imperialism is intensifying its "two Chinas" and "one China, one Taiwan" plots in a futile attempt to perpetuate its forcible occupation of China's sacred territory Taiwan Province. But, whatever their form, the "two Chinas" and "one China, one Taiwan" plots hatched by U.S. imperialism and its followers can never be realized and will prove to be nothing but a dream. The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan! The U.S. aggressors must get out of Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits!

The decision of China and Ethiopia to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level on the basis of the Five Principles has opened a new page in the history of relations between the two countries. We are deeply convinced that through the joint efforts of the two sides, the days to come will see close relations between the two countries.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, December 3)

Guinean People's Struggle Against Aggression

UNDER the command of President Sekou Toure, the heroic Guinean people have victoriously repelled the armed aggression by the mercenary troops of the U.S. imperialist-supported Portuguese colonialists. This is a new important victory of the Guinean people in their protracted struggle against aggression and subversion. It sets a brilliant example for the African people in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism.

Repeated Warnings to Imperialism

The Guinean people have a high degree of revolutionary vigilance and a glorious tradition of combating foreign aggression. The Guinean Government and people had already warned imperialism and the Portuguese colonialists several times in the last few months that if they dared to send foreign mercenaries to invade Guinea they would be crushed like bedbugs.

Radio Conakry reported in late July that the imperialists were recruiting foreign mercenaries in connection with a big counter-revolutionary conspiracy. The Government of Guinea, it said, had evidence that mercenaries were being recruited and concentrated in Guinea (Bissau) by the imperialists with a view to infringing on the freedom of the Guinean people, and the Guinean Government had full knowledge of their training programme. In mid-August, the weekly *Horoya*, organ of the Democratic Party of Guinea, further disclosed that three mercenary organizations were "carrying out the despicable job of their imperialist masters."

Again, in early October, Damantang Camara, Secretary of State at the Presidential Office in Charge of Foreign Affairs, in his speech at the U.N. General Assembly, once again sternly pointed out that the Portuguese colonialists were training stateless Africans and white mercenaries in Guinea (Bissau) for an invasion of Guinea. The Guinean press later also issued repeated warnings.

Backed by U.S. imperialism, however, the blood-thirsty Portuguese colonialists were blinded by their soaring ambitions to such an extent that they were determined to unleash their handful of mercenaries to make trouble in the sacred territorial waters and territory of Guinea.

President Toure had declared earlier: "We are ready. Let the enemy emissaries come. All measures are waiting for them." What happened was exactly like that. The people of Guinea arranged a woeful end for this band of gangsters.

U.S. imperialism and Portuguese colonialism have never ceased their criminal activities of subversion and aggression against the Republic of Guinea since Guinea proclaimed its independence in 1958. Imperialism has resorted to many tricks to throw the Guinean people once again into the dark abyss of colonial rule. According to facts revealed in the Guinean press, these mainly include the following: (1) To send mercenaries to carry out open armed invasion from land or sea by means of

Premier Chou Meets Diplomatic Envoys of Mauritania, Mali and Guinea to China

PREMIER Chou En-lai on December 5 had a cordial meeting with Mohamed Ould Sidi Aly, Mauritanian Ambassador to China, Assane Guindo, Malian Ambassador to China, and Bangoura Casimir, Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Guinean Embassy in Peking, at their request.

Instructed by their respective Governments and on behalf of the people of their respective countries, the envoys of the three countries thanked the Chinese leaders, Government and people once again for their support and assistance to the Republic of Guinea when it was subjected to aggression by the Portuguese colonialists.

Premier Chou En-lai in his conversation with the envoys reiterated that this was the bounden internationalist duty of China.

Premier Chou En-lai said: After the invasion of Guinea by the Portuguese colonialists and their mercenary troops, Chinese Ambassador to Guinea Han Ke-hua met Diallo Saifoulaye, Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs, and Lansana Beavogui, Minister of State in Charge of Economy, of Guinea, on November 24, conveyed to them the most resolute support and militant regard of Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin and the

Chinese Government and people for President Sekou Toure and the Government and people of Guinea in resisting Portuguese aggression which was supported by U.S. imperialism, and expressed the Chinese Government's readiness to provide what assistance was within its means and capacity. On November 27, President Toure sent a message to Chairman Mao. Today, the envoys of Mauritania, Mali and Guinea have conveyed the gratitude of the Governments and people of the three countries. For this, the Chinese Government and people wish to express their thanks. Please convey our thanks to Their Excellencies President Sekou Toure, President Moktar Ould Daddah and Malian Head of State Moussa Traore.

During the conversation, Premier Chou En-lai once again strongly condemned the crimes of aggression committed by the Portuguese colonialists, and warmly congratulated the Guinean Government and people on the great victory they had won by rising in resistance to defend their national independence and sovereignty under the leadership of President Sekou Toure.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Comrades Ho Ying and Han Hsu.

surprise attack, just as in the recent attack on Conakry from the sea by the Portuguese colonialists' mercenaries. (2) To incite hooligans to assassinate the leaders of the Republic of Guinea. In the past two years, the Guinean Government has uncovered and frustrated several attempts on the life of President Toure. (3) To buy over conspirators purged by the Guinean Government or send spies into the Republic of Guinea to engage in subversive and disruptive activities. In March 1969, the Guinean Government smashed a reactionary military group in the pay of imperialism. The head of this group, Kaman Diabi, former Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Guinean Armed Forces, is an enemy agent sent by imperialism who had lain low in Guinea's military and administrative organizations for more than ten years. This reactionary gang tried to kill President Toure, launch a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat and overthrow the Guinean Government. (4) To send aircraft or warships for harassment and disruption. The Portuguese colonialists in May, June and August, 1969 made a series of grave provocations by barbarously bombing villages and hijacking vessels of Guinea.

Using Revolutionary Violence to Oppose Counter-Revolutionary Violence

The Guinean Government and people have been carrying out a tit-for-tat struggle against all kinds of imperialist plots to sabotage and subvert. The history of the Republic of Guinea since independence is one of struggle against aggression and subversion. President Toure once stressed: The numerous attacks on the Guinean regime by imperialism have made it necessary for us to adopt a still more uncompromising attitude towards imperialism and its accomplices so as to sharpen our vigilance, because Guinea wants to become a genuinely independent country, a nation exercising its own sovereignty. At a meeting of the Guinean National Assembly on January 15, 1968, he sternly pointed out: "We will resolutely oppose with revolutionary violence the counter-revolutionary violence of the powers which try to delay our people's liberation through subversion." On November 8, 1968, he called on Guinean leading members at all levels to firmly safeguard the people's rights and smash all counter-revolutionary activities. Under the leadership of Pres-

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Shameless Blackmail

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

THE Nixon government has sent large numbers of planes to wantonly attack the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and has received severe punishment for this from the heroic Vietnamese people. The Nixon government went so far as to make wild threats and use shameless blackmail against the Vietnamese people. It howled that the United States would continue to resort to "retaliation" if the Vietnamese people failed to play according to its "rules" and dared to repulse marauding U.S. planes. Piratic U.S. planes intruding into the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, a U.S. Defence Department spokesman stated on December 3, would attack first if they were radar tracked. What bluster and truculence!

