

PEKING REVIEW

52

December 24, 1971

**Sudanese High Status Official Delegation
Visits China**

Bankruptcy of Renegade Philosophy

**Valuable Ancient Relics Unearthed
In Kansu**

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Chinese Leaders Cable South Vietnamese Leaders

Extending warmest congratulations on 11th anniversary of founding of
South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation

South Viet Nam

Nguyen Huu Tho

President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation,

Huynh Tan Phat

President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam,

On the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the founding of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, we, on behalf of the Chinese people, the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government, and with fraternal sincerity, extend the warmest congratulations to the heroic south Vietnamese people who are fighting in the forefront of resistance against U.S. aggression.

Since its founding, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, holding high the great banner of resisting U.S. aggression and saving the nation, has led the south Vietnamese people in a valiant, tenacious and extremely arduous struggle against the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys and won countless splendid victories, writing down a magnificent chapter of the people's war. Through your struggle you have greatly encouraged and supported all the oppressed nations and people of the world and accumulated rich experience and set a brilliant example for opposing imperialism.

Today, the Vietnamese people have scored tremendous victories on the military, political and diplomatic fronts. The U.S. aggressors and their lackeys are already in the grip of numerous contradictions and deep crises. The "Nixon doctrine"

and the "Vietnamization" plan pushed by U.S. imperialism are going into bankruptcy and will surely end in complete bankruptcy. Strengthening their unity and fighting shoulder to shoulder with their fraternal Lao and Cambodian peoples, the Vietnamese people will certainly be able to make "the Yankees quit and the puppets topple" and realize their great goal of liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding to the peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

The Chinese people always regard the struggle of the Vietnamese and the other Indochinese peoples as their own struggle and take it as their bounden internationalist duty to support and assist the Vietnamese and the other Indochinese peoples in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. So long as U.S. imperialism does not stop its aggression and so long as the national aspirations of the Vietnamese and the other Indochinese peoples are not realized, the Chinese people will continue to give all-out support and assistance to your struggle till complete victory.

Mao Tsetung

Chairman of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of China

Tung Pi-wu

Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China

Chou En-lai

Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China

Peking, December 19, 1971

Sudanese High Status Official Delegation Visits China

Major General Khalid Hassan Abbas, Deputy President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, Minister of Defence and Commander-in-Chief of the People's Armed Forces, and the Sudanese High Status Official Delegation led by him arrived in Peking on December 16 on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. The delegation was warmly welcomed by the Chinese Government leaders and people.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, gave a grand banquet on the evening of December 17 to welcome Deputy President Abbas and all the members of the delegation. Premier Chou and Deputy President Abbas made speeches at the banquet. (For contents of the speeches see pp 8-9.)

Before the banquet, Premier Chou, Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission, Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, Li Teh-sheng, Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Deputy President Abbas and all the members of the delegation.

Yeh Chien-ying and Abbas held cordial and friendly talks on December 17.

Taking part in the talks on the Sudanese side were the members of the Sudanese High Status Official Delegation: Sayed Mousa Awad Ballal, Minister of Supply, Major General (PSC) Ahmed Abdel Halim Abdel Rahman, Deputy Chief of

Staff of the People's Armed Forces, Major General Awad Ahmed Khaliifa, Major General Siddig Hamad Hassan, Under Secretary Sayed Ali Ahmed Sahloul, Brigadier Nasr Eldin Mustafa, Col. Mahgoub Abdel Farrag, Sayed Abdel Aziz Mohamed Sadig, Sayed Gindeel Ibrahim, Col. Mohamed Mirghani, Lt. Col. Awad Mahgoub Abdalla, Major Awadalla Mohamed El Fatih and Captain Tigani Mohamed. Ahmed Mohamed Omarabi, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Sudanese Embassy in Peking, also attended.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were: Chi Peng-fei, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Peng Shao-hui, Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Han Tsung-cheng, Vice-Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, and leading members of departments concerned.

On December 20, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Deputy President Abbas signed an agreement on economic and technical co-operation between China and the Sudan.

After concluding its visit in Peking and Kwangchow, the delegation left China for home on December 21.

Chinese Delegation in Albania

Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, received on December 11 all members of the Chinese Government Economic Delegation with Fang Yi, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, as

leader, and Liu Chen-hua, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chinese Ambassador to Albania, as deputy leader.

During the delegation's stay in Albania, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the People's Republic of Albania signed a protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1972 and a protocol on the use of Chinese loan by Albania for 1972. The delegation's visit has further promoted the relations of fraternal co-operation between China and Albania in economy and technique and strengthened friendship between the two countries.

Strong Protests Against India

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China on December 16 sent a note to the Indian Embassy in China to lodge a strong protest with the Indian Government against the crossing of the China-Sikkim boundary and intrusion by Indian armed personnel into Chinese territory for reconnaissance.

The note said: "According to reports from Chinese frontier guards, at 15:10 hours and 16:55 hours on December 10, 1971, seven Indian armed personnel in two batches successively crossed Sese La on the China-Sikkim boundary and intruded into Chinese territory for reconnaissance. This is a grave encroachment upon Chinese territory. The Chinese Government hereby lodges a strong protest with the Indian Government against this and demands that the Indian Government immediately stop its activities of intrusion into Chinese territory."

* * *

The Embassy of the People's Republic of China in India on December 18 sent a note to the Indian

(Continued on p. 18.)

Bad Things Turned Into Good Things

IN carrying out education in ideology and political line, our cadres and fighters conscientiously studied the history of the struggles between the two lines within the Party. In the course of study, we came across this question: How to correctly understand such a bad thing as the emergence of Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers in the Party and the erroneous lines they represented?

Dual Nature of a Bad Thing

After studying the Marxist-Leninist philosophical thinking, we used the dialectical materialist viewpoint to analyse the historical experience of the struggles between the two lines within our Party. Chairman Mao said: **“Correct political and military lines do not emerge and develop spontaneously and tranquilly, but only in the course of struggle.”** This teaching of Chairman Mao’s has helped us to understand that the struggle between the correct line and the erroneous line is the indispensable condition for the emergence and development of the correct line. The history of our Party is one in which Chairman Mao’s revolutionary line fought and continuously triumphed over the “Left” and Right opportunist lines within the Party. It is precisely through the struggles between the two lines that our Party has steadily consolidated itself, developed and expanded. The emergence of erroneous lines, bad elements and bad deeds in the Party is neither strange nor something to be feared. The question is how should we correctly understand and deal with it.

Chairman Mao has taught us: **“We must learn to look at problems all-sidedly, seeing the reverse as well as the obverse side of things. In given conditions, a bad thing can lead to good results and a good thing to bad results.”** Everything divides into two. The historical experience in the struggles between the two lines within the Party proves that a bad thing has a dual nature:

This is an abridged translation of an article written by the Party branch of the second company of an engineer corps under the Peking Units of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army and published in “Hongqi” No. 13, 1971.

While it undermines the revolution, it teaches Party members and the people by negative example after it is criticized, thereby enabling the revolution to win still greater victories.

During the First Revolutionary Civil War (1924-27), the Chen Tu-hsiu renegade clique feverishly opposed Chairman Mao’s correct line, pushed a Right capitulationist line and abandoned the Party’s leadership over the peasantry, urban petty bourgeoisie and the middle bourgeoisie, particularly over the armed forces. As a result, the vigorous great revolution ended in failure. Could we say that there was no hope of victory for the Chinese revolution just because a bad thing of such magnitude had occurred shortly after the founding of our Party and at a time when the Chinese revolution was on the upswing? Of course not! Led by Chairman Mao, the whole Party waged a resolute struggle against Chen Tu-hsiu’s Right capitulationist line, drew a lesson from the failure of the great revolution and, from the serious damage the erroneous line had inflicted on the Chinese revolution, came to understand the Marxist-Leninist truth: **“Without armed struggle neither the proletariat, nor the people, nor the Communist Party would have any standing at all in China and that it would be impossible for the revolution to triumph.”** A bad thing was thus turned into a good thing. Chairman Mao’s proletarian revolutionary line developed through struggles. From then on, our Party embarked on the road of building rural base areas, founding the Workers’ and Peasants’ Red Army and seizing political power by armed force. Thus the revolution developed anew.

During the War of Agrarian Revolution (1927-37), the renegade Wang Ming who called himself a “100 per cent Bolshevik” tried every trick to mislead the people under the banner of “opposing the Li Li-san line,” usurped the Party leadership and pushed his opportunist line which was even more “Left” than the Li Li-san line. As a result, 90 per cent of our Party forces in the liberated areas and nearly 100 per cent in the enemy-occupied areas were lost. The Red Army was compelled to move and carry out the Long March. That

Wang Ming's opportunist line brought a great setback to the Chinese revolution is indeed a very bad thing. However, from the lesson paid in blood, our Party and its members and cadres tore off Wang Ming's mask and exposed him as a sham revolutionary; they came to see that this "100 per cent Bolshevik" was only a phoney Marxist. It was through the struggle against Wang Ming's erroneous line that comrades of the whole Party came to the profound understanding that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was the only correct line and that the Chinese revolution must be led by Chairman Mao if it was to be victorious. At the Tsunyi Meeting of the Party held in January 1935, an end was put to the rule of Wang Ming's "Left" opportunist line in the central leading body of the Party and Chairman Mao's leading position in the whole Party was established, thus enabling the Party's line to return to the correct, Marxist-Leninist path. Wang Ming's opportunist line was a very bad thing, but through criticism and struggle against it, people realized the harm of the erroneous line and the causes of its emergence and understood the correctness of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line which was opposed to the erroneous line. In this way, the bad thing was turned into a very good thing which provided the fundamental guarantee for victory in the Chinese revolution.

