and West German secret agents disguised as “experts” were all expelled from Guinea. The renegades, hidden traitors and other agents of imperialism, as well as counter-revolutionaries hiding in Guinean administrative organs, have been cleaned out and resolutely suppressed by the Guinean Government.

**Army and Militia Building Strengthened**

Imperialism’s plots of aggression and subversion can only be crushed by staunch struggle of the people; national independence and state sovereignty can only be defended by the armed people. As President Sekou Toure said, “No troops of aggression can get over one metre of Guinean land without facing the resistance of our people. The true means in defence of a nation against bombers, warships, guns and rifles, lies, first of all, in the people, their revolutionary ideology, their will to maintain freedom and sovereignty, and their capability to defend their gains.” At present, Guinea is vigorously stepping up the building of the army and militia. A national militia staff was formed last April, followed by the setting up of provincial and county militia staff. Workers, peasants, office workers, students and young women eagerly requested enlistment in the militia; taking up arms they are ready at all times to wipe out any invader. “With axe in one hand, and rifle in the other” and “With pen in one hand, rifle in the other” have become slogans for action by the people.

**Developing National Economy and Culture**

In the course of their protracted struggle against aggression and subversion, the Guinean people have at the same time developed their independent national economy and culture to defend and consolidate the country’s political independence. Since the founding of the Republic, the Guinean Government has gradually nationalized colonialist-owned factories, enterprises, banking and insurance services, controlled finance, foreign exchange and imports and exports, promoted state-run exploration, mining, other industries and transportation and built state farms. It carried out the Three-Year Development Plan (1960-63) and the Seven-Year Development Plan (1964-71), laying stress on independence and self-reliance and vigorously developing the national economy with remarkable successes. Besides, the Guinean Government has built schools, launched an anti-illiteracy campaign, improved health service and carried out social reforms.

Now, advancing proudly along the road of anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle, the Guinean people are closely watching the plots of aggression by the imperialists, ready at all times to crush them.

**Armed Struggle in Gaza Strip**

The Gaza Strip is the Palestinian people’s land. It was occupied by the Israeli Zionists in the aggressive war started by the United States and Israel in June 1967. For over four years, the 500,000 Palestinian people in the area, refusing to be slaves, have valiantly resisted the occupation troops and become an important force in the struggle against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors. After four years of occupation by Israel, Israeli soldiers dare not venture on the streets alone during the day in the Gaza Strip. At night small units, afraid to go out on patrol duty, stay in camp.

Half of the 500,000 Palestinian people living in the strip were driven there by the Israeli Zionists when they occupied Palestine in 1948. The uprooted Palestinians settled in eight refugee camps around Gaza City and the towns of Deir el Balah, Khan Yunis and Rafah. For more than 20 years they have eked out a miserable existence there. New aggression and brutal oppression by the Israeli Zionists together with their past crimes have aroused a deep hatred among the area’s people. They have taken up arms and organized many underground armed commando units to deal with the aggressors. During the last four years, they carried out about 1,600 raids and demolition operations, and inflicted heavy casualties on Israeli occupation troops.

When the Palestinian commandos in Jordan were facing bloody suppression by the U.S.-Jordanian reactionaries this year, the underground commando units in the Gaza Strip intensified their activities. They launched some 800 operations in the first eight months of the year. On June 5, the 4th anniversary of Israeli occupation of the Gaza Strip, the commandos carried out 11 operations.

They took the Israeli aggressors unawares everywhere along the strip, an area 45 kilometres long and 8 kilometres wide. They ambushed small Israeli patrols in cities, towns and villages and on highways, showering them with hand-grenades. Military vehicles and highways were blown up by mines and railways and bridges destroyed with time-explosives.

One day last year, a group of Israeli officers and troops gathered in the small square of the Gaza railway station, waiting to go back to Israel for a vacation. Informed of this, the commandos immediately went into action. Some of them moved into the area in twos and threes and hid on the roofs of houses overlooking the square while others lay in wait on the approaches to the station ready to intercept any enemy reinforcements that might appear. Then those on the roofs attacked with...
Palestinian refugees from the strip and levelled all their shops were closed and all public transport was stopped in Gaza City when they held demonstrations. The Israeli authorities have admitted that the strike turned it into a dead city. The Palestinian commandos supported the strike by incessant attacks on the Israeli patrols and by destroying highways.

Against the constantly rising struggle of the people in the Gaza Strip, the Israeli occupation authorities have sent large numbers of troops on house-to-house searches in cities, towns, villages and refugee camps in an attempt to put down the Palestinian commandos. But, under the cover provided by the masses, the commandos utilize the natural advantages provided by the many orange groves and the scattered sand dunes to outmanoeuvre the enemy. Thus troops on search operations often find themselves ambushed or attacked from behind.

In November last year, the Al Chati refugee camp was suddenly encircled by Israeli troops detailed to conduct an intensive search for commandos. To enable the main force get away, a five-member commando unit led by Yusef Abu Ghaben held up the intruders at the main entrance. After inflicting casualties on the enemy, the five commandos died heroically. The next day a big funeral service for the five martyrs was held in the camp. The Israeli troops who rushed in to break up the service were heroically resisted.

Events have proved that acts of ruthless suppression and eviction by the Israeli occupation authorities in the Gaza Strip cannot stamp out the flames of armed struggle by the people. One commando fighter said: "Our struggle in the Gaza Strip goes on like waves, now rising, now subsiding. We have suffered some losses through Israeli suppression, but with the help of the broad masses, the struggle of the Palestinian commandos continues to surge ahead, each wave higher than the one before. We are determined to persevere in armed struggle till the liberation of our homeland is secured."

Joint Statement

Of Delegation of China-Japan Friendship Association and Delegation To China of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox)

The Delegation to China of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) with Hisao Kuroda as its leader and Seimin Miyazaki as its deputy leader paid a visit to the People's Republic of China from September 28 to October 18, 1971 at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association, for celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and further strengthening and consolidating the friendship and unity of the people of China and Japan.

During its visit to China, the Delegation of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) took part in National Day celebrations, visited factories, people's communes, schools and hospitals, and went to Yanan for a visit. It was warmly welcomed by the Chinese people. This fully reflects the militant friendship between the people of the two countries.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met all the members of the delegation and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

The Delegation of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) and the Delegation of the China-