

PEKING REVIEW

38

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**The Nation Enthusiastically Hails
Publication of Communique of
Second Plenary Session of Party's
Ninth Central Committee**

**People of Asia, Africa and Latin
America Will Certainly Win
In Their Cause of Unity
Against Imperialism**

Comment on Soviet-West German Treaty

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

Unite to win still greater victories.

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The Chinese people regard victory in the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America as their own victory and give warm sympathy and support to all their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles.

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“Lifting a rock only to drop it on one’s own feet” is a Chinese folk saying to describe the behaviour of certain fools. The reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind.

The Nation Enthusiastically Hails Publication of Communique of Second Plenary Session of Party's Ninth Central Committee

OUR great motherland, both in the cities and the countryside, has turned into a scene of jubilation since the publication of the Communique of the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the evening of September 9. Filled with profound proletarian feelings for the great leader Chairman Mao and for the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party, all Party comrades and hundreds of millions of armymen and people enthusiastically hail the victorious convening of the Plenary Session and the publication of its communique and the excellent revolutionary situation at home and abroad. They all agree that, as the Second Plenary Session pointed out, the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country is more consolidated than ever and a new high tide is rising in the great socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Responding to the call of the Plenary Session, the Party members and the masses of armymen and people throughout the country unanimously make this pledge: Rally still more closely round the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies, continue to fulfil the fighting tasks set forth by the Ninth Party Congress and greet the convocation of the Fourth National People's Congress with new victories.

When the good news of the publication of the communique spread across the land, revolutionary people of various nationalities in the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army were overjoyed, and they lost no time to study and discuss the communique that same evening. Celebration gatherings and parades were held in many cities. Shouts of "Long live our great leader Chairman Mao!" and "Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!" resounded in all parts of our motherland.

The revolutionary committees of the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, the

various P.L.A. general departments, services, arms and leading bodies of P.L.A. units called meetings to conscientiously study the communique and work out measures for its implementation.

In studying and discussing the communique, the armymen and people pointed out with great feeling: "In the excellent situation now prevailing at home and abroad, the holding of the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Party, presided over by our great leader Chairman Mao himself, is a great happy event in the political life of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities of the country. The communique of the Plenary Session has conveyed the voice of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, made a penetrating analysis of the present situation and summed up in a deep-going way the great victories we have won since the Ninth Party Congress. It sets forth new fighting tasks and points out the orientation for our advance. Every word in the communique touches us to the heart."

They all pledged that they would take the study of the communique as the political task of the greatest importance at present and would act upon it resolutely and carry it out conscientiously.

Armymen and people across the nation recalled with infinite joy that, since the Ninth Party Congress, great, new victories had been won on all fronts in our country in response to the great call of our great leader Chairman Mao "Unite to win still greater victories" and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They said that they owed all their victories to Chairman Mao's wise leadership and that all these victories were victories for Mao Tsetung Thought and for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

When the good news reached the sacred places in the Chinese revolution, including Shaoshan, the Chingfang Mountains, Tsunyi and Yen-an, the armymen and people there, filled with deep proletarian feelings for the great leader Chairman Mao, at once studied and

discussed the communique. They said with deep feeling: "The practice of the Chinese revolution has testified to this truth: Following Chairman Mao closely, we'll never lose our bearings, and following Chairman Mao closely, we'll always be victorious."

Workers of the Peking No. 1 Machine Tool Plant, who last year set their peak record in production, have since the beginning of this year overfulfilled all their monthly production plans and made 584 technical innovations. The workers in this plant said: "Our success is a victory for Mao Tsetung Thought; it is the result of the plant's revolutionary workers' closely integrating the living study and application of the 'three constantly read articles' with the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking. We'll resolutely respond to the call of the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Ninth Central Committee and carry on the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought in a deep-going way, firmly grasp class struggle, carry out revolutionary mass criticism and greet the convocation of the Fourth National People's Congress with new successes in grasping revolution and promoting production."

Members of the Revolutionary Committee of the Taching Oilfield, after conscientious discussions, have worked out measures to implement the communique. They are determined to further mobilize the revolutionary masses to study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and study Chairman Mao's philosophical writings so that leading members at all levels and the revolutionary masses will consciously do everything to win honour for Chairman Mao and exert every effort for the cause of the world revolution. They pledge to firmly grasp class struggle and hit hard at the handful of class enemies, so as to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Many Party organizations and Party members have pledged to follow Chairman Mao's thinking on Party building and his instructions, strengthen the work in building the Party, bring into full play the role of the Party organizations at all levels as a militant bulwark and the vanguard and exemplary role of Communist Party members, and ensure the fulfilment of the fighting tasks set forth by the Ninth Party Congress in an all-round way.