Since the seizure of political power by the proletariat, the struggle between the two lines within our Party has become even more acute and complex with the deepening of the socialist revolution. While paying lip service to Marxism and unity, Liu Shao-chi and other sham Marxists actually practised revisionism and splittism. Publicly using fine words and phrases, they actually engaged in underhand schemes in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. But Chairman Mao, with great insight, discerns good from bad. He mobilized the masses to carry out the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and in good time exposed and smashed their criminal plots. Criticism of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on an extensive scale and in a deep-going way is a most profound education to the whole Party. In the fierce struggle, the whole Party and army and the people throughout the country have come to a deep understanding of the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism, and further realized the prolonged, acute and complicated nature of class struggle. They have gradually grasped how sham Marxists use counter-revolutionary double-dealing tactics to hoodwink the people in a futile attempt to change the Party's proletarian line and policy and realize their criminal aim of restoring capitalism. At the same time, the struggle has prompted the whole Party and army and

the people throughout the country to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in a still more conscious and serious way so as to raise their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism. This has created conditions for the struggle to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and enabled us to fight more forcefully against all sham Marxists who want to restore capitalism.

All this has fully proved the truth that "it is only through repeated education by positive and negative examples and through comparisons and contrasts that revolutionary parties and the revolutionary people can temper themselves, become mature and make sure of victory." An erroneous line is one of our teachers by negative example. Those who belittle and do not understand the role of teachers by negative example are not thoroughgoing dialectical materialists.

The struggle between the two lines in the Party is a manifestation of class struggle in the society within the Party. This is an objective reality independent of man's will. As long as there are classes, class struggle and the bourgeoisie and its influence in the society, then erroneous lines, bad elements and bad things will inevitably emerge in our Party. We must dare to admit them, expose them and overcome them completely. In socialist society, the defeated exploiting classes will never reconcile themselves to their defeat, but will invariably launch desperate struggles against us by various ways. Therefore, it is not surprising that anti-Party elements in the guise of Party members and enemies of Marxism-Leninism paying lip service to Marxism-Leninism should emerge in our Party. This is in conformity with the objective law of class struggle. Some comrades, however, have one-sided views and lack a thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit; although they admit that class struggle is protracted, acute and complicated, ideologically they wish that it would be shorter and that everything would be plain sailing. Very often they find themselves mentally unprepared when confronted with bad things, and when a bad thing has actually happened, they find it rather hard to understand and are sometimes even full of undue anxieties. All these do not conform to dialectics of the development of history.

Transformation Needs Certain Conditions

There is the possibility that a bad thing may transform itself into a good thing. However, certain conditions are necessary for realizing this transformation. Chairman Mao has taught us: "In given conditions, each of the two opposing aspects of a contradiction invariably transforms itself into its opposite as a result of the struggle between them. Here, the conditions

are essential. Without the given conditions, neither of the two contradictory aspects can transform itself into its opposite." In inner-Party struggle, an important condition to transforming a bad thing into a good one is persistent struggle under the guidance of the correct line. No sham Marxists in history had succeeded in undermining our cause; on the contrary, they had all ended in failure. That bad things have been turned into good things is due to the fact that Chairman Mao has led us to wage great struggles, guide the development along the general trend and create favourable conditions to promote the transformation of the contradictions in a way that is favourable to the revolution, thereby preventing and overcoming on time the regressive transformation.

When our Party was in its infancy, Chairman Mao in opposing Chen Tu-hsiu's Right capitulationist line adhered to the dialectical-materialist and historical-materialist world outlook and persistently used the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method to make a thorough and systematic investigation and study of the political and economic status of the various classes in Chinese society and their interrelations, and make a concrete analysis of the conditions about our enemies, ourselves and our friends. He wrote *Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society, Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan* and other works and thoroughly criticized Chen Tu-hsiu's Right capitulationism. Chairman Mao also personally led the Autumn Harvest Uprising, organized the first contingent of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, founded the first rural revolutionary base area in the Ching-kang Mountains and enabled the Chinese revolution to advance along the correct line. After the emergence of the "Left" and Right opportunist lines advocated by Wang Ming and others, Chairman Mao again led the whole Party to wage resolute struggles against them in every aspect. To thoroughly wipe out the influence of the "Left" and Right opportunist lines of Wang Ming and others in the political, ideological and theoretical fields, Chairman Mao himself led the great rectification movement in the early 1940s during the arduous War of Resistance Against Japan. Through studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and dialectical and historical materialism, the whole Party exposed in a deep-going way the reactionary essence of the various "Left" and Right opportunist lines and made a clear distinction between the correct line and the erroneous line. By making serious criticism and self-criticism, the Party achieved new unity based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. This laid the ideological foundation for seizing the nationwide

victory of the revolution. During the period of socialist revolution and construction, Chairman Mao has summed up both the positive and negative historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat and repeatedly warned the whole Party that, while we have won victory, we must never forget class struggle and must be vigilant against the careerists and conspirators like Khrushchov who are nestling beside us. Chairman Mao has personally initiated and led the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution which shattered Liu Shao-chi's bourgeois headquarters and dug out the handful of class enemies hidden in the Party. Since the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Party, Chairman Mao has once again led the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole nation to unfold and deepen the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work and carry out education in ideology and political line. He has called on the whole Party to "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism" and continuously criticize bourgeois idealism spread by Liu Shao-chi and his ilk. This has, in the course of struggle, helped us raise our theoretical level of Marxism and our consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution. All this has resulted in the further strengthening of unity in the whole Party and still greater successes in all fields of work.

There are interferences from all kinds of erroneous lines and sabotages by all sorts of bad people and bad things in the course of revolution. But the general trend of development is that the world is moving forward, the new will certainly replace the old, the advanced will surely defeat the decadent, the correct will inevitably overcome the incorrect, the socialist system will eventually replace the capitalist system and communism will surely prevail in every part of the world. This is an irresistible historical trend. All sham Marxists in history invariably meet with complete failure, because their words and deeds are against the objective law of social development, run counter to the demands of the broad masses, and are in contravention of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line which correctly reflects the objective law and the demands of the masses. Only a handful of class enemies wormed their way into our Party and conspired and did bad things. They were extremely isolated in our Party and among the Chinese people. Once these anti-Party persons were exposed, their followers deserted them, and they became completely isolated and met an ignominious end. Our Party and our proletarian revolutionary cause, on the other hand, will go forward with firmer steps to win still bigger victories!

Speech by Premier Chou En-lai

Following is the speech made by Premier Chou En-lai at the banquet given by him on December 17 in honour of the Sudanese High Status Official Delegation. Subheads are ours.
— Ed.

We are very glad that the Sudanese High Status Official Delegation led by Major General Khalid Hassan Abbas, Deputy President, Minister of Defence and Commander-in-Chief of the People's Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, has come to China for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government, bringing with them the profound friendly sentiments of the Sudanese people for the Chinese people. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I extend warm welcome to His Excellency Deputy President Abbas and the other distinguished guests from the Sudan.

The Sudanese people are a people with a glorious anti-imperialist revolutionary tradition. We are glad to note that since the May revolution of the Sudan, the Sudanese people, under the leadership of President Nimeri, have made continuous achievements in liquidating the colonialist forces, safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty and developing their national economy. This year, the Sudanese Government and people have again victoriously smashed a foreign subversive plot. In international affairs, the Sudanese Government and people support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their struggle against U.S.-Israeli aggression, support the three Indochinese peoples' struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, support the U.N. General Assembly resolution calling for ceasefire and troop withdrawal by India and Pakistan, and support other Afro-Asian countries in their struggles to safeguard national independence, oppose imperialist aggression and subversion and win national liberation, thus making valuable contributions to the Afro-Asian cause of unity against imperialism. The Chinese Government and people express admiration and appreciation for the just stand you have taken and sincerely wish you continuous new victories on all fronts.

Condemning Indian Aggression Against Pakistan

At present, the international situation is developing in a direction increasingly favourable to the peoples and unfavourable to imperialism and its lackeys. However, imperialism and the reactionaries are not reconciled to their defeat; they are continuing to make trouble and put up death-bed struggles. With the active support of social-imperialism, the Indian reactionaries have recently launched a barbarous war of aggression

against Pakistan, trampled upon Pakistan territory, slaughtered Pakistan people, and wildly attempted to impose on Pakistan the so-called "Bangla Desh" puppet regime, which they have manufactured single-handedly. The Indian reactionaries' act of naked aggression has aroused the heroic resistance of the Pakistan people and the indignant condemnation of the people of the whole world. With the support of the overwhelming majority of 104 votes, the United Nations General Assembly adopted on December 7, 1971 a resolution calling for immediate ceasefire and troop withdrawal. This resolution reflects the common will and just demand of the people of the world, but the Indian Government, truculently impervious to reason, brazenly rejected the resolution, persisted in its armed attacks and invaded and occupied the eastern part of Pakistan and its capital Dacca, thus laying completely bare the Indian expansionists' wild ambition to annex Pakistan and bring about a Greater Indian Empire.

The whole world knows that it is solely because of the bolstering by social-imperialism that the Indian reactionaries have dared to launch a war of aggression against Pakistan and become so insolent. The Indian expansionists and social-imperialism have worked hand in glove and echoed each other. In order to support the Indian aggressors' frenzied attacks, the social-imperialists repeatedly used the veto in the United Nations in obstructing a ceasefire. The raving clamours of their representative and the draft resolutions put forward by him in the United Nations are actually a refurbished version of the surrender terms which the Indian reactionaries have tried to impose on Pakistan in a wild attempt to legalize the Indian aggressors' military occupation of East Pakistan and legalize the puppet regime which they have created. It is what all the countries and peoples that love peace and uphold justice should not agree to.