If U.S. imperialism's "rules" are acted upon, it means that it has the right to send large numbers of planes to wilfully intrude and wantonly bomb the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, while the Vietnamese people have no right to counter-attack and are even denied the right to keep the marauding planes under surveillance. This is no different from the behaviour of a robber who breaks into someone's house and demands that the occupants bind their hands and shut their eyes tight so that he can kill and burn and commit whatever crimes he likes. This is the height of madness and outrageous to the extreme. If these gangster "rules" of U.S. imperialism are abided by, would its piratic planes not intrude into whatever country they like, making spy flights and surprise attacks, strafing and bombing? And would the U.S. aggressors not run amuck throughout the world? If this were the case, would any country in the world be able to maintain its rights over its air space and territorial waters and safeguard its territorial integrity? And would there be any national sovereignty to speak of in the world?

The Nixon government's claim that piratic U.S. planes will attack first if they are radar tracked is actually intended as a pretext for U.S. imperialism to extend the war of aggression at any time. U.S. imperialism manufactured the "Bac Bo Gulf Incident" to spread the flames of war to north Viet Nam and later flagrantly invaded Cambodia on the pretext of destroying so-called "sanctuaries." Now it has invented a handy "theory" for expanding the war, that is, it can attack if it says its planes are under surveillance by someone else. This wild outcry fully reveals the U.S. imperialist premeditated plan to resort to new military adventures against the Vietnamese people.

U.S. imperialism thinks that with its planes, guided missiles and up-to-date weapons it can bully and invade other countries at will, while they can only submit to its dictate without making any resistance. This is a day-dream. The day has long since passed when im-

perialism could use its warships and guns to dominate any part of the world. The struggle of the world's people to defend their national independence and state sovereignty has become an irresistible historic trend. If you attack others they have the right to resist. If you want to kill by various kinds of weapons, others can do the same to you in self-defence. If your planes intrude into the air space of other countries, they have ways and means of shooting them down. If U.S. imperialism wants to deprive the victims of aggression of their rights to self-defence and ram its gangster "rules" down the throats of others it will only smash its head against the wall for all the people of the world to see.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"U.S. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle."**

Badly beaten on the battlefield in Viet Nam and in a completely hopeless position, U.S. imperialism sets itself up as a gang boss and bellows that it will adopt a tougher policy against the Vietnamese people. But can this frighten anybody? U.S. imperialism has all along done what it thinks tougher, but it has only suffered even more disastrous defeats. Unable to win in south Viet Nam, U.S. imperialism wantonly bombed north Viet Nam and still could not win. Seeing itself being defeated in Viet Nam, it spread the flames of war to the whole of Indo-China but the result was it suffered even bigger defeats. Resuming the savage bombing of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in a wilful attempt to step up and expand the war of aggression, it has likewise been severely punished. In these circumstances, the Nixon government is trying to use shameless blackmail to put pressure on the Vietnamese people. Is this not absolutely ridiculous? Obviously there is nothing much to the Nixon government's so-called tougher policy. It only shows that like a desperate gambler it is trying to recoup its losses by gambling on until it has lost everything.

In a statement on December 5, the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam sternly condemned U.S. imperialism's shameless blackmail and pointed out emphatically: "Nothing can shake the iron resolve of the Vietnamese people to fight for the independence and freedom of their fatherland till total victory." "All U.S. acts of encroachment upon the sovereignty and security of the D.R.V.N. will be duly punished by the Vietnamese people." The Chinese Government and people firmly support this just stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Vietnamese people.

Justice belongs to the Vietnamese people and the people of the three countries of Indo-China. The people of the world stand by them. By strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in fighting, the people of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos can certainly defeat the U.S. aggressors completely

and win final victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. No schemes — blackmail, adventure or expansion of the war — can save U.S. imperialism from complete defeat on the battlefield in Indo-China!

(December 7)

Resolutely Crush U.S. Imperialism's Provocations Against the Korean People

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

U.S. imperialism has been deliberately aggravating tension in the Korean Peninsula lately. On November 30, U.S. aggressor troops shot at the personnel of the Korean side working in the joint security area. On December 4, U.S. air pirates intruded into the air space of the northern half of Korea. On December 5, U.S. aggressor troops fired over 10,000 rounds of ammunition at the posts of the Korean People's Army in the lower reaches of the Rimjin River. These are grave provocations hurled at the 40 million Korean people by the Nixon government. They are also part of the ubiquitous military threats and aggressive activities of the United States in Asia and other parts of the world.

The Nixon government has time and again declared that it would "reduce" the number of its aggressor troops in south Korea, pretending as it does to keep in check its aggressive activities in Korea. This is all eyewash. The fact is that U.S. imperialism's aggressive activities in Korea have become more unbridled and increasingly rabid. Large numbers of U.S. bombers and fighters have been sent to south Korea from Japan and other areas. U.S. weapons of all types are pouring into south Korea in a steady flow. Feverish efforts are being made to give effect to a large-scale programme to expand the puppet army of the Pak Jung Hi clique. All this proves to the hilt that U.S. imperialism, far from ever intending to give up its aggressive designs on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is determined to keep south Korea under U.S. occupation for good.

Some time ago, Nixon had the cheek to declare that it was to "meet outside threats" that U.S. imperialism embarked on a big arms drive for war in south Korea. This is standing truth on its head. The outside threats to Korea have come precisely from U.S. imperialism and its accomplices and stooges. That Nixon should have made such a fuss shows that he needs to throw a veil over U.S. imperialism's bandit features of widening its aggression and fabricate some kind of pretext for embarking on new military adventures. Didn't U.S. imperialism unleash and indeed escalate at every turn the war of aggression against Viet Nam and the whole of Indo-China under the pretext of "meeting outside threats"?

It is against the background of intensified collusion between U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism that the Nixon government has carried out a series of new aggressive activities against the Korean people. Revived under the aegis of U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism is not only digging in in south Korea but, aided and abetted by U.S. imperialism, has mapped out a plan of operations for aggression in Korea. U.S. imperialism is besieged, and so it is impatient to get the Japanese reactionaries to serve as its chief accomplice in the aggression against Korea and other regions in Asia.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, has pointed out: **"Our people do not want to provoke others first but will never allow anyone to provoke them even a little. We are striving to prevent war, but we are never afraid of it. If the imperialists jump at us by force of arms, we shall destroy the aggressors to a man so that they may not return home alive."** In the 1950s, U.S. imperialism was inflicted a crushing defeat on the Korean battlefield. Today in the 1970s, if U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism dare to unleash a new war of aggression, they can only end up in a defeat more devastating than ever.

Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, has pointed out: **"The Chinese and Korean comrades should unite like brothers, stand together through thick and thin and share the same fate, so as to fight to the end to defeat the common enemy."**

Adhering to the teachings of their great leader Chairman Mao, the 700 million Chinese people stand firmly on the side of the Korean people and give resolute support to their patriotic just struggle against U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and U.S. imperialism's running dog, the reactionary Pak Jung Hi clique. Steadfast in militant unity, the Korean people, the Chinese people and the people of other countries in Asia will see to it that all U.S. imperialist provocations and schemes of aggression against the Korean people are smashed to pieces.

(December 7)

Danger Signal

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

Yukio Mishima, a Japanese Right-wing fascist, swaggered into the Eastern Army Headquarters of Japan's "Ground Self-Defence Forces" and there committed hara-kiri. Before taking his own life, Mishima indulged in a bout of frenzied militarist outcries to stir up the "Self-Defence Forces" to rise together to defend the "Tenno" (Mikado). Known as the "Mishima incident," this hara-kiri farce performed in the bushido style after painstaking deliberation took place in Tokyo recently. It is a danger signal pinpointing the accelerated revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

There was a spate of hysterical propaganda plumping for militarism following this incident in Japan. All manner of fascist elements came to the fore. It was a field day for the evil-doers who extolled Mishima as a "patriotic hero" and a "martyr concerned with the country's destiny." They clamoured for "inheriting the Mishima spirit" and "dying for the bushido cause and the state," shouting "long live the Tenno" into the bargain. All this ballyhoo speaks volumes for the blustering and reckless way Japanese militarism is being revived under the wing of U.S. imperialism.