The poor and lower-middle peasants in the Tachai Production Brigade in Hsiyang County of Shansi Province, the Kuochuang Production Brigade in Hsiaohsien County of Anhwei Province and the Hungching Produc-



Workers of the Peking General Knitwear Mill enthusiastically hail the publication of the communique of the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Ninth Central Committee.

tion Brigade in Taitsang County of Kiangsu Province said: "The brilliant 'three constantly read articles' by Chairman Mao are our maxim and the beacon guiding us to continue the revolution. We will study them and Chairman Mao's philosophical works every day with a view to solving the problems arising in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, so as to keep scaling new peaks on the road of continuing the revolution, winning still greater victories in both revolution and production, and making still greater contributions to the Chinese revolution and the world revolution."

The poor and lower-middle peasants of the Nanpao Production Brigade, an advanced collective in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought in Chekiang Province, got together to study the communique on the very evening it was issued. They said: "Inspired by the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress, our brigade, displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, last year overcame the difficulties brought by an unusually big flood. After the flood, we still reaped a harvest which gave us more grain than we needed. This year's early rice harvest was again an excellent one. All this is a victory for Mao Tsetung Thought and for the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress."

The commanders and fighters of the ground, naval and air forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army are determined to bring about, with still greater fighting enthusiasm, a new high tide in the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, carry out in a deep-going way the Kutien

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People of Asia, Africa and Latin America Will Certainly Win in Their Cause of Unity Against Imperialism

THE Third Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries in which more than 50 countries attended closed triumphantly on September 10 in Lusaka, capital of the Republic of Zambia. The speeches by the delegates of many countries and the declarations and resolutions adopted at the conference have reflected the common aspirations of the Asian, African and Latin American people for unity against imperialism and have made positive contribution to the struggles of the people of various countries against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, against racial discrimination and against domination of the world by the "superpowers." The Chinese people extend heartfelt congratulations on the successes achieved by the conference.

The recent Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries was held in an excellent situation when a new high tide had emerged in the struggle of the people throughout the world against U.S. imperialism. The people of the three countries of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia are winning one victory after another in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The flames of struggle of the people of Korea, Japan, the Southeast Asian countries and other countries in Asia against U.S. imperialism and against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are raging more and more fiercely. The Palestinian and other Arab people are indomitably persisting in their armed struggle against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors. From Asia, Africa, Latin America to North America, Europe and Oceania, the storm of revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries is raging furiously. The current world situation has become still more favourable to the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries and unfavourable to U.S.-led imperialism and colonialism, old and new.

At the conference the delegates of many countries sternly condemned U.S. imperialism for its aggression against the countries in Indo-China and the Middle

East, and other Asian, African and Latin American countries and for its support to and connivance at Israeli Zionism, the colonial authorities of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia and the Portuguese colonialists. In their speeches they demanded the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of the troops of the United States and those of its accomplices from south Viet Nam, and the recognition of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. They expressed support for the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, for the struggle of the three Indo-Chinese peoples against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, for the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab people against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors, and for the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles of the people of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau), Zimbabwe, Azania (South Africa) and South West Africa. These just demands and positions have been reflected in the declarations and resolutions adopted by the conference. All this demonstrates the strong will of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples to oppose U.S. imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racial discrimination and national oppression.

At the conference, the delegates of many countries voiced their opposition to interference by the big powers and their opposition to power politics. Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, the host country, pointed out that "the danger of weak nations being bullied by the more powerful ones still exists." A declaration adopted by the conference accused certain big powers of trying "to monopolize decision-making on world issues which are of vital concern to all countries." All this expresses the will and aspirations of all the countries and people cherishing national independence in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world.

In the world today, there are one or two "super-powers" which are everywhere browbeating people with their power, bullying the weak and the small, and carrying out penetration, expansion and control in the countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world in a vain attempt to dominate and divide the world. However, gone for ever are the days when a strong nation can bully a weak and a big nation can dictate the destiny of a small at will. So long as the Asian, African and Latin American countries and all countries and people in the world cherishing national independence rely on their own efforts, dare to fight and strengthen their unity, they can surely defeat the schemes of interference and aggression by the "super-powers," shake off the latter's control and grasp their destiny tightly in their own hands. Today, the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against imperialism, colonialism and power politics and for winning and safeguarding national independence has become an irresistible historical current.