Social-Imperialists' Pipe Dream

Social-imperialism has always been unscrupulous in carrying out aggression and expansion and contending for world hegemony. In the Middle East, flaunting the signboard of "maintaining peace," it is trying by every means to obstruct Arab countries from recovering their lost territories and undermine the armed struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors. On the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent, on the other hand, it is flaunting the signboard of "supporting national liberation" and has given all-out support to Indian armed aggression against Pakistan. In the Middle East, social-imperialism is opposed to the Palestinian people taking up arms in a just struggle for the return to their homeland and the restoration of their

national rights. On the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent, on the other hand, it is taking support for the return of the East Pakistan refugees to their homeland as a pretext for backing the Indian aggressors in launching the armed intervention and creating a puppet regime with bayonets. Whether social-imperialism talks about "maintaining peace" or "supporting national liberation," they are all lies; the truth is that it is exploiting every opportunity and seeking every pretext to realize its ambition of aggression and expansion and contending for world hegemony. Its purpose in opposing the armed struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples is to control those areas and turn them into its sphere of influence, and to contend for hegemony in the Middle East and the Mediterranean Sea. Its purpose in supporting Indian aggression and expansion is to control India and contend for hegemony in the South Asian subcontinent and the Indian Ocean. The doings of social-imperialism are aimed at realizing the pipe dream of establishing a world empire which "military-feudal imperialism" failed to realize.

Better Not Rejoice too Soon!

However, no armed force can subjugate any people who are determined to safeguard their state sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Indian aggressors and the social-imperialists had better not rejoice too soon. The fall of Dacca is definitely not a so-called "milestone" towards victory for the Indian aggressors, but the starting point of endless strife on the South Asian subcontinent and of their defeat. The Pakistan people's struggle against foreign aggression and in defence of their state sovereignty and territorial integrity is not isolated; it has received and will continue to receive the sympa-

thy and support of all the countries and peoples of the world that uphold justice. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly support the Pakistan Government and people in their just struggle. We are deeply convinced that no matter what difficulties and dangers may arise, so long as the Pakistan people maintain their unity and persist in struggle, final victory surely belongs to the great Pakistan people who are fighting heroically against aggression!

Friends and comrades,

The Chinese and Sudanese peoples have formed a profound militant friendship in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. Our two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other. The Sudanese Government and people have worked actively for the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations. We express our heartfelt thanks to the Sudanese Government and people for their valuable support. We note with satisfaction that the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries have been steadily developing on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful coexistence. The visit of President Nimeri and Major General Abbas to our country last year has made important contributions to the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries. The present friendly visit to our country by His Excellency Deputy President Abbas at the head of the Sudanese High Status Official Delegation will further promote the development of the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries. We sincerely wish success to Deputy President Abbas' visit.

Speech by Deputy President Abbas

Following is the speech by Deputy President Abbas at the welcoming banquet given by Premier Chou En-lai on December 17. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

It is a great honour for me and my colleagues accompanying me to meet you in your great country. We convey to you the most sincere greetings of President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri and the genuine friendship and comradely salute of the people and Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan to the militant Chinese people and their revolutionary leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and to militant Premier Chou En-lai and the other revolutionary leaders of the Chinese Communist Party.

Friends, the people of our country have been watching with great admiration the People's Republic of China and her revolutionary leadership and the militant Chinese people who have rid themselves of control

by the old colonialist forces and, in a period of 20 years, have developed their country and performed miracles. China has won many victories, and scored tremendous achievements in modern science and technology. China, as a great force, is playing an outstanding vanguard role in upholding justice and peace throughout the whole world.

Friends, although the Sudan in Africa and China in Asia are thousands of miles apart, the Sudanese people have been following the achievements made by your revolutionary people, and we greatly admire and feel very much proud of the revolutionary role played by the great Chinese people and their revolutionary government in providing innumerable foreign aid for all the forces of liberation throughout the world.

China and the Third World

In spite of the fact that imperialist circles have turned China's territory Taiwan into a base and have

continuously hatched up plots, the militant Chinese people undertook a historical responsibility in Korea's resistance to the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, giving an unforgettable lesson to the U.S. imperialists who had become so truculent after World War II.

The support of the People's Republic of China to the militant Korean people in defeating U.S. imperialism in 1953 left a deep impression on the Sudanese people. Your immortal valiant stand has been recorded in the Sudanese people's literary works and patriotic songs, from which our people have learnt China's experience and her revolutionary spirit. China, full of socialist experience, has deeply impressed the third world with her developments in all fields.

Friends, we are well aware that the valiant and glorious struggles of the militant Vietnamese people and the courageous Cambodian people against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys as well as the struggles of the anti-colonialist front represented by the countries of the third world against neo-colonialist forces all rely on the People's Republic of China and the revolutionary forces of the militant Chinese people. They regard the militant Chinese people as their loyal friends who stand up for the truth and whose deeds match their word, and who firmly believe that the cause of freedom is indivisible and that it is a bounden historical obligation for the forces of peace and socialism to wage a struggle to win peace on a just basis and that in this respect no vacillation or compromise is to be tolerated.

Friends, we deeply admire and appreciate your principled and valiant stand on the cause of liberation and peace in the world, and particularly your principled and valiant stand on the grave questions in the Middle East and in the Indo-Pakistan region.

We constitute a part of the Arab revolution and the African revolution, and we find it a great honour to mention your continuous powerful support to the Palestine resistance movement and the liberation movements in Africa.

The People's Republic of China has taken her lawful seat in the great hall of the United Nations. The broad masses of our Sudanese people heartily rejoice over this brilliant victory of yours, for it is not only the fruit of the heroic and historic struggle waged by the great Chinese people, but also a victory for all the liberation forces in the world today and a blow at the imperialist forces, tyranny and hegemony.

Sudanese Revolution

Dear friends,

The May 25 revolution of the Sudan has emancipated our people from the hands of the reactionary Rightists and the pro-colonialist forces and, moreover, has freed our economy from the control of capitalist and colonialist circles. Our people have won in their revolution the brilliant victory of defeating the enemy and, never retreating in their revolution, will march

forward valiantly in carrying out transformation in the fields of social management and in their economy. The People's Republic of China has stood by and supported our revolution in all the military and economic spheres; this has played an effective role in the realization of the victories and achievements of the Sudanese people.

Our people and our revolution once suffered from a perfidious conspiracy which was carried out by certain elements under "Leftist" slogans, in close collusion with certain people in countries in the socialist camp who claimed to be friendly with us. The broad masses of our fighting people, uniting closely with their loyal sons and daughters in the armed forces, smashed this despicable conspiracy and, on July 22, finally won victory for the people and the revolution. No matter how the international imperialist circles and certain socialist countries launch campaigns of hostility against us, our revolution can ensure the situation at home, restore tranquillity and stability and continue to march forward on the road of socialism.

Dear friends, I must mention here that our people and our revolutionary leaders will for ever be proud of the brave stand taken by the Chinese people and their militant leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and their great Party in firmly standing by our people and our revolution when the traitorous conspiracy took place and also in the ensuing days.

At the same time, we would like to mention with the same sentiments of admiration and pride your economic and military support to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan. When those people who claimed to be our friends gave us no support, your support has exerted a positive and effective influence on our revolution in wiping out the traitors, lackeys and a handful of lawless persons in the southern part of our country.

Dear friends,

It was only under the leadership of the militant leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and other revolutionary leading comrades that the great Chinese people's revolution realized the Chinese people's aspiration for freedom, liberation and independence and that a great socialist country was founded, a country which takes science and the ideology under the leadership of your revolutionary Communist Party as its basis and at the same time fully protects the heritage and long-standing traditions of the Chinese people.

Your revolution is guided by revolutionary theories; this enables your people and your revolutionary youth — in spite of what they have achieved in science and progress — to further display a praiseworthy morality and to persist in the principles guiding their patriotic action. They are entirely different from the youth in certain countries who, flaunting the banner of science and progress, are moving on an aberrant path.

In this way your people have proved to the whole world that love for one's soil and motherland, boundless loyalty to one's leaders, a spirit of dedication and de-

fence of one's aspirations and heritage are the best means to deal with and defeat all provocations.

Friends, I wish to assure you that the Sudanese people who are persisting in the socialist road and are fighting with full confidence in victory will take your revolution as our example so as to stimulate our people's determination to carry on their struggle for progress and independence.

Relations Between the Two Countries

For this reason, the relationship between our two peoples is a relationship of principle. It is based on all-round co-operation on the road of our common struggle for the prosperity, progress, peace and freedom

of mankind, and to defeat hegemony and the tyrannical forces in the world.

Friends, we are deeply convinced that the common strong desire of our two peoples for developing the friendly relations between China and the Sudan will bring brilliant results in strengthening the relations of eternal friendship between the militant Chinese people and the Sudanese people who love peace and progress.

Finally, I would like to mention the kind hospitality accorded to us by your people and by your diplomatic representatives in Khartoum during our present trip to your great country, for which I would like to extend my sincere thanks to you and to your hospitable people.

New Tsars Accelerate Their Own Doom

— Huang Hua at U.N. Security Council again condemns the Soviet Union for supporting India in dismembering Pakistan

Speaking at the U.N. Security Council meeting on the evening of December 15, Chinese Permanent Representative on the Security Council Huang Hua strongly condemned the criminal activities of the Soviet representative in abusing the veto power at the Security Council, disregarding the resolution of the U.N. General Assembly and continuously supporting the Indian expansionists' interference in and dismemberment of Pakistan. He pointed out that in acting so truculently, the Soviet revisionist leading clique will only accelerate the doom of the new tsars who stop at nothing in doing evils. Following are excerpts of his speech.