There is nothing surprising about the "Mishima incident," which is a product of the militarization policy pursued by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. Outwardly, Mishima and his kind seemed to be somewhat at loggerheads with the Sato government, while on their part Sato, Nakasone & Co. expressed "regret" over the incident, regarded it as some sort of "trouble," and even declared that it must be "thoroughly denounced." But in fact they were playing a duet for all they were worth. On the question of reviving militarism in Japan, there is only a distinction without a difference between Sato, Nakasone and other highly placed militarists on the one hand and Mishima and his fellow militarists at the lower echelon on the other. Birds of a feather, they can be expected to chime in with each other.

It is known to all that the Japanese reactionaries have fostered several hundred fascist organizations with a membership of well over 100,000. These are handy tools for shoring up their reactionary rule, suppressing the Japanese people, carrying out expansion and aggression abroad and reviving militarism. The "Association of the Shield" bossed by Mishima is one of them. This association has a particularly close relationship with the "Self-Defence Forces." Mishima himself and his followers were trained by the "Self-Defence Forces" and from time to time they went in groups to the "Self-Defence Forces" for their drills. Mishima admitted on his own at the beginning of an "appeal" he distributed that "our Association of the Shield has been nurtured by the Self-Defence Forces. It can be said that

the Self-Defence Forces are our father, our elder brother." The purpose of the association, he said, is to "resolutely spare no sacrifices to turn the Self-Defence Forces into a national army" and serve as the "pillar" of this army. According to the April issue of the Japanese journal *National Defence*, Nakasone, shortly after taking office, received Mishima and urged him to make vigorous efforts to "spread the germs" of militarism among the "Self-Defence Forces" so as to strengthen their "immunity" against "peace and anti-war ideas." It is clear that it is the Sato government which had pushed the militarist-maniac Mishima to the centre of the stage to perform the revolting act. Mishima took his cue from the Sato government and only did what was awkward for the Sato government to do itself.

The Japanese reactionaries know full well that to step up militarization they must vigorously condition public opinion to counter-revolution, revive what they call the bushido spirit of "being loyal to the Tenno and patriotic," and build the so-called "spiritual support" of militarism. Obviously, Mishima's bushido-style farce was staged solely for the counter-revolutionary needs of the Japanese reactionaries. The "Self-Defence Forces," he howled, must resurrect "the soul of Japan to avenge the humiliation of defeat in the war" and "restore to Japan its real look," and so on and so forth. On their part, Sato, Nakasone and their ilk ranted and raved about "protecting the national interests," heightening "patriotism" and "the sense of national defence," "redeeming with blood" what Japan had lost, "struggling against difficulties for the sake of vengeance," and so on and so forth. How alike do their mouthings sound!

As to revising the constitution advocated by Mishima, this suits the Japanese reactionaries fine. They invoke it when they feel that the constitution in force is of use for reviving militarism. But when it turns out to be an encumbrance to them they have no hesitation in kicking it aside. They have long been preparing public opinion for revising the constitution. The "existing constitution," they asserted, is a "disgrace to the Japanese nation" and "determination must be made to revise the constitution." So Mishima's flagrant outcries were merely additional scoops of water poured into the mill-stone which had been going round and round all the while.

Historical experience merits attention. One can see from the history of Japan that savage bushido measures are the stock-in-trade of the militarist forces to accelerate the armaments drive and aggression overseas. With Japan in the grip of mounting social contradictions at home and torn by serious economic crises in the 1930s, the militarists in those days created several incidents that shook Japan and the world — suicides in

hara-kiri style, assassination of government officials or military coups to push militarization and press the government to step up suppression of the progressive forces at home and preparations for aggressive wars abroad. In November 1930, Right-wing fascists made an attempt on the life of Prime Minister Osachi Hamaguchi, and ten months later the "September 18 Incident" took place — Japan invaded and occupied northeast China. In May 1932, a handful of junior officers engineered another incident — the assassination of Prime Minister Tsuyoshi Inukai followed by mass arrests and suppression of the progressives by the reactionary regime. In February 1936, a small band of army officers and men staged the February 26 military coup d'etat that led to all-round militarization by Japan's reactionary ruling clique which, in July of the following year, flagrantly unleashed a full-scale war of aggression against China. The "Mishima incident" of today occurred at a time when the class contradictions, national contradictions and the contradictions within the ruling circles in Japan were growing acute. It reflected the urgent need of the Japanese reactionaries to use undisguised fascist means to fan up militarist fanaticism for the purpose of pressing ahead with Japan's rearmament and quickening the pace of its expansion and aggression abroad. It is inevitable that this will be coupled with a crack-down on Japan's Leftist forces and revolutionary masses and the intensification of fascist rule. Mishima's clamour that the "Self-Defence Forces" should be called out to put down the "disturbance of Left students" is a signal. The Japanese people and the people of various Asian countries must exercise sharp vigilance against the criminal intrigues of the Japanese reactionaries.

At present, two roads lie before the Japanese nation, one the road of light and the other the road of darkness. The two destinies of Japan, a destiny of light and a destiny of darkness, are locked in a fierce battle. The "Mishima incident" shows once again that the reactionary forces represented by Sato and Nakasone are intensifying their collusion with U.S. imperialism, reviving

militarism and seeking a chance to launch a new war of aggression. This is a road which will greatly imperil the Asian people and plunge the Japanese nation into a catastrophe. But the broad masses of the people and all far-sighted persons in Japan will never allow Japan to take this road of darkness. They will choose the road of light, that is, the road of building an independent, free, democratic, peaceful and neutral new Japan which will live in friendship with the other Asian people, including the people of China. They are determined to take Japan's destiny into their own hands and fight for a bright future for their country.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Japan is a great nation" and "tortuous as is the road of struggle, the prospects for the Japanese people are bright." The present era is vastly different from the 1930s and 1940s. The current international situation is most favourable to the Japanese people and unfavourable to U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism. Attempts by Sato and his ilk to tread once again the old road of a "great Japanese empire" by relying on the forces of U.S. imperialism and its partners, accomplices and running dogs will never be permitted by the Japanese and Asian people. The struggle of the Japanese people against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries is growing today. After the "Mishima incident," the broad masses of the people and patriots have risen to condemn this fascist farce and expose the sinister plots of the militarist elements. This fully shows the unprecedented awakening of the Japanese people. The Chinese people, the Korean people, the people of the three countries of Indo-China and the people of other Asian countries firmly stand on their side and resolutely support their patriotic just struggle. We are convinced that so long as more and more of the Japanese people close their ranks and persist in struggle, they will defeat the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and bring about a bright future for Japan.

(December 4)

For Your Reference

The Hamaguchi Assassination Incident

The economic crisis of world capitalism in 1929 gave Japan's economy some rude shocks. Industrial and agricultural production was seriously curtailed. Class contradictions in the country grew acute. The workers' movement and peasants' movement were surging forward. In these circumstances, the contradictions within the Japanese ruling circles were sharpening all the time. Right-wing fascist organizations which were unbridled in their activities stepped up their collusion with officialdom and the war-lords.