In their speeches at the Lusaka Conference, the delegates of many countries pointed out that the legitimate rights in the United Nations of the People's Republic of China must be restored. The Chinese people express their heartfelt thanks for the just stand taken by these countries. This is another indication

that the Chinese people have friends all over the world. U.S. imperialism's criminal policy of hostility towards the Chinese people can only land itself in deeper isolation.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The Chinese people regard victory in the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America as their own victory and give warm sympathy and support to all their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles."**

The Chinese people who are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought firmly support the people of the Asian, African and Latin American countries and all the countries and people in the world that cherish national independence in their just struggle against imperialist aggression, oppression and interference, against colonialism and racial discrimination. We are firmly convinced that the people of the Asian, African and Latin American countries will surely march forward valiantly along the road of unity against imperialism and will win still greater victories while imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism will be dealt still heavier blows by the people of all countries and will meet with more bitter defeats.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, September 14, 1970)

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Conference resolution and the resolution of the 1960 enlarged session of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party concerning the strengthening of the political and ideological work in the army, continue to firmly grasp and strengthen the work for preparedness against war, implement in an all-round way all the fighting tasks set forth by the communique, and strive to further enhance the revolutionization and militancy of our army and to defend the motherland and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Delegates to the meeting called by the P.L.A. Kwangchow units for exchanging experience in the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical works, and commanders and fighters of the "Red Ninth Company, a model in the study of Chairman Mao's works" and the "Good Eighth Company on Nanking Road" are of the opinion that the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought is the requirement of our time and the requirement in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and it is fundamental for strengthening the revolutionization and militancy of the army. Deepening the mass movement for

the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought means training people, educating and remoulding them with Mao Tsetung Thought, and this is a matter of far-reaching and fundamental importance to consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The commanders and fighters of a P.L.A. unit guarding the Fukien front and militiamen of the model militia company of the Huangtso Production Brigade in the Amoy area expressed the determination to follow Chairman Mao's teaching **"Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland"** and to be prepared at all times to defeat imperialist and social-imperialist aggression and liberate China's sacred territory Taiwan.

While enthusiastically hailing the publication of the communique of the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Ninth Central Committee, Communist Party members and hundreds of millions of armymen and people throughout the country unanimously expressed their firm resolve to respond to the call of the Plenary Session, further strengthen with deeds their militant unity with the world's proletariat, oppressed people and oppressed nations and carry the great struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries through to the end.

Comment on Soviet-West German Treaty

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

THE Soviet Government and the Brandt government of West Germany have recently signed the Soviet-West German Treaty in Moscow. This is a deal clinched by both parties after more than eight months of talks on the question of so-called "mutual renunciation of the use of force." After signing the treaty, the Soviet leaders were beside themselves with glee and gave it much publicity, boasting that it was "a serious contribution to relaxation of tensions in Europe," "creating the foundations of lasting peace and security for all European countries." It seems that by signing the treaty they had done a good thing for the European people, hereafter peace in Europe would be guaranteed and the European people could set their minds at rest.

Is this really so? No. If one leaves aside the wording of the treaty and carefully analyses the objective facts, one will see clearly that this treaty is a gross betrayal of the interests of the people of Germany, the Soviet Union and Europe by the Soviet revisionist leading clique. It is a monstrous fraud to cover up the aggressive features of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and West German militarism with the cloak of "peace." It is also a component part of the monstrous "global Munich" scheme which Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism, collaborating and contending with each other, are energetically putting into effect to divide the spheres of influence in Europe.

1) The Treaty Betrays the Sovereignty of the German Democratic Republic and the Interests Of the Soviet People

Before its talks with West Germany, the Soviet Government demanded as a prerequisite of the commencement of their talks that West Germany first recognize the German Democratic Republic in international law. However, at the very beginning of the talks, it renounced this pre-condition. The result of the talks shows that not only was the demand cancelled, but actually tacit approval was given to West Germany's "right" to annex the German Democratic Republic. It is worthy of particular attention that half an hour before signing the treaty, the West German Government handed a letter to the Soviet Government, reiterating its intention to "recover its [Germany's] unity in free self-determination," that is to say, to incorporate the German Democratic Republic into West Germany. The letter also said that the Soviet-West German Treaty is not "at variance with the political objective" of West Germany. In keeping with the

understanding reached between the two sides beforehand, the Soviet authorities went to the length of giving a receipt in acknowledgement of their acceptance of the letter. Immediately after this, West Germany made public the letter together with the full text of the treaty, whereas, up to now, the Soviet authorities dare not make public the letter but have kept the truth from the Soviet people. Doesn't this make it abundantly clear that they have a guilty conscience?

On the question of West Berlin, the Soviet authorities have retreated even more so at every turn. West Berlin which lies within the territory of the German Democratic Republic belongs to it by right. A few years ago, the Soviet Government demanded that West Germany agree to turn West Berlin into an "independent political unit." This Soviet move was already a big retreat from its original position. Now, the Soviet authorities do not insist even on this. During the talks, the Brandt government, taking advantage of the Soviet authorities' eagerness to clinch the deal, demanded that they recognize the economic, financial and juridical relations between West Berlin and West Germany and guarantee the latter's access to the former. The West German authorities clamoured time and again that the West German Bundestag would not ratify the treaty before a satisfactory solution to the West Berlin question. Utterly disregarding the sovereign interests of the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet Government tacitly accepted the West German terms. In fact, it was only after the Soviet Union had promised to make bigger concessions on the West Berlin question that West Germany signed this treaty. Shortly after the signing of the treaty, the West German President and its Bundestag President provocatively turned up in West Berlin at once to discharge their "duties" and the West German Chancellor also went there to carry out unlawful activities. However, the Soviet authorities said not a word about this. This is another proof of further betrayal by the Soviet leading clique on the West Berlin question.