This is the first time that the Chinese Delegation takes part in the work of the United Nations. The Soviet representative has three times flagrantly abused the veto power in disregard of all consequences with the obvious aim of marking time so as to shield India in its occupation of East Pakistan. We are deeply shocked by such things, which we did not expect when we first took part in the work of the United Nations. This cannot but make people think: How can a superpower defy the opinion of well over a hundred countries and behave so arrogantly and truculently? This cannot but make people think: How can a superpower, which is giving such undisguised support to Indian aggression against Pakistan, truly and really help the Arab people in the Middle East in opposing the aggression committed by the Israeli Zionists with the support of U.S. imperialism? This cannot but make people think: Since a superpower can give such undisguised abetment and support to a country in interfering in the internal affairs of another country and violating its territorial

integrity, then how many countries in the world can possibly be exempt from the present sufferings of Pakistan?

In his speech of December 13, the Soviet representative attacked the leaders of China with slanderous language, accusing China as attempting to exploit the India-Pakistan situation for expansion. This indeed is not worth refuting. The facts speak louder than words. China has no military bases and not a single soldier on foreign soil. Who committed armed invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia? Who has stationed large numbers of armed forces on foreign soil? Who is establishing military bases everywhere? Who is controlling his own allies? Who has been subverting the legal governments of Afro-Asian countries? Is it not the Soviet revisionist renegade clique which has betrayed Marxism-Leninism, betrayed the Soviet people and the people of the whole world?

Here I deem it necessary to mention the Polish draft resolution. That is a draft resolution to dismember Pakistan and legalize the dismemberment. This is a draft resolution to involve the Security Council directly in the dismemberment of Pakistan. China firmly opposes this draft resolution. This draft resolution certainly cannot represent the Polish people, because they cannot possibly forget the sad history of their own motherland which was partitioned on many occasions, nor can they forget the unpleasantness of Poland today. To put it bluntly, this is not a Polish draft resolution but a Soviet draft resolution.

In defiance of world opinion and in disregard of all consequences, the Soviet leading clique is abetting, encouraging and supporting India in its aggression

(Continued on p. 16.)

The Dream of "Nehru's Great Empire" Will End in Smoke

by a Workers' Commentator Group of the
Chinhuangtao Port Administration

INDIA'S expansionism is deep-seated. The present armed invasion of Pakistan by the Indian Government with the abetment and support of social-imperialism is the inevitable outcome of its expansionist policy. From the statements and actions of Indira Gandhi and her ilk, one can see that the spectre of Nehru is at work and that the Indian reactionaries have succeeded to the mantle of Nehru's doctrine of "Greater India," and are cherishing the same dream.

In his book *The Discovery of India* in 1944, Nehru clamoured that the South Asia subcontinent and the Indian Ocean are included in the sphere of influence of India. For many years the Indian ruling clique has never given up its wild ambition to become a "super-power" or "semi-superpower." In his book Nehru noted: "... for the small national state is doomed. It may survive as a culturally autonomous area but not as an independent political unit." What unbridled ambition! According to Nehru's logic, only a "big" nation like India can survive, whereas all the "small" national states are "doomed," and can only be vassals and colonies of India. India is the only country in the newly independent countries in Asia and Africa that has a "protectorate." Almost all India's neighbours have been bullied by it.

When the rebellion in Tibet instigated by the Indian reactionaries was put down in 1959, Nehru said insidiously when referring to China: "Even if we are a hundred per cent friendly with them, the fact remains that here is a mighty power sitting on our borders. That in itself changes the whole context, the whole picture. . . . So, we face each other there and we face each other in anger at the present moment, and we are going to face each other, not today or tomorrow but for hundreds and hundreds of years." According to Nehru, China should not be a neighbour of India and should move somewhere else.

Today, Indira Gandhi and company have made similar clamours. They claim that Pakistan should "settle" her internal affairs in accordance with India's formula since Pakistan is "next door" to India, or, as is still more clearly stated by Indira Gandhi, the Pakistan troops should withdraw from East Pakistan. That is to say, a sovereign country should withdraw its troops from its own territory, forsake its own motherland so as to let Indian troops enter it. According to this logic of the Indian expansionists, the Chinese people must leave China's territory, the Pakistan people must leave Pakistan's territory, and the people of other countries must also leave their own territory so as to make way for India's occupation. What else is this if not barefaced aggression?!

In 1962, the Indian ruling clique headed by Nehru tried hard to disguise itself as a "victim of aggression" so as to fan up war hysteria and attack China. While making urgent appeals to Western imperialist countries for military assistance and increasing the import of arms, it went all-out to whip up this war hysteria at home by proclaiming a "state of emergency," embarking on war mobilization, and clamouring that India "must be prepared to face a long-drawn-out war." Today, Indira Gandhi and her like have done exactly the same. See how busy they were flying back and forth between New Delhi and Moscow one after another and concluding one dirty deal after another with the social-imperialists. They have also made themselves out as "victims," clamouring that "the very presence of Pakistani troops in Bangla Desh is a threat to our security," that the whole country is in a "state of emergency" and on a "war footing," and that the Indian people "must be prepared for a long period of hardship and sacrifice," etc. According to the Indian expansionists' logic, once they announce they are being threatened, they have the right to encroach upon others and start a war. How outrageously arrogant and absurd the Indian expansionists are!

In the past, the Nehru government created a "refugee" issue and invaded China. Today, the Indira Gandhi government also created a "refugee" issue and invaded Pakistan. In short, Indira Gandhi and her ilk are doing what Nehru did in the past. Their tactics are almost the same and they harp on the same tune. All this shows that the Indian reactionaries are so drunk with the doctrine of "Greater India," that they have become shameless, lost their senses and kept on doing foolish things.

The Indian reactionaries today have gone wild with joy and swagger about like conquering heroes as they have social-imperialism, the huge monster and their behind-the-scenes boss, to rely on. "However rampant they may be for the moment, the parasites who depend on imperialism will soon find out that their bosses are not reliable. The whole situation will change when the tree falls and the monkeys scatter." It has been proved by historical facts that "Nehru's great empire" is merely a dream. No aggressor can escape ultimate failure, and the Indian expansionists are definitely no exception.

WORKERS, PEASANTS, SOLDIERS
ON WORLD AFFAIRS

Bankruptcy of Renegade Philosophy

by Ko Chun

CHINA'S Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has ferreted out a handful of renegades, enemy agents and absolutely unrepentant capitalist roaders represented by Liu Shao-chi, smashed their plot to usurp Party and state leadership and restore capitalism and thus greatly strengthened and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The Communiqué of the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Party points out: It is imperative to continue to "deepen revolutionary mass criticism and eliminate the remnant pernicious influence of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line." To meet the needs of the imperialists and the Kuomintang reactionaries, he and other renegades turned traitor to the Party and succumbed to the enemy. Later they sneaked into the Party and collaborated with each other to usurp Party leadership. They also tried to work out a collection of extremely reactionary renegade philosophy to cover up their counter-revolutionary crimes and realize their counter-revolutionary ambitions. Deep-going criticism of their renegade philosophy is of primary importance in further strengthening the building of our Party and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Anti-Communist Philosophy

The proletarian revolution is aimed at thoroughly eliminating all exploiting classes. It goes deeper than any previous revolution in history and involves sharper and more intense struggles. Numerous heroes and heroines who are not afraid of hardship or death have come forward in the course of the great revolutionary struggle led by our Party. Victories in our revolution were won at the cost of the blood and lives of many revolutionary martyrs. But as the revolution rolled ahead, there was also such debris of history as Liu Shao-chi and company.

Panic-stricken in the face of the enemy's white terror, Liu Shao-chi fled from Shanghai to Hunan after the "May 30" movement in 1925. Arrested by the enemy, he shamelessly accepted their conditions, surrendered to them and betrayed the revolution. In 1936, he instigated a bunch of renegades under detention in the "Peiping Militarymen's Branch Reformatory Prison" to publish

open "anti-Communist statements," thus giving in to the Kuomintang and betraying the Communist Party.

At every critical moment of the revolution, Liu Shao-chi defected and surrendered to the enemy. He instigated a handful of cronies to betray the Party. He babbled that he had done so in order to "meet the needs of work." This line of action is not required by revolutionary work but by counter-revolutionary work. What the enemy fears most are unyielding Communist Party members and what he "needs" most are shameless renegades. The enemy can use renegades to "find the clue" to undermine Party organizations; he can use them to publish "anti-Communist statements" so as to lower the Party's prestige among the people and sap their revolutionary will. In betraying the Party, Liu Shao-chi and company tried to sabotage the revolution from within so as to meet the enemy's counter-revolutionary "needs" in opposing communism and the people.

Nineteen-thirty-six was the year before the outbreak of the full-scale war of aggression by Japanese imperialism against China. At this crucial juncture when the fate of the Chinese nation was at stake, Chairman Mao led the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in smashing the Kuomintang's counter-revolutionary encirclement, pursuit, obstruction and interception and carrying out the world-known 25,000-li Long March. After triumphantly arriving at the anti-Japanese forefront in the northwest, he led the entire people in a large-scale movement to resist Japanese aggression and save the nation.

In the face of the Japanese aggressors' attack, the Kuomintang reactionaries adopted a policy of opposing communism and selling out the nation, trying desperately to eliminate the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army led by the Chinese Communist Party. The most urgent demand of the revolutionary situation at that time was that every Party member show his enthusiasm; be far-sighted, have the spirit of self-sacrifice and resolutely fight the Kuomintang. Many Communist Party members heroically laid down their lives. Chairman Mao pointed out: "By its arduous struggles and by the martyrdom of hundreds of thousands of its heroic members and tens of thousands of its heroic cadres, the Communist Party of China has played a great educative

role among hundreds of millions of people throughout the country." The historical experience of the eight years of the War of Resistance Against Japan especially proved that without the heroic struggle and the martyrdom of the Chinese Communist Party members and without the Chinese Communist Party as the mainstay of the Chinese people, victory in the war would have been impossible.