Installed in June 1929, the Hamaguchi cabinet took over intact the reactionary policies at home and abroad of its predecessor the Tanaka cabinet. In the spring of 1930, the Hamaguchi cabinet signed the "London Naval Treaty," after having arrived at a compromise with the United States and Britain on the limitation of the strength of auxiliary vessels. The military authorities and reactionary Right-wing organizations considered the time most opportune for advocating militarism. They took advantage of the signing of the treaty to charge the government with weakness and incompetence and called for transformation of the domestic "system" to consolidate the reactionary military dictatorship.

On November 14 that year, members of the Right-wing organization "Patriotic Society" (*Aikokusha*) made an at-

tempt on the life of Prime Minister Osachi Hamaguchi at Tokyo Station, seriously wounding him. At the end of the year, officers of the General Staff and Ministry of War organized the "Cherry Club" (*Sakurakai*). The following March, they plotted a coup d'état to set up a "transformation regime" to be headed by War Minister Kazushige Ugaki. Internal strife killed the plan. Reiji Wakatsuki, boss of the "Constitutional Democratic Party" (*Minseitō*), assumed the premiership in April and the pace of preparations for unleashing a war of aggression was quickened. Meanwhile, he did his utmost to create public opinion for aggression against China, and there was a great deal of ballyhoo at the time of "Manchuria and Mongolia being the Japanese life-line." In 1931, the "September 18 Incident" took place, and Japan invaded and occupied northeast China.

The "May 15 Incident"

In October 1931, Japan's reactionary military figures and Right-wing militarists masterminded a coup with the aim of reorganizing the government. They intended to install General Sadao Araki as Prime Minister to head a dictatorial military regime, but their plan fell flat. In spite of that, pressure from the army which called for speeding up militarization became all the more intense. Towards the end of the year, Tsuyoshi Inukai, boss of the "Constitutional Political Friends Party" (*Seiyūkai*), came into power, and Sadao Araki was appointed Minister of War. In 1932, people of all strata in Japan were getting increasingly discontented with the government's reactionary home and foreign policies. Workers and peasants rose in struggle wave upon wave. Confronted with this situation, the panic-stricken reactionary ruling circles tried to strengthen their fascist rule.

On May 15, 1932, the Right-wing fascist group "Blood Pledge Society" (*Ketsumeidan*), with the support of other reactionary organizations, sparked off terrorist activities with another incident. A group of young army and navy officers mustered by them broke into the residence of Prime Minister Tsuyoshi Inukai and shot him. They also attacked the Metropolitan Police Agency. The incident was designed to force the government to proclaim martial law so that a military cabinet may be formed and a militarist system instituted. After the death of Inukai, Admiral Makoto Saito, former Governor of Korea, formed a cabinet, again with Sadao Araki holding the portfolio of War Minister. While

quickening the tempo of militarization, the Saito cabinet made big efforts to crack down on the people. Communists and progressives were arrested and persecuted on a mass scale. On October 30, 1932 alone, 1,400 were arrested. The Japanese people so came under a reign of fascist terror worse than ever.

The "February 26 Incident"

After its occupation of northeast China, Japanese imperialism made further inroads into north China from 1933. Aggression abroad sharpened class contradictions in Japan. Contradictions and infighting within Japan's ruling circles were also growing acute. This was the background against which the fascist warlords and the Right-wing militarists attempted to set up a military regime by mutiny.

On February 26, 1936, at the instigation and orders of the Japanese militarist forces, 22 young officers led more than 1,400 corporals and privates in an armed action. They occupied many important government offices in the capital, including the Ministry of War and the building of the Metropolitan Police Agency. They attacked the Prime Minister's official residence and the homes of elder statesmen, principal ministers and highly placed officials. They killed the Lord Chamberlain, Minister of Finance and the Inspector-General of Education and others. By this demonstration of force, they confronted War Minister Kawashima with an "ultimatum," demanding the establishment of a "military government." The action came to naught because of contention within the warlord circles.

After the incident, the Okada cabinet went out, and Kouki Hirota who had close ties with the warlord circles took office. Hirota was a member of the "Genkai Nada Association," a Right-wing organization. In power, the Hirota cabinet intensified militarization in all fields, pushed the arms expansion programme as never before, set up a military fascist dictatorship, and began ruthlessly suppressing the workers' movement and peasants' movement. Abroad, it pursued an expansionist policy of aggression with its spearhead directed "northward" and "southward" simultaneously. In July 1937, the Japanese militarists flagrantly launched their full-scale war of aggression against China. In December 1941, they unloosed the Pacific War which brought great disaster to the Asian people.

(Continued from p. 9.)

ident Toure, the Guinean Government adopted a series of bold measures to suppress the criminals who carried out counter-revolutionary activities in collusion with imperialism and ferreted out in time the imperialist agents hidden in administrative organs. As a result of these revolutionary measures, the imperialists' subversive plots were a dismal failure.

The Guinean Government relies on the masses of the people and mobilizes the people's forces in the struggle against aggression and subversion. Militia units totalling about 10,000 men have been set up in many places. More than once, President Toure has

stressed the necessity of establishing militia units. On January 11, 1969, he praised the meritorious deeds of the militiamen and expressed resolute support for them. Guinea's militiamen demonstrated their mighty revolutionary strength in the latest fight to drive out the foreign mercenaries.

In their protracted struggle against aggression and subversion, the Guinean people have accumulated rich experience and won one big victory after another, thereby writing a glorious chapter in the annals of the African people's anti-imperialist struggle. Under the leadership of President Toure, the fully confident Guinean people are ready to fight new battles and win still greater victory.

U.S. and Japanese Reactionaries Out to Plunder Chinese and Korean Sea-Bed Resources

Through collusion with the Chiang gang and the Pak clique, Japanese militarism is all set to "jointly exploit" the undersea oil in the water areas around China's Taiwan Province and its appendant islands and in the shallow water areas close to China and Korea. It is also seeking to incorporate Tiaoyu and other islands and water areas which belong to China into Japan's territory. The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries will reap the bitter fruits they sow if they insist on acting arbitrarily.

A GROUP of Japanese reactionary politicians and pro-U.S. monopolist bigwigs led by arch war criminal Nobusuke Kishi rigged up on November 12 a "liaison committee" in Seoul, in collusion with the Chiang Kai-shek gang and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. They noisily declared that beginning in 1971 they would "jointly exploit" the undersea oil in the water areas around China's Taiwan Province and its appendant islands and in the shallow water areas close to China and Korea. This is a new crime by Japanese militarism in plotting aggression against China and Korea with U.S. imperialist support, a serious provocation by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries against the Chinese and Korean people.

U.S. imperialism has long been instigating the Japanese reactionaries to speed up the formation of a Northeast Asia counter-revolutionary alliance. The Japan-Chiang-Pak "liaison committee" is in effect the embodiment of the counter-revolutionary alliance with U.S. imperialism as the behind-the-scenes boss and Japanese militarism as the ringleader. Since the emergence of the "Nixon doctrine," U.S. imperialism has redoubled its efforts in urging Japanese militarism to serve as gendarme in Asia and to join U.S. imperialism's other running dogs in opposing the people of China, Korea and other Asian countries. After the "automatic extension" of the aggressive Japan-U.S. "security treaty" by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries last June, the Japanese reactionaries, the Chiang Kai-shek gang and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique decided to set up a "liaison committee" at their insidious meeting in Tokyo in July. They openly clamoured for opposing communism in Asia, exchanging information on China and "making close contacts on the joint defence of Asia and other problems." This completely revealed this committee's counter-revolutionary nature. The so-called organizational rules of the "liaison committee" stipulate that besides exchanging information, there should be joint study and investigation of

various problems "concerning" Japan, the Chiang Kai-shek gang and the Pak Jung Hi clique. This is further admission that these three running dogs of U.S. imperialism in Northeast Asia are bent on strengthening their counter-revolutionary collusion in an all-round way, and that through this collusion Japanese militarism will tighten its control over the Chiang Kai-shek gang and the Pak Jung Hi clique while striving to realize its ambition of annexing China's territory Taiwan Province and the southern part of Korea.

The formation of the Japan-Chiang-Pak "liaison committee" shows that the Japanese militarist forces are embarking more recklessly on the criminal path of aggression against China and Korea. At the instigation of the Japanese militarist forces, the first undertaking of this committee is its decision to set up under it two "special committees" for "ocean development" and "economic co-operation" and its declaration that "joint development" of the undersea oil in the water areas around China's Taiwan Province and its appendant islands and in the shallow water areas close to China and Korea will begin next year. To this end, they have planned to set up a so-called joint-stock company for ocean development and decided that the "special committee for ocean development" will meet in Tokyo in December to determine the proportion of members' investment in the company and the nomination of its staff.

What they call "joint development" is merely the established practice of the Japanese militarist pirates in viciously plundering others. The "joint development" to be undertaken by Japanese militarism together with Chiang Kai-shek and Pak Jung Hi, dregs of history long spurned by the Chinese and Korean people, is an outright dirty deal between aggressor and traitors.

The Japanese militarists have adopted a series of new and more vicious tricks for the purpose of plundering the undersea oil of China and Korea. They will

temporarily "shelve" or "freeze" the title of China and Korea to the islands and the undersea resources and begin "joint development" first. What do "shelving" and "freezing" mean? By "shelving" and "freezing," they want the people of China and Korea to surrender their sovereignty and let Japanese militarism ravage and occupy the islands and resources at will. Such wild piratical behaviour by the Japanese reactionaries has shocked even the Japanese bourgeois press which declared that "this is something that has seldom been seen in the world."

There are indeed rich oil, natural gas and other mineral resources on the sea floor in the water areas around China's Taiwan Province and its appendant islands and in the shallow water areas close to China and Korea. While feverishly plundering the rich resources of China's Taiwan Province, U.S. imperialism, aggressive by nature, long ago stretched its claws of aggression on to the sea floor of China's vast shallow water areas. In recent years, U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries have conducted large-scale surveys of the undersea resources in China's shallow water areas. Their aircraft and ships equipped with various kinds of instruments have made prolonged and repeated surveys above and on the surface of China's shallow water areas. The scope of their surveys included the vast water areas of the Yellow Sea, the East China Sea and the South China Sea which are close to China and the Taiwan Straits. These activities are still going on.

Japanese militarism is feverishly carrying out arms expansion and war preparations and stepping up the militarization of the national economy. Thus, it is particularly in need of all kinds of strategic materials, especially petroleum. Apart from viciously plundering oil in the Middle East, Southeast Asia and other places, the Japanese reactionaries have been casting covetous eyes on China's undersea resources in particular. Together with the U.S. armed forces in Okinawa and the U.S. imperialist-controlled U.N. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the reactionary Sato government has jointly surveyed the sea floor in the shallow water areas close to China and around China's Taiwan Province. Cheek by jowl, it is now scheming with the Chiang Kai-shek gang to prospect for undersea oil in China's Taiwan Straits area. Supported by U.S. imperialism, the reactionary Sato government is also seeking various pretexts for incorporating the Tiaoyu, Huangwei, Chihwei, Nanhsiao, Peihshiao and other islands and water areas which belong to China into Japan's territory.

This new act of aggression by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries in league with the Chiang Kai-shek gang and the Pak Jung Hi clique has aroused great indignation among the 700 million Chinese people and the 40 million Korean people. The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries will reap their own bitter fruits if they do not pull in their claws of aggression.

West German Monopoly Capital Steps Up Economic Expansion in Asia, Africa And Latin America

WHILE feverishly pushing their arms drive for war, the West German monopoly capitalist groups are stepping up their economic expansion abroad. Special efforts are being made to infiltrate and plunder the countries and regions in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Up to 1968, West Germany's so-called "development aid" to the countries and regions in Asia, Africa and Latin America amounted to 42,700 million West German marks (some 11,500 million U.S. dollars). In 1969 alone, the total sum of its "development aid" soared to 8,640 million West German marks (some 2,360 million U.S. dollars), an increase of 30 per cent over the previous year. West German official circles smugly announced that West Germany was second

only to the United States in the Western world with regard to the total sum of "aid" in 1969 and that it ranked first in so far as the ratio between "aid" and total output value of national economy was concerned.

Forms Varied, Activities Frequent

One after another, West German President, Chancellor, Foreign Minister, Minister of "Economic Co-operation" (specially responsible for economic expansion abroad) and others visited many countries and regions in Asia, Africa and Latin America in the last few years. They carried with them various kinds of "aid" plans, signed a series of agreements and extended "loans" one after another, all for the purpose of paving

the way for the infiltration of West German capital and goods into these countries and regions.

Foreign Minister Walter Scheel has made two visits to Asia this year. After his second visit, he declared quite bluntly that "the Federal Government pays special attention to Asia," and that "we will increase our investments in this area" and "redouble our efforts so far made there."

Bonn's so-called "development aid" to the countries and regions in Asia, Africa and Latin America varies greatly in form. Patterning upon U.S. imperialism's "Peace Corps," it began setting up "German Development Service Teams" in 1964 in order to push its neo-colonialism. Today, it has more than 2,600 such "service team" members in 28 countries carrying out West German economic and cultural aggression.

With a view to encouraging monopoly consortiums' active expansion abroad, Bonn has offered not only favourable terms in tax but also set aside insurance funds to recoup losses in case their foreign enterprises are expropriated. It furthermore encourages the establishment of various "foundations" to facilitate economic expansion. It has also set up overseas investment companies under its direct control. For example, the "West German Economic Co-operation Company Ltd." which was founded only in 1962 in Koeln, West Germany, made an investment of 110 million West German marks (some 30 million U.S. dollars) in 82 projects in 29 countries up to the end of last year. This company also indirectly invested in another 82 projects through other investment companies.

Motivated and encouraged by their government, private monopoly capitalists in West Germany are falling over each other to invest in Asia, Africa and Latin America in competition with U.S. and British imperialism for raw materials and commodity markets. In the nine years ending 1969, West Germany's direct private investment in "developing countries," according to statistics, increased four times, totalling 5,400 million West German marks (some 1,475 million U.S. dollars).

Scrambling for Markets of All Kinds

At present, West German banks have 46 agencies in 51 "developing countries" and hold shares in 81 credit establishments and financial corporations. The monopoly capitalists of West German chemical, auto, metallurgical, electric appliances and other industries are flocking to many countries and regions in Asia, Africa and Latin America, where they go in for mining and setting up factories to exploit the local labouring people. Take the three biggest chemical companies for example. The Bayer Company has 60 plants abroad and holds shares in 88 companies in 32 countries. The Hoechst Dyestuffs Company has branches in more than 40 countries. The Badische Aniline and Soda Company has 27 plants abroad. The Volkswagen Automobile Company, the

biggest concern in West Germany, employs 23,000 workers in its plant in Brazil alone, monopolizing 70 per cent of Brazil's car production. Noteworthy is the fact that West German capitalists have built factories in Asia, Africa and Latin America not only manufacturing machines and automobiles but also producing such articles as beer, buckets, stockings and lipstick to dump on the local markets. According to the West German press, a West German factory in Africa "turns out chamber-pots besides gasoline containers and pipes." Thus it can be seen that West German monopoly capital has seized every opportunity to grab markets in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The West German monopolist class has taken enormous profits from Asia, Africa and Latin America through capital export. As disclosed by the West German press, the sales of the foreign subsidiary companies of West German monopoly capital totalled 12,000 million West German marks (some 3,278 million U.S. dollars) in 1967, while the sum transferred back to the country in profits was as high as 150 million West German marks (some 40 million U.S. dollars), after deductions from profits for new investments and reserve funds for further exploitation. The West German weekly *Der Spiegel* acknowledged that "since 1960, the properties abroad of the [West] German concern bosses, usurers and businessmen have on an average grown by 21 per cent every year. Only the Japanese have surpassed this growth rate."