Liu Shao-chi and his gang went so far as to blurt out that their betrayal was for the purpose of "preserving revolutionary strength." This was deceitful. It is only natural that revolutionary strength should be preserved but not by bowing and surrendering to the enemy. He and his cronies surrendered to the enemy and betrayed the Party organizations. As a result, many Communist Party members were killed in cold blood and revolutionary strength was greatly weakened. It is indeed the height of impudence to describe this as "preserving revolutionary strength."

After his defection, Liu Shao-chi on many occasions gave the enemy information, wrecking underground Party organizations. It is all the more deceitful to talk about this as a "false confession" to the enemy. Some renegades signed their "confessions," went through a "procedure to indicate their intention to turn over a new leaf" and published "anti-Communist statements" viciously maligning the revolution in the enemy press. This was clearly a downright betrayal, but was misrepresented as a "false confession." With a guilty conscience, one renegade said: "Such terms as confession and betrayal should be used as seldom as possible and better not call it a confession if possible because a confession is discrediting." They had thus unwittingly let the cat out of the bag.

It is likewise deceptive nonsense to describe confessing to the enemy as being for the purpose of "coping with the enemy." There is no doubt that proletarians and Communists should learn to grasp all forms of struggle against the enemy. But at no time should they be allowed to lose the Party stand or trade in revolutionary principle with the enemy under the pretext of "coping with the enemy." So-called "coping with the enemy" babbled about by Liu Shao-chi and company actually means meeting the enemy's needs and a tactic they used to carry out counter-revolutionary sabotage within the Party. The renegade philosophy they spread is out-and-out anti-Communist philosophy.

Plot to Usurp Party Leadership

Liu Shao-chi's criminal aim in instigating his gang to betray the Party, making up all kinds of lies and

energetically spreading their renegade philosophy was plotting to usurp Party leadership and undermine proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In 1936 Liu Shao-chi incited his crew of renegades to crawl out from the enemy prisons. Immediately afterwards, he recruited them as his confidants and entrusted them with important tasks. Moved to tears of gratitude, this bunch were bent on working for him. For long years, they frenziedly pushed an organizational line to serve their counter-revolutionary political line, recruited deserters and turncoats and set up cliques for their own selfish interests and carried out conspiratorial activities to usurp Party leadership, thus committing unforgivable crimes against the Party and the people.

To cover up their renegade features and create public opinion for usurping Party leadership, in 1937 they worked out a so-called "decision," openly declaring that those released from prison after having written their voluntary anti-Communist statements and fulfilled all formalities for making confessions with the permission of the Party organizations could regain their membership. This was a vain attempt to whitewash their crimes of betraying the Party under the pretext of having obtained the permission of the Party organizations.

Our Party is a vigorous vanguard organization leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy. It has a clear-cut programme for struggle and a lofty goal. In his *The Tasks of the Chinese Communist Party in the Period of Resistance to Japan*, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Communists will never abandon their ideal of socialism and communism." Communist Party members are ready at all times to give their all for the cause. Our Party organizations will never allow their members to make confessions, nor allow renegades to worm their way into the Party. At no time and under no circumstances should one relinquish the stand of the Party and abandon Party principles to meet the enemy's needs because this can only disintegrate the revolutionary ranks, harm the interests of the revolution and lead to its failure. For Liu Shao-chi and company to advocate betrayal of the Party with the "permission of the Party organizations" is itself a betrayal of the Party's Marxist-Leninist principles and a complete sell-out of the Party's fundamental interests.

In 1942 Chairman Mao personally led the most significant movement launched in Yenan for rectifying the style of work and examining the cadres' personal records. This prepared conditions for our Party in

winning complete victories in the War of Resistance Against Japan and the War of Liberation. Liu Shao-chi and the handful of other renegades in the movement worked hand in glove to cover up the truth about their confessions and defections.

After nationwide liberation, mass movements such as suppression and cleaning out of counter-revolutionaries were launched in accordance with Chairman Mao's brilliant policy. This dealt the handful of class enemies a telling blow and greatly strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat in China. But Liu Shao-chi, a deeply-hidden enemy, clandestinely did everything he could to cover himself up and shield his henchmen. Fearing that the revolutionary masses would expose them as renegades, a group of traitors asked him for help. He immediately instructed them: "Give me a list of your names. I'll write a few words on it and it will be all right just to keep it in the files." Shielded by Liu Shao-chi, they slipped through and remained hidden.

To realize their scheme of usurping Party leadership, Liu Shao-chi and company not only did their utmost to let renegades sneak back into the Party but desperately tried to thrust them into the Party's central leading organs. On the eve of the Seventh Party Congress, Liu Shao-chi asserted that those who had once defected and made confessions "could still be appointed Central Committee Members," and vainly tried to include this in the documents. His plot failed.

Before the Eighth Party Congress, Liu Shao-chi again directed one renegade to "absolve some people from their past misdeeds" and let him carefully work out a "method" for "using" those who had once defected and surrendered—a method whereby confessions and defections were lightly dismissed as "erroneous deeds" and "vacillating at one time," and he shouted that renegades "should be given full trust." He and his agents absolved this handful of their crimes in accordance with this "method," and entrenched them in some important national and local posts.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "They must especially watch out for careerists and conspirators like Khrushchov and prevent such bad elements from usurping the leadership of the Party and the state at any level." Liu Shao-chi and his handful of agents are people like Khrushchov who conspire to usurp the leadership of the Party and the state at every level.

Acting as the exploiting classes' agents, they tried to subvert the proletarian regime and restore the lost "paradise" of the exploiting classes. For many years, they recruited deserters and turncoats and gathered together a gang of renegades, enemy agents and absolutely unrepentant capitalist roaders in power.

They covered up their counter-revolutionary political records, shielded each other, colluded in doing evil, usurped important Party and state posts and controlled the leadership of many units. They formed an underground bourgeois headquarters against the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao. They collaborated with the imperialists, modern revisionists and Kuomintang reactionaries in frantically undermining China's socialist revolution and socialist construction, playing a role the U.S. imperialists, Soviet revisionists and reactionaries of various countries could not play.

Big Exposure of Reactionary Nature

The betrayal of the Party and revolution by Liu Shao-chi and his gang was decided by their reactionary class nature. But they shamelessly preached that betrayal and making voluntary confessions to the enemy resulted from "a moment of erroneous thinking." Liu Shao-chi babbled: "If a representative of the proletariat becomes reactionary, it is only the result of 'a moment of erroneous thinking.' A shift of stand is easy. Communists—proletarian fighters—may very easily shift to the other side and therefore other classes may also shift to our side very quickly." He tried to convince people that it was completely accidental for someone to turn into a renegade and that there was no fundamental difference in stand and world outlook between renegades and revolutionaries. This is shameless sophistry.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "This change in world outlook is something fundamental." From the very day a revolutionary starts to take part in revolution, he must make up his mind to thoroughly remould his non-proletarian world outlook and gradually foster his proletarian world outlook. Only in this way can he become a staunch proletarian fighter. A Communist can heroically dedicate his life to the communist cause at the crucial moment of life and death because through revolutionary practice he has conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and continuously remoulded his world outlook. A renegade's betrayal of the revolution in a critical moment is simply a big exposure of his bourgeois world outlook.

Lenin has pointed out: "It is not difficult to be a revolutionary when revolution has already broken out and is at its height, when everybody is joining the revolution just because they are carried away, because it is the fashion, and sometimes even out of careerist motives. After its victory, the proletariat has to make most strenuous efforts, to suffer the pains of martyrdom, one might say, to 'liberate' itself from such pseudo revolutionaries."

Never having been revolutionaries, Liu Shao-chi and his crew are conspirators, careerists and counter-revolutionary double-dealers who pretended to support the revolution and make revolution and at its high tide wormed their way into the revolutionary ranks. Their criminal history and activities precisely are the ugly demonstrations of their reactionary class nature.

While studying in middle school, Liu Shao-chi told his landlord relatives: "Support me to study a little longer and you will be rewarded later. I will make lots of money and pay you back." In a poem to one of his sworn brothers, in 1921, he said: "When in my life will I be wealthy and hold high positions? Why not enjoy myself right now!" He was preoccupied with nothing but such exploiting-class decadence as these. After they had sneaked into the revolutionary ranks, these renegades persisted in their reactionary stand, harboured wild ambitions and sought high official positions. Their thoughts were of "becoming the No. 1 or No. 2 man"; they advocated "losing a little to gain much," taking up things that were "worth-while" and never going into anything that "does not pay." They did what was in their own interests, no matter how despicable. This is their philosophy of life.

Liu Shao-chi and his like also trumpeted the "philosophy of survival" and spread such fallacies as "the first thing is self-preservation." Thus everything is done to preserve one's life and preserving life is everything. As long as they can preserve their vile lives, they will sell their souls and the revolution. Their betrayal has its ideological, social and historical roots and has nothing to do with an accidental "moment of erroneous thinking."

Liu Shao-chi and political swindlers like him also babbled: "When someone couldn't withstand torture after being arrested, admitted who he was and even recanted in the newspapers, it is still a good thing as long as he assumed full responsibility and never revealed any other person to the enemy." What im-

puudence! Is it justified to give away one's identity and surrender to the enemy only because one has been tortured by the latter? A genuine communist fighter will never succumb to the enemy even at the cost of his life.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "We Chinese Communists, who base all our actions on the highest interests of the broadest masses of the Chinese people and who are fully convinced of the justice of our cause, never balk at any personal sacrifice and are ready at all times to give our lives for the cause." A Communist should fight for the cause of communism throughout his life and dedicate it to that cause. He can give up his life but should never abandon the great ideal of communism or surrender his revolutionary integrity. He should strive to serve the people until his dying day. If he sacrifices his life to protect the cause of the Party and revolution, he dies with glory. When one man falls, thousands of revolutionaries will stand up to continue the fight and in this sense he is still alive. Many revolutionary martyrs have made all kinds of sacrifices and even given their lives for the communist ideal. They preferred death to giving in to the enemy. Compared with this lofty and shining revolutionary heroism, that pathetic gang — Liu Shao-chi and his kind — fearing death and clinging to life are despicable and insignificant.