Ambitious Designs Will Not Succeed

Yet the appetite of the West German ruling clique is far from being satisfied. Since the beginning of this year, it has not only time and again clamoured that it would redouble its efforts to carry out the "development aid" plans, but also given hints of its readiness to make use of its "development aid" to help West Germany play a role in the world political arena, indulging as it does in the pipe-dream of reviving the German Reich. In announcing the principles of the so-called "development aid" last February, Bonn stressed that it would "suit its own development policy to the scope of the international strategy." Peddling the "development aid" in Asia last February, West German Foreign Minister Scheel declared even more blatantly: "West Germany is aware of the worldwide duties it is shouldering in the big family of the world. It does not want to isolate itself or to pay attention to its own problems only." This is an open admission of West German monopoly capital's ambition to take the beaten track of aggression and expansion and stage a comeback.

However, history does not repeat itself. **Revolution is the main trend in the world today.** The ambitious designs of the West German monopoly capitalists to once again lord it over the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America will never succeed. On the contrary, the vigorously rising revolutionary struggles waged by the people of these continents will smash the shackles imperialism and neo-colonialism have put on them.



SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

Successful Trial Run by 10,000-Ton Freighter "Tianjin"

BUILT by the Tientsin Hsinkang Shipyard, the 10,000-ton freighter *Tianjin* recently finished a successful trial run and will soon join the maritime transport forces to serve our country's socialist revolution and construction.

Inspired by the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress and applying materialist dialectics, the shipyard workers built the 10,000-ton vessel on a 5,000-ton-class berth and thus achieved a wonder in shipbuilding history.

Maintaining high levels and standards in the course of building the freighter, the workers exerted maximum efforts in adopting new techniques, technological processes and materials. The steering gear is vital for a ship's safe sailing. The builders broke with conventions and blazed new trails. After dozens of discussions and weeks of hard work, day and night, they solved many technical difficulties and installed an advanced rotating type hydraulic steering gear.

Fast-Growing Fine-Wool Sinkiang Sheep

FOLLOWING our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "China ought to make a greater contribution to humanity," the people of various nationalities in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, one of China's largest livestock-breeding bases, have made great efforts to improve their sheep breeds. The number of famous fine-wool Sinkiang sheep has trebled in the past five years. Multiplication of these sheep in this period trebled all increases for the 1955-65 decade.

The fine-wool sheep are the first such breed raised in China. Their characteristics are: heavy in weight,

fine meat, high wool yield, fine fibre, high rate of multiplication, adaptability to various environments and easy to herd on a large scale. The breed is now being raised all over the country.

The pedigree sheep farm of the Red October People's Commune in Nileko County in the Ili Kazakh Autonomous *Chou* is the first farm of this kind run by a Sinkiang people's commune. It raises its own fine breed of sheep and has been achieving better and better results in this undertaking. The farm had only 400 fine-wool sheep when it was established. The number now exceeds 7,000 and the farm has delivered and sold the state more than 4,000 fine pedigree sheep over the past ten years.

Many communes in Sinkiang's pastoral areas today have their own pedigree stock farms and artificial insemination stations. In multiplying fine-wool sheep, the poor and lower-middle herdsmen learnt artificial insemination, prevention and treatment of animal diseases and other

techniques, thereby creating favourable conditions for further multiplying this kind of sheep.

Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, the poor and lower-middle herdsmen of various nationalities consider multiplying fine-wool sheep as their glorious task in support of our motherland's socialist construction and world revolution and have thus helped speed up the growth of these sheep.

Railway Coaches for Sitting And Sleeping Welcomed by Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

PART of the train on the Shanghai-Urumchi run, seven coaches are attracting people's attention. These coaches with workers, peasants and soldiers travelling long distances on board cover vast expanses of our motherland daily.

Passengers can sit during the day and sleep at night in these railway cars which are very convenient for long-distance trips, without paying extra fare. For this reason people refer to them as "sitting and sleeping coaches for workers, peasants and soldiers."

From the time these coaches made their appearance, they have been



Naitzuerhkuli (left), an educated Kazakh nationality girl, and her fellow worker study Chairman Mao's works while herding a flock of sheep.

welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers who see them as an innovation in China's railway passenger service.

One People's Liberation Army man passenger said: "Only in the great era of Mao Tsetung can we travel in coaches like these, which cater so meticulously to us workers, peasants and soldiers!"

A people's commune member going to visit his relatives in Sinkiang clasped the hands of a comrade in the group that trial-produced the car, saying: "Our great leader Chairman Mao led us poor and lower-middle peasants in achieving liberation. Now, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the working class has built such fine coaches for us. We are determined to always follow Chairman Mao closely in making revolution and produce more grain to support our motherland's socialist construction!"

The coaches were jointly produced by the Szufang Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant and the Szufang Research Institute of Railway Cars in Tsingtao and the Shanghai Railway Administration. By co-ordinating their efforts and pooling the wisdom of the masses, they made them after many experiments. The tea table between the seats in these coaches is made up of three parts. Folded during the day, it is a tea table; unfolded at night, it becomes part of the lower berth. The coaches also have upper berths. In the daytime they are folded and go under the luggage rack; unfolded at night, they are put on the raised seat back and become berths. The distance between the lower and upper berths is 900 millimetres. Passengers can still sit on the seats when someone is asleep in the upper berth.

A New Book by Workers

MACHINE Builders' Handbook on Cutting is a new book now in great demand. It was collectively written in the short space of four months by the revolutionary workers of the Peking No. 1 General Machinery Plant who cherished the lofty aspiration to win honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and for our great socialist motherland.

This handbook of 370,000 words has summed up, in a relatively comprehensive way, the practical experience gained by the broad masses of machine builders. Written in popular language and easy to understand, the book's contents are concise and pithy, and many mistakes found in similar books by bourgeois "authorities" have been corrected.

Work on this handbook began in August 1969. It was undertaken by a "three-in-one" combination group comprising the workers, technicians and leading cadres under the guidance of the plant's revolutionary committee and the People's Liberation Army men's Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team stationed there. All the workers in the plant made positive contributions by making proposals and suggestions. Workers and technicians in Peking and elsewhere also gave their enthusiastic support. Some helped in revising the text, some sent related materials, and some provided useful data. The completion of the handbook is a victory won by following Chairman Mao's mass line.

The process of compiling this book is one of studying and applying Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking in a living way. The section dealing with advanced cutters is an example. Acting according to Chairman Mao's teachings, the workers in charge of this section maintained that, in order to enable the workers really master the advanced cutters and make the most effective use of them, it was essential first of all to know their inner contradictions and laws. Discarding the methods used in the old books which listed only some data for cutting angles, they analysed, among other things, why advanced cutters used such angles and how in processing should the angles of the cutters change in accordance with materials of different qualities and with the requirements of products of different specifications. It was only after such analyses that they put forward the laws, which had been repeatedly tested, governing changes in the cutting angles.