Proceeding from their reactionary landlord and capitalist class world outlook, Liu Shao-chi and his band did their utmost to deceive and spread their fallacious reasoning. While preaching their renegade philosophy, they tried to justify their own behaviour in betraying the revolution, corrupt Communists' revolutionary will, destroy Communists' revolutionary integrity, sabotage the proletarian revolution and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat. But history is merciless. All renegades, traitors, careerists and conspirators cannot escape the punishment they deserve. Having rid itself of a handful of renegades, our Party has become purer and stronger than ever.

(Continued from p. 11.)

against Pakistan. Its purpose is to make use of the wild ambition of the Indian expansionists to control the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent and the Indian Ocean and to gain superiority on the subcontinent as a flanking movement to affect the situation in the Middle East, to strengthen its position in its confrontation with the other superpower in the Middle East and other parts of the world and to wage an even fiercer struggle for world hegemony with the other superpower.

But the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists and the Indian expansionists should not become overjoyed

too early. The question is far from being finished. The Indian ruling clique has let a wolf into its own house, and the Indian people will be the first to suffer. It will not be too long before India itself will suffer the grave consequences of dismembering another country. In acting so truculently, the Soviet leading clique will only enable the Afro-Asian people and the people of the whole world to see ever more clearly its true features of social-imperialism and further raise their political consciousness, and thus it will only accelerate the doom of the new tsars who stop at nothing in doing evils.

China at the United Nations

On Disarmament Question

The U.N. General Assembly concluded its debate on the Soviet proposal for the convening of a world disarmament conference on December 16. At that day's plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted a draft resolution submitted by Romania, Mexico and 25 other countries, thus frustrating the Soviet proposal.

This 27-nation draft resolution invites all states to communicate to the U.N. Secretary-General before August 31, 1972, their views and suggestions on any relevant questions relating to a world disarmament conference, such as the "main objectives, provisional agenda, site favoured, date and contemplated duration, procedures to be adopted for carrying out the preparatory work, relationship to the United Nations," etc. It requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its 27th Session, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of the 27th Session an item entitled "world disarmament conference." The resolution forms a contrast to the Soviet proposal which neither sets out a clear aim nor puts forward practical steps, but calls for rash action and convocation as early as possible of a so-called world disarmament conference.

Addressing the meeting, Chinese representative Huang Hua said: "At the meeting of the General Assembly, the Chinese Delegation already stated the basic stand of the Chinese Government on the question of disarmament. China has always been in favour of disarmament. As early as in 1963, the Chinese Government proposed the convocation of a conference of heads of government of all countries of the world to discuss the question of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. We maintain that the purpose for convening a world disarmament conference is to be truly conducive to nuclear disarmament and not to deceive people with high-sounding words. Particularly today when the U.S. Government is continuing its aggression against Viet Nam and is giving continued support to the Israeli Zionists in their forcible occupation of the Arab territories and when the Soviet Government is supporting the Indian expansionists in their aggression against Pakistan, it is all the more impermissible to use the empty slogan of convocation of a world disarmament conference to deceive the world's people. Therefore, necessary prerequisites must be created for the convocation of such a conference, i.e., the United States and the Soviet Union which possess large quantities of nuclear weapons should first issue statements separately or jointly to undertake openly the obligations:

"1. Not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and in any circumstances, and not to use nu-

clear weapons against non-nuclear countries and against non-nuclear zones;

"2. Dismantle all nuclear bases set up on the territories of other countries and withdraw all their nuclear armed forces and all nuclear weapons and means of delivery from abroad."

This is because, Huang Hua stressed, "it is none other than these two superpowers that are obdurately pushing the policies of nuclear monopoly, nuclear blackmail and nuclear threats. The world disarmament conference should in no way be convened under the nuclear threat of the superpowers. In order to make such a conference fruitful, the above prerequisites are, therefore, essential."

In conclusion, Huang Hua said: "Basing itself on the above understanding, the Chinese Delegation will vote in favour of the draft resolution put forward by Romania, Mexico and other countries."

On Middle East Question

The debate on the Middle East question at the Plenary Session of the 26th U.N. General Assembly concluded on December 14. Representatives of many countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and other regions, especially those of the Arab countries, severely denounced the crimes of aggression of Israeli Zionism, and strongly opposed U.S. imperialism's connivance at and support to the Israeli aggressors. The representatives of China, Albania and other countries exposed and denounced the contention and collusion between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, in the Middle East, and expressed firm support for the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

On December 13, the General Assembly voted on the draft resolution submitted by Afghanistan and 21 other countries, the draft resolution of Barbados, and that of Costa Rica as well as amendments to these resolutions. The resolution of Afghanistan and 21 other countries was adopted by 79 votes to 7, with 36 abstentions. The resolutions of Barbados and Costa Rica were rejected by the overwhelming majority of countries. All the amendments to the resolutions were also rejected by the General Assembly.

Chinese representative Hsiung Hsiang-hui made an explanatory speech before voting. He said that Chiao Kuan-hua, Chairman of the Chinese Delegation, had elucidated the Chinese Government's principled stand on the Middle East question in his speech on December 8 (see *Peking Review* No. 51, p. 11). He then pointed out: "The draft resolution on the Middle East situation has failed to condemn U.S. imperialism for its support to the Israeli Zionists' aggression against the Arab countries and people and failed to mention that the just national

rights of the Palestinian people must be restored. Therefore, the Chinese Delegation cannot but state with regret that we will abstain from the voting on this draft resolution. However, this does not in the least mean that China is not in favour of Israeli withdrawal from all the territories it occupied during the war of June 1967 in accordance with the draft resolution; on the contrary, the Chinese Government has consistently held that Israel must immediately and unconditionally withdraw from all the Arab territories it has occupied and that only by so doing can there be any talk about a reasonable settlement of the Middle East question." He added that "the Chinese Delegation opposes the other two draft resolutions and amendments concerning the situation in the Middle East."

On Question of Stationing U.N. Force in Cyprus

The U.N. Security Council in a resolution adopted on the morning of December 13 decided to extend the

stationing of "the United Nations peace-keeping force" in Cyprus for another six months.

China did not take part in the voting. Chinese representative Chen Chu made a short statement explaining China's stand on this issue. He said: "With regard to the Cyprus question, the Chinese Delegation is of the opinion that fundamentally speaking this is a question left over by imperialist colonial rule. We have consistently maintained that questions of this nature should be settled in a reasonable way by the countries concerned through consultation on an equal footing. As for the question of the United Nations forces, the Chinese Government has always had its own principled stand. This is well known to all the representatives. Therefore, we could not participate in the voting of this resolution.

"We support the Cyprus people in safeguarding their national independence and sovereignty and hope that the two communities of the Greek and Turkish peoples will live together in peace on the basis of equality."

(Continued from p. 4.)

Ministry of External Affairs to lodge a strong protest with the Indian Government against provocations by Indians in front of the Chinese Embassy gate.

The note said: "At about 12:00 hours on December 13, 1971, more than one hundred Indians came in front of the Chinese Embassy gate to make provocations, frenziedly shouting anti-Chinese slogans and vilifying China. But the several dozen Indian policemen who were on the scene looked on with folded arms without stopping them. The Chinese Embassy hereby lodges a strong protest with the Indian Government and demands that the Indian Government take effective measures against the recurrence of similar incidents."

Chinese Doctors Visit Canada

Chinese doctors Chen Wen-chieh and Ha Hsien-wen were recently in Canada on invitation to take part in commemorating the 150th anniversary of the founding of McGill University, where Dr. Norman Bethune

had once worked. On November 25, they attended the university's "Norman Bethune Symposium" where they described the achievements made by Chinese medical and public health workers guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and inspired by Dr. Bethune's example. That evening, three films on Chinese acupuncture anaesthesia and on archaeological findings unearthed during China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution were shown and were warmly received by the spectators.

The various local governments and people of Canada warmly welcomed the Chinese doctors' visit.

NEWS BRIEFS

Yugoslavia's Industrial Successes. The first industrial exhibition of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Peking opened on December 15. It occupies a floor space of 7,000 square metres. Covering machinery, shipbuilding and vehicle manufacturing, the more than 500 objects and models on display reflect the industrial achievements of Yugoslavia. The exhibition helps to

strengthen the friendship between the people of China and Yugoslavia and promote economic exchanges and co-operation between the two countries.

Friendly Match in Tanzania. The Tanzanian national football team and the visiting Chinese national football team played their first friendly match at the national stadium in Dar-es-Salaam on December 9. The spirit of "friendship first and competition second" and the sincere friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries were manifested throughout the match and were warmly applauded by over 70,000 spectators.

Chinese Table Tennis Team in Britain. After taking part in the 14th Scandinavian Table Tennis Championships and visiting Sweden, the Chinese table tennis team paid a friendship visit to Britain from December 6. It was given a warm welcome by thousands of British spectators during its friendly matches with the local teams in England, Wales and Scotland. On December 14, British Prime Minister Heath gave a tea party to welcome the Chinese team.

ROUND THE WORLD

U.S.-FRENCH TALKS

Dollar to Be Devalued

Talks were held between U.S. President Nixon and French President Pompidou on the Azores Islands of Portugal in the Atlantic on December 13 and 14. The joint communique issued after the talks declared that the United States and France agreed to work, in co-operation with other nations concerned, "toward a prompt realignment of exchange rates through a devaluation of the dollar and revaluation of some other currencies." This was considered as a measure necessary to achieve a settlement at the earliest possible date of the international monetary crisis which has long been a subject of endless and useless squabble in the capitalist world.