Printed in last May, the handbook has been welcomed by workers in various parts of the country. "This

handbook," they commended, "is an encouraging achievement by the working class in their great struggle to occupy the realm of the superstructure. It has raised the morale of the proletariat and punctured the arrogance of the bourgeoisie."

Silkworm Cocoon Output Increases

EARNESTLY implementing Chairman Mao's policy "Take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development," the poor and lower-middle peasants in China's silkworm-breeding areas have again met with signal success in silkworm cocoon output this year by tapping potential and improving silkworm-breeding methods while vigorously developing grain production.

Last year witnessed an all-time high in cocoon output since liberation. This year's output has even topped 1969 with increased production in both traditional and new breeding areas in the south and the north. The traditional breeding areas of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Szechuan and Kwangtung Provinces report big increases; the new breeding areas in Shansi, Shensi and Hopei Provinces also have made advances.

In energetically developing silkworm breeding, the local authorities paid great attention to the correct handling of the relationship between grain production and silkworm breeding and other industrial crops. While mainly engaging in farming and letting side occupations help agriculture, they made big efforts to bring in good grain and silkworm cocoon harvests. A good number of silkworm-breeding areas in the south and the north expanded the growing area of mulberry trees by cultivating them on barren hills and the verges of terraced plots, along rivers, roads and ditches and around houses and villages.

In the present good situation in silkworm cocoons, the cadres and masses in the breeding areas are making bigger efforts in studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and in summing up experience, determined to have still better harvests in grain and cocoons.

ROUND THE WORLD

BRITAIN

New Upsurge in Workers' Struggle

Recent strikes by British coal miners to oppose exploitation by the monopoly capitalists and demand wage increases have swept the major mining areas in the country like a prairie fire. Nearly 120 of the country's over 290 coal pits ceased operation, with the number of strikers rising from several thousand to 125,000, nearly half the total number of British coal miners. Alarmed, a Western news agency said this was the biggest miners' strike in Britain since 1926.

Despite threats, deception and sabotage attempts on the part of the Coal Board and some trade union chiefs in the industry, the workers put up a stubborn fight. The Coal Board and its agents at first resorted to the gimmick of "voting by ballot" to prevent the miners' walkout. Then they came up with a wages plan to cheat the workers — a plan far from meeting the miners' demands. The strikers turned all these schemes down. They also boycotted an appeal from their trade union chiefs to "return to work." And they completely ignored the authorities' threats to call out troops to suppress them. All this fully shows that there is a new awakening among Britain's coal miners.

This big strike is the third workers' strike to hit Britain in the past few months. Prior to this, 47,000 dockers walked out, demanding wage rises. The 20-day strike, beginning July 14, brought several thousand ships in British ports to a standstill. Large quantities of goods, both imports and exports, lay idle in the ports, and the monopoly capitalists suffered serious losses. This was a harsh

blow to foreign trade, the "life-blood" of the British economy. There also was a municipal workers' strike, beginning September 29, for higher wages. This lasted more than a month, with the peak figure of participants reaching 70,000. Life in London and other cities was thrown into chaos. The coal miners' strike has also dealt the monopoly capitalist class a heavy blow. Reports say that since the beginning of the strike, coal output has been reduced by millions of tons and the steel, power and gas industries are threatened with curtailed production because of the coal shortage.

The three big strikes in Britain — by the dockers, municipal workers and coal miners — indicate that the British workers' struggle is experiencing a new upsurge. British Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity Carr admitted that "Britain is experiencing the worst year for strikes since 1926," adding that the strike figure was "truly alarming!" Statistics show that there were more than 3,190 strikes in the first nine months of this year, representing a 42 per cent increase as compared with the same period last year.

ARGENTINA

Pro-U.S. Dictatorial Regime Hit by General Strike

Workers in all trades in Argentina began a 36-hour general strike at noon on November 11 in protest against the reactionary policy of the Levingston government. The biggest strike ever held in Argentina, it has been a heavy blow for the pro-American military dictatorial regime in that country.

According to a Western news agency report, the Argentine Ministry for Internal Affairs admitted that some eight million of the

nation's 10 million workers, or one-third of the total population, took part in the general strike. Factories and thousands of shops throughout the country were shut down. Workers and employees in the post offices, banks and telecommunication and transportation departments also walked out.

Workers' demands included lifting the state of emergency proclaimed by the reactionary government, reinstatement of workers unreasonably dismissed by the authorities and increases in wages and old-age pensions.

After the strike began, workers and students in Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Tucuman, Rosario, Salta, and many other important cities demonstrated in the streets and built barricades in their fierce fight against the police sent to suppress them. In Cordoba, an industrial city with a tradition of revolutionary struggle, demonstrators attacked the Argentina-U.S. Institute for Cultural Exchange, a U.S. imperialist agency for aggression, and set fire to its reactionary books. In Tucuman, an important city in the northern part of the country, students who walked out of the classrooms joined the struggle of the striking workers.

The general strike represents another outburst of the strong indignation of the Argentine working class and the broad masses of the labouring people against oppression and exploitation by U.S. imperialism and its running dogs. Since the Levingston government took power, numerous struggles against oppression and exploitation have been held by Argentine workers, peasants and students. Two nationwide general strikes broke out in October. The reactionary government had threatened before this latest general strike to "act" against those who staged a strike or a demonstration. But facts show that the reactionaries' threats, rather than making heroic Argentine people knuckle under, have aroused their still stronger resistance.

Comrade Mehmet Shehu Receives Chinese Comrades

Comrade Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania, received on December 3 all members of the Working Team of the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Electric Power of China led by Vice-Minister Chien Cheng-ying and all members of the Chinese Gymnastic Team led by Fu Chih-hsing.

The Chinese Gymnastic Team arrived in Tirana on November 23 for a friendship visit to Albania in accordance with the Chinese-Albanian Agreement for Cultural Exchanges. Members of the Chinese and Albanian Gymnastic Teams jointly gave three magnificent friendly exhibition performances in Tirana. These performances which fully demonstrated the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the people of China and Albania were greeted with warm applause and cheers by the audience. The performance on December 2 evening was watched by Albanian Party and government leaders, Mehmet Shehu, Hysni Kapo and others. Keng Piao, Chinese Ambassador to Albania, and diplomatic envoys of other countries to Albania were also present.

Vietnamese Mechanical Engineering and Metallurgical Study Group Returns Home

The Mechanical Engineering and Metallurgical Study Group of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam led by Dinh Duc Thien, Minister of Mechanical Engineering and Metallurgy, came to China for a study tour on invitation from November 28 to December 5. Fang Yi, Minister of the Commission for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, gave a banquet in honour of the group. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien met Minister Dinh Duc Thien and comrades in the group on December

4 and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with them. Accompanied by leading members of the Chinese departments concerned, Minister Dinh Duc Thien and other comrades in the group visited the Peking Heavy Electric Motor Plant, the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company, the Shihchiachuang Heat and Power Plant, the Shanghai Fishing Boat Building and Repair Yard and other enterprises as well as the Shanghai Industrial Exhibition. They were warmly welcomed by the worker masses.

Romanian Government Delegation Leaves Peking For Home

Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu, Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Member of the Permanent Presidium of the R.C.P. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the Romanian Government Delegation led by him left Peking November 26 for the return journey home after concluding their friendship visit to China.