This is the first time since 1934 that the United States officially announced that the dollar would be devalued. This shows a drastic decline of the U.S. imperialist political and economic hegemony, a further bankruptcy of the privileged position of the dollar symbolic of this hegemony, and the collapse of the capitalist world's international monetary system propped up by the dollar.

Last August 15, the U.S. Government began to enforce the "new economic policy" in an attempt to shift crisis on to other countries. The policy temporarily suspended the convertibility of the dollar into gold by foreign central banks and imposed a 10 per cent import surcharge. These were designed to force other capitalist countries to revalue their currencies while a devaluation of the dollar could be avoided. In this way, the United States tried to weaken the competitive power of the goods of these countries on the inter-

national market, and thus to reverse the unfavourable situation of its aggravated international payments deficit and to maintain the "prestige" and privileged position of the dollar. When Nixon announced the "new economic policy" on August 15 he declared: "Let me lay to rest the bugaboo of devaluation."

However, as conditions for the realignment of the monetary system of the capitalist world, principal capitalist countries including the six West European Common Market nations, Britain and Japan all demanded a devaluation of the U.S. dollar, the removal of the U.S. import surcharge, and the abolition step by step of the dollar's privileged position as a reserve currency. Many conferences or meetings on these questions were held in the past four months by the United States and its "trade partners" and there were sharp quarrels between them, but no agreement was reached. The United States only found itself utterly isolated.

The "new economic policy" has failed to reverse the worsened trend of the U.S. international payments deficit. The "net liquidity balance" shows that the U.S. payments deficit stands at 9,300 million dollars in the third quarter of this year, highest in U.S. history, 1,000 million dollars more than in the first half of this year or more than twice the 1970 deficit. In these circumstances, Nixon had no alternative but to agree to a devaluation of the dollar in exchange for the revaluation of other currencies. This shows that the U.S. "new economic policy" has gone bankrupt.

On the problem of trade, the United States has also used the "new economic policy" to force the Com-

mon Market countries to make unilateral concessions, that is, to lift tariff barriers and ease import quotas so as to open the door of the West European market still wider to U.S. commodities. But the U.S. act was firmly resisted by the West European countries. France declared that it would not talk with the United States on trade "with a knife at its throat." AFP reported that French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, accompanying President Pompidou in the talks, said on the evening of December 12 shortly after his arrival on the Azores that the six Common Market countries insisted on a devaluation of the dollar as one of the conditions for trade negotiations with the United States. On December 13, Schumann told newsmen again, "The most important of our conditions is that reciprocity should be based on mutual advantages and that these advantages should come into play only when there is an agreement on the realignment of currencies." In this situation, U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers also had to admit that reciprocal advantages should be negotiated. After the United States had made known its willingness to make such concessions, France also indicated that it could make some concessions. The Nixon-Pompidou joint communique said: "The Presidents agreed that discussion should be undertaken promptly in appropriate forums to resolve fundamental and interrelated issues of monetary reform."

Government officials in some West European countries expressed satisfaction with the forthcoming dollar devaluation promised by Nixon. Meanwhile, Western sources admitted that the problem remained a complex one. With regard to realignment of currency parities and trade, there is still a host of contradictions between the United States and the other capitalist countries that are difficult to iron out.

(Continued on p. 22.)



SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

Valuable Ancient Relics Unearthed In Kansu

A number of valuable relics, including some belonging to prehistoric times, have been unearthed in northwest China's Kansu Province during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. They provide rich materials for studying the development of Chinese history and ancient China's politics, economics, culture, art and friendly contacts with foreign countries.

More than 340 well-preserved bronzes of the early period of the Western Chou Dynasty (c. 11th century to 770 B.C.) were excavated in September 1967. They are simple but exquisite in form and bear legible inscriptions.

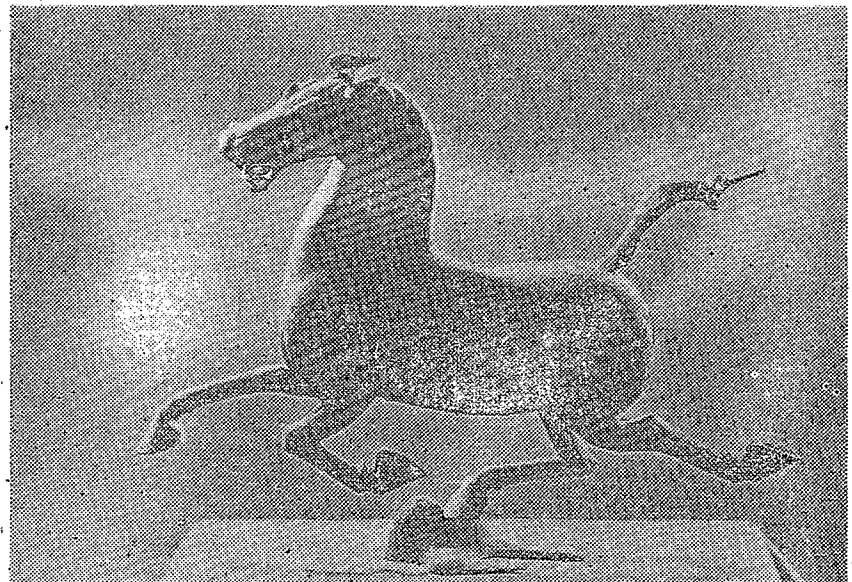
Seventeen bronzes of the Chin Dynasty (221-206 B.C.) were also found in 1967. One of them is a bronze lamp of unique shape, with a revolving shaft in the centre. When it is opened, it becomes three lamps and, when closed, it becomes one again. With its lid on, it can be carried about conveniently. All this shows the level of craftsmanship of that period.

A tomb of the Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220 A.D.) was excavated by the peasants of Wuwei County in 1969. More than 220 objects were found in it, including gold objects, bronzes, iron ware, jade and bone objects, lacquer ware and stone ves-

sels. Among them is a rare masterpiece of ancient art—a bronze horse, galloping and neighing with its head held high and its tail flying in the wind. The sculptor depicted the horse at full gallop by showing its right hind foot treading on a flying swallow and its three other feet in the air. It is a masterpiece which, stimulating the imagination with a rich romantic touch, reflects the high intelligence of the Chinese labouring people.

Among the unearthed relics of prehistoric times was a vessel lid in the shape of a human face. Excavated in 1967, it is typical of the Yangshao culture of the late neolithic age 5,000 to 6,000 years ago. The lid is red hard pottery with fine craftsmanship. Painted pottery vases, bowls and jars dating back 4,000 or 5,000 years were unearthed in Lanchow in September 1966. They are relics of the Machia-yao culture which evolved at a slightly later period than the Yangshao culture. These vessels of regular shapes and bright colours are fine, hard pottery and have exquisite symmetrical patterns. The copper objects and painted pottery discover-

Kansu Relics



▲ A galloping horse of bronze treading on a flying swallow (Eastern Han Dynasty).

◀ A bronze weight of the Chin Dynasty (3rd century B.C.) with incised inscriptions of imperial edicts, reflecting the unification of China and the establishment of a centralized government at that time.

ed in Wuwei County are relics of the Chichia culture (some 4,000 years ago) which came after the Machia-yao culture. They showed that both metal and stone objects were used in that period which coincided with that of the Lungshan culture of the Central Plain. In Tienshui and Weiyuan Counties were also found the remains of the Chichia culture stratigraphically above those of the Yangshao culture. This confirms that the Chichia culture evolved at a later period and forcefully repudiates the fallacy of some bourgeois scholars that the Chichia culture appeared earlier than the Yangshao culture.

These unearthed relics of prehistoric times further confirm the scientific conclusions of Chinese archaeologists that the prehistoric culture of Kansu and that of the Central Plain were of the same general type.

Mining and Metallurgical Equipment

CHINA has turned out in 1971 large amounts of mining and metallurgical equipment to speed up



▲ A vessel lid in the shape of a human face.

mine construction and develop iron and steel production.

Production of such equipment has risen month by month. Output in the first ten months of this year far surpassed the same 1970 period for excavating, dressing, sintering, crushing, grinding, lifting, and transport equipment used in the mines and for rolling equipment needed in expanding the variety of rolled steel. More varieties have been added in many products and their quality steadily improved. Large numbers of new products designed and produced to suit our country's concrete conditions have been put into production in mines and iron and steel enterprises.

Most of the mining and metallurgical equipment are huge machines which take a long time to manufacture and call for many auxiliary products. Plants everywhere concentrated their efforts on making the major equipment. Shanghai, Liaoning Province, Tientsin and Szechuan Province have produced mining and metallurgical equipment urgently needed by important projects under construction. Giving prior consideration to the major tasks entrusted by the state, the Taiyuan Mining Equipment Plant in Shansi Province made over 100 kinds of mining and metallurgical equipment for dozens of mines and iron and steel enterprises.

In many places, all the relevant plants worked together to expand the capacity of producing mining and metallurgical equipment. The number of plants taking part in such production this year nearly trebled that in 1970. In the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, only a handful of factories could produce rock loaders and several other kinds of mining and metallurgical equipment. But more than 100 plants in the region are producing such equipment and production capacity has more than doubled. Kwangsi is now capable of manufacturing dozens of equipment, including hoists, crushers, ball mills and dressing, iron-smelting and steel-making equipment.

Many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions increased their production of complete equipment in a planned way this year and are

striving to gradually build all the auxiliary equipment for the locally made main engines.

"Taching No. 30" Oil Tanker Built

ANOTHER 10,000-ton class oil tanker designed by the Chinese personnel, *Taching No. 30*, has been recently completed in the Hungchi Shipyard. A series of technical examinations prove that its quality is up to the required standards and the tanker is in seafaring operation.

Its hull was built in only 15 days and its interior installation was completed in half the time needed for *Taching No. 29*, a 15,000-ton oil tanker.

Briefs

Shanghai Fulfills 1971 Production Plans for Steel and Rolled Steel.

Shanghai's metallurgical industry has fulfilled the 1971 state production plans for steel and rolled steel 57 and 50 days ahead of schedule respectively. Plans for such major products as copper and iron alloy, carbon steel and other carbon products were also fulfilled ahead of time. Compared to the same period last year, the city's total output value in the industry rose by more than 25 per cent in the first ten months this year. Shanghai workers also successfully trial-produced a number of advanced new products and introduced many new techniques and technological processes.

New Technological Processes Promoted.

In making standardized products, over 80 per cent of factories in Peking's machine-building industry have used new technological processes with few metal cutting or no metal cutting, including precision casting, powder metallurgy, shape rolled steel, cold or hot rolling and extrusion and engineering plastics. The adoption of these new technological processes has made it possible to shorten the time of production and reduce the number of equipment for processing. Besides, many products become good-looking and light in weight, production efficiency is raised and big amounts of metals saved. In the first nine months

of this year alone, 1,600 tons of steel products were saved for the state.

New-Type Combine Harvester. An agricultural machinery plant in Suzeping City, Kirin Province, has successfully made a big, highly efficient combine harvester. Easy to operate, good-looking and highly efficient, it may use wheels or a caterpillar and is capable of working on slopes and in low-lying marshes. It reaps wheat, barley and legumes over large areas and can also gather in flattened crops. With its spacious and bright driver's cabin, this harvester has helped improve the working conditions.

Artificial Breeding of Sea-Horse.

The sea-horse, a kind of sea fish, is a valuable medicine efficacious in treating injuries and nervous troubles. Looking like a horse and the biggest being 30 cm. in length, it generally lives in the sea with seaweeds and hidden rocks. This presents difficulties in catching and artificial breeding.

Haifeng County of Kwangtung Province started in 1962 the experiment on breeding sea-horse artificially. But this attempt failed because it had not satisfactorily solved

the problem of getting food for sea-horses and curing their diseases.

Early this year, the county's Shanwei Breeding Farm conscientiously summed up its past experiences and succeeded in breeding a crustacean, a kind of food to the liking of sea-horse. By carefully observing and mastering the living habit of the sea-horse, the workers constantly improved the breeding conditions and raised the survival rate of young sea-horses. The sea-horses raised early this year have bred 12 groups of young ones and three of these have grown up.

(Continued from p. 19.)

U.S. IMPERIALISM

Intensified Arming of Israeli Aggressors

On the eve of the Middle East debate at the 26th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, Israeli Premier Golda Meir arrived in Washington on November 30 with a "shopping bag" to "buy" U.S. arms. Meir had several rounds of secret talks with Nixon and Rogers at a time when the crimes against the Palestinian and other Arab peoples committed by the Israeli Zionists with U.S. imperialist backing were sternly condemned by the representatives of many countries at the U.N. General Assembly. After these secret talks, the United States and Israel reached an agreement under which the United States will renovate the Israeli air force and army.

The Israeli paper *Jerusalem Post* reported on November 17 that the United States had signed a secret agreement with Israel providing it with technical and manufacturing assistance in the production of weapons and sophisticated military equipment.

On November 23, the U.S. Senate approved a 500-million-dollar military credit for Israel and earmarked half of the sum for the purchase of

U.S. Phantom jets. On December 8, the U.S. House of Representatives approved a 3,000-million-dollar foreign aid bill which appropriates 400 million dollars to Israel.

It is known to all that Israeli Zionism, which clings to its policy of expansion and aggression, could not exist without the support of U.S. imperialism. A White House spokesman revealed that in his talks with Meir, Nixon had assured her that the United States would not permit the military balance in the Middle East to weigh against Israel. No wonder Meir was so grateful to her master when she said that "no government was friendlier to Israel than the U.S. Government and no foreign office friendlier than the U.S. State Department." The more the master is ready to give support, encouragement and aid, the more rampant, arrogant and ambitious the flunkey becomes. Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban recently clamoured in the United Nations that Israel would never withdraw its troops to the frontiers before the war of June 5, 1967. This is a flagrant declaration of continued occupation of large tracts of Arab territory.

U.S. imperialism's intensified arming of Israel has aroused profound indignation among the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. Speaking to representatives of Egyptian information media on December 2, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat pointed out that "battle

is the only alternative left for liberating the occupied territory and achieving peace based on justice." Recently, Palestinian guerrillas have launched attacks on Israeli military positions in the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights, the west bank of the Jordan River and other areas under Israeli control, inflicting heavy losses and casualties on the Israeli aggressor troops. This is a powerful counter-blow to the stepped-up U.S. arming of Israel and also to the policy of aggression stubbornly pursued by the U.S. and Israeli aggressors.

BRITAIN

University Students Hold "National Day of Action"

About 450,000 university and college students in more than 20 British cities and towns held a "national day of action" on December 8, opposing the government's attempt to push the policy of limiting the students' political activities.

Around 95 per cent of university and college students from all over Britain participated in this biggest mass struggle waged by the British students in recent years.

In London, strikes were held by students of the London School of Economics and other universities. Carrying posters and banners protesting against limiting students' par-

ticipation in social activities, they marched to the department of education and science and held a demonstration there.

In Manchester, about 10,000 students marched in a two-mile-long procession and held a meeting after the demonstration. The demonstrators also delivered a letter of protest to the municipal authorities.

In Newcastle, some 5,000 students on strike demonstrated and marched in rain.

In Liverpool, about 4,000 students held a demonstration and meeting. The speakers at the meeting expressed the students' determination to persist in the struggle against the authorities' policy of limiting the students' rights.

In Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee and other cities of Scotland, large-scale protest activities rarely seen there in recent years were held respectively by several thousand students. Some shipbuilding and electrical workers in Glasgow joined the ranks of the demonstrating students to show their solidarity with the students' struggle.

Similar demonstrations were held by students in Swansea of Wales and in Belfast of Northern Ireland.

The December 8 "national day of action" was the third large-scale struggle staged by the British students since early November against the authorities' attempt to limit the students' activities through controlling and interfering in the student organizations' finances and concocting regulations limiting the students' democratic rights.

WEST GERMANY

Metal Workers on Strike

The three-week big strike of 120,000 West German metal workers in Baden-Wuerttemberg State ended on December 15. The capitalists were compelled to agree to a 7.5 per cent increase in the workers' wages beginning from January 1972. This strike has dealt the monopoly capitalists of West Germany a heavy blow and

made the government authorities extremely uneasy.

On December 8, 35,000 of the striking West German metal workers in Baden-Wuerttemberg State came by 20 trains and 150 buses to Stuttgart to take part in a mammoth protest rally in the city. After the rally they staged a demonstration in the city centre, carrying streamers and placards and shouting slogans which expressed their determination to carry the strike through to the end.

The strike was started by 55,000 metal workers on November 22 and involved 120,000 workers the next day. Striking workers opposed rising prices and demanded higher wages. The capitalists resorted to mass dismissal of workers and other tactics to force the workers to return to work, but their attempts failed.

The workers persisted in the strike which has caused big losses to the monopoly capitalists. Many plants were forced to reduce production or shut down for lack of material and parts. After the Daimler-Benz Automobile Plant was dealt direct blows by the strike, the Bavarian Motor Works (Bayrischen Motorenwerke), another West German auto monopoly enterprise, was forced to close its main plant in Munich on December 6, which usually turned out 750 cars per day.

On December 7, Volkswagen had to shut down its six domestic plants which assemble 6,500 cars a day. Volkswagen is Europe's largest auto monopoly enterprise and the biggest exporter of autos in the capitalist world. Production at plants in West Germany of U.S. auto companies — Ford and Adam Opel — was also affected. A Western news agency reported that the strike cost the West German industrial capitalists about 1,000 million marks (some 300 million dollars).

MEXICO

Opposing U.S. Hegemony

A significant advance in the struggle against U.S. imperialist control and plunder and American domination is being registered by the Government and people of Mexico,

who are determined to safeguard their state sovereignty and national interests.

Last August 27, the Government "Mexicanized" a U.S.-owned copper company, "Cananea", by gaining control of 50.98 per cent of its shares. The enterprise, the largest of its kind in the country, produces 60 per cent of Mexico's total copper output. Thanks to Mexicanization, 98 per cent of the nation's mining production is now controlled by the firms in which Mexican capital is predominant.

Concrete measures were taken by Mexico to restrict foreign capital. A government decree in July last year put a 50 per cent ceiling on the possession of shares by foreign investors in the iron and steel, cement and chemical fertilizer industries, thereby making these basic economic sectors owned and controlled in principal by Mexico.

Mexico has also taken firm measures to defend her sovereign rights over territorial waters and to safeguard her fishing resources. Early this year, the Mexican navy twice in ten days intercepted U.S. pirate fishers illegally operating within Mexican territorial waters. The Navy Ministry subsequently alerted all warships, marine corps and naval airforce patrolling the nation's 8 marine control areas to strengthen their guard against foreign poachers. Situated between the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans, Mexico has a coastline nearly 10,000 kilometres long, and her off-shore waters abound in fish and shrimps. These fertile fishing-grounds have long been a prey to U.S. and Japanese pirate fishers.

At past conferences dealing with the off-shore rights of Latin American countries, Mexico has always firmly supported Peru, Ecuador and other Latin American countries in defending their sovereignty over the 200 nautical miles and opposing the 12-nautical-mile territorial water limit imposed by the two superpowers — the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Mexican Government is taking concrete measures to expand its foreign trade in order to get rid of U.S. economic control.

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