The Romanian comrades were seen off at the airport by Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Chiu Hui-tso, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and leading members of the departments concerned. Full of the Chinese people's profound friendship for the fraternal people of Romania, several thousand revolutionary people were present at the airport, singing and dancing to give the distinguished Romanian guests a warm send-off.

During the delegation's stay in China, an agreement on a long-term interest-free loan provided by China

to Romania was signed between the two Governments to further strengthen the friendship between the people of China and Romania and develop relations of mutual economic help and co-operation between the two countries. The signing ceremony took place on November 25, with Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien attaching his signature for China and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Radulescu signing on behalf of Romania. Premier Chou En-lai and Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Chiu Hui-tso attended the ceremony.

The distinguished Romanian guests, accompanied by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet *The Red Detachment of Women*. They visited the Peking Tungfang-hung Motor Vehicle Plant in the company of Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua and the China-Romania Friendship People's Commune in the company of Liu Shao-wen, a leading member of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee. The workers and commune members gave the visitors a warm welcome.

The Romanian Ambassador to China gave a banquet November 25 evening in honour of the delegation's visit to China. Attending the banquet were Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Chiu Hui-tso, leading members of the departments concerned under the C.P.C. Central Committee and the State Council as well as representatives of the China-Romania Friendship People's Commune. The banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of fraternal friendship and unity between the people of China and Romania. Comrades Radulescu and Li Hsien-nien made warm speeches full of friendship between the two countries.

Comrade Radulescu began by expressing his heart-felt thanks once again for the invitation to visit China

and for the warm reception and concern given the Romanian delegation. What we have seen everywhere during our visit to your beautiful country, he said, has enhanced our belief that the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, will win new brilliant victories in the mammoth cause of socialist construction, thereby making great contributions to the struggle to strengthen the forces of world socialism and oppose imperialism.

We assure you, he went on, that the Party and the Government of our country and the entire Romanian people will unremittingly continue to strive for strengthening the unbreakable friendship and militant unity between Romania and China. Our Party and Government set great store by Romania's relations with China, and at the same time maintain that the proper role of the People's Republic of China is of great significance in solving important questions of the contemporary world and in the international struggle to oppose the aggressive machinations of imperialism, first of all of U.S. imperialism, and to safeguard the independence and freedom of the people of various countries. The U.S. imperialists are trying their best to revive Japanese militarism and pull Japan into various military alliances under the manipulation of the United States, a situation which has given rise to anxiety among the people.

Romania, he said, firmly supports the Vietnamese people in their just struggle to safeguard freedom, independence and national survival, and condemns the expansion of the war of aggression against the Laotian and Cambodian peoples. As the U.S. imperialists have conducted new provocations and attacks against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam over the past few days, solidarity with the Vietnamese people in their struggle is all the more necessary. At the same time, our country also expresses solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle, Comrade Radulescu concluded.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien began his speech by referring to the cordial and friendly talks held between leaders of the two countries during

the delegation's visit, the extensive exchange of views on the relations between the two countries and some international issues and the agreements reached on economic co-operation between the two countries. All this, he said, will further strengthen the relations of friendly co-operation and militant friendship between our two Parties and peoples.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien continued: When Romania was hit by an unusually big natural disaster this year, the industrious and brave Romanian people, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Ceausescu, relied on their own strength to overcome the natural disaster and withstood foreign pressure, creating favourable conditions for the successful fulfilment of this year's plan and for the new Five-Year Plan beginning next year. We are overjoyed at and inspired by the important achievements the fraternal Romanian people have made in various fields.

Comrade Li Hsien-nien strongly condemned U.S. imperialism for stepping up its efforts to foster Japanese militarism and pursuing Nixon's counter-revolutionary policy of "making Asians fight Asians." Today U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism it has fostered have become the most vicious and dangerous enemies of the people of all Asian countries. The united front of the people of China, Korea, the three countries of Indo-China and other Asian countries, firmly opposing the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, is consolidating and growing. If the Japanese reactionaries, supported by U.S. imperialism and its collaborator, dare to embark on a war adventure in Asia, it is certain that they will end in a complete fiasco, said Comrade Li Hsien-nien.

Finnish Ambassador to China Gives Independence Day Reception

Veli Helenius, Finnish Ambassador to China, gave a reception on De-

cember 5 to mark the Independence Day of the Republic of Finland.

Present at the reception were Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and leading members of government departments and organizations concerned.

Ambassador Veli Helenius and Vice-Foreign Minister Lo Kuei-po proposed toasts at the reception to the ever-growing friendship between the people of China and Finland.

Chinese Medical Workers Arrive in Guinea

According to a protocol signed by the Governments of China and Guinea on the dispatch of medical teams to Guinea, the second medical team sent by China arrived in Conakry by plane in the afternoon of December 3. Arriving on the same plane was a Chinese surgical group sent specially by the Chinese Government to assist the Guinean people in their struggle against the Portuguese colonialist aggression.

Present at the airport to welcome the Chinese medical workers were Taran Diallo, Guinean Secretary of State for Public Health, and Barry Abdoulaye, General Inspector of Health.

Chinese Ambassador to Guinea Han Ke-hua and representatives of Chinese medical personnel working in Guinea were also present.

Taran Diallo told the Chinese medical workers at the airport: The criminal Portuguese aggression has been crushed. If imperialism dares to invade Guinea again, it will suffer a miserable and final defeat. Revolution can never be isolated. In the present struggle against imperialist aggression, the Guinean people have obtained support from all the peace-loving and freedom-loving peoples of the world. We are therefore profoundly convinced that final victory belongs to us.

Taran Diallo also said: In the days of very fierce fighting, the Chinese medical personnel worked day and

night to save and take care of our wounded and have done a lot for us.

Chinese Table Tennis Team Visits Romania and Sweden

The Chinese Table Tennis Team, with Chao Hsi-wu as its leader and Pan Chih-kang as its deputy leader, left Peking on November 11 for a friendship visit to Romania, Sweden, and other countries.

The team arrived in Bucharest in two groups on November 13 and 16 respectively. During the visit, it had three friendly matches with the Romanian Table Tennis Team. The Chinese players joined the Romanian players in training and exchanged experiences with them. After con-

cluding its visit to Romania, the team left for Sweden on November 19 to take part in the 13th Scandinavian International Table Tennis Championships held at Halmstad in south Sweden from November 26 to 29. It also made a friendship visit to the country.

On its arrival in Stockholm on November 20, the team was welcomed at the airport by leading members of the Swedish Table Tennis Association, the Swedish-Chinese Association and the Swedish "Clarte-Confederation" as well as friends from Swedish sports and press circles.

Olof Palme, the Swedish Prime Minister, received the Chinese Table Tennis Team and had a cordial and

friendly conversation with them on November 29. On behalf of the team a Chinese woman player presented to Prime Minister Palme an embroidered silk portrait of Chairman Mao playing table tennis and a banner of the Chinese Table Tennis Team. The Prime Minister expressed the hope that the friendly relations between Sweden and China would further develop.

At the 13th Scandinavian International Table Tennis Championships, the Chinese players won five titles — the women's team event, women's singles, women's doubles, men's doubles and mixed doubles. The Hungarian and Swedish players carried off the titles in men's team event and men's singles respectively.

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	Peking Time	Local Standard Time		Metre Bands	Kc/s	
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	00:00-01:00	18:00-19:00	(Cape Town, Salisbury)	39, 30	7620, 9860	
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WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	03:30-04:30	18:45-19:45	(Monrovia)	31, 30, 25	9440, 9965, 11695	
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