In order to extricate itself from its economic difficulties, the Soviet leading clique went down on its knees before the vanquished country West Germany to beg for "aid." In the course of the talks, it received a loan of 1,500 million marks from West Germany. During the period of the signing of the treaty, the Soviet leaders specially acquainted Brandt with the content

of the "Five-Year Plan" for what they called "building communism" and entreated West Germany to provide them with economic and technical "assistance" for tapping Soviet resources. Giving itself airs, West Germany brought pressure to bear on the Soviet Union to make greater concessions. West German Foreign Minister Scheel asserted publicly that only after its demands were met would West Germany "be willing to seek greater co-operation in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields in the future." The Soviet Union was a Soviet state created by the great Lenin and a victor in the anti-fascist war. But the Soviet leaders of today, behaving like representatives of a vanquished country, have humbly begged for alms from West German monopoly capital. What terrible humiliation they have brought on the Soviet people!

2) The Treaty Is an Encouragement to and Connivance With West German Militarism

The eradication of German militarism and Nazism is the basic demand of the people of the European countries after World War II and the fundamental principle stipulated in the Potsdam Agreement. But West German militarism and Nazism are quickly reviving under the wing of U.S. imperialism. At present, apart from having completely restored and expanded its industrial basis for munition production, West Germany is intensifying its preparations for illegal production of nuclear weapons. The federal troops of West Germany have become the backbone of the aggressive NATO bloc. The West German monopoly capitalist clique has never for a moment abandoned its revanchist policy of aggression and expansion. It is vainly trying to stage a come-back and revive Hitler's fond dream of the "German Reich" by way of becoming an "economic big power," a "political big power" and then a "military big power." The menace posed by West German militarism to European peace and security has not in the least lessened, but has steadily increased instead.

It was in these circumstances that the Soviet Government signed the treaty with West Germany, crowning West German militarism with laurels of peace for so-called "renunciation of the use of force," as if, bound by the treaty, West German militarist and revanchist forces would from then on turn over a new leaf and mend their ways and become an important factor for "stabilizing the situation in Europe" and "guaranteeing European security." This is a tremendous encouragement to West German revanchism, making it possible for West Germany to push ahead all the more unbridledly with arms expansion and war preparations as well as aggression and expansion under the cover of this treaty.

During the negotiations, the West German authorities made no effort at all to conceal their ambitions to annex the German Democratic Republic and carry out aggression and expansion against Eastern Europe. They insisted on the recovery of the "right of residence," that is, the "right" of restoring the frontier of Hitler's Germany. No sooner had the ink of the signatures

dried than the West German authorities blustered publicly that the treaty would not prevent West Germany from "altering or abolishing the border" in a "peaceful" way. It can be seen how arrogant the West German militarists have become with the signing of this treaty.

Twenty-five years ago, the heroic Soviet Red Army and people under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, together with the other European people, had made great sacrifices in order to defeat the German fascists. Theirs was an important contribution to the cause of justice and progress of mankind. The Soviet and European people have every right to check the revival of West German militarism. Now, however, in concluding the treaty with West Germany, the Soviet Government has renounced this right of the Soviet people. Following the signing of the treaty, West German Foreign Minister Scheel openly stated that West Germany "is no longer the vanquished country of the last war," but has become "an equal partner" of the Soviet Union. Gromyko, the Western press disclosed, went so far as to laud West Germany right before the West Germans as "having become a giant politically too." Such revolting acts on the part of the Soviet authorities are treason against the Soviet people and the people of other countries who took part in the anti-fascist war, and open connivance with and encouragement to West German militarism.

3) The Treaty Shows the Craftiness and Villainy of The Brandt Government, Not Its "Sensibleness" and "Realism"

The leaders of the Soviet Union lauded the Brandt government of the Social Democratic Party as the representative of the "democratic forces" in West Germany, which is making "a turn to realism" and has changed its policy over to one "corresponding to the real state of affairs in Europe and the interests of lasting peace." The conclusion of the treaty, they said, "is a reasonable step in the right direction."

People are not unfamiliar with this theory of so-called "sensibleness." In the past, when U.S. imperialist chieftain Kennedy came into office, Khrushchov immediately praised him for "considering reality soberly" and showing "a sensible approach." But during the Caribbean crisis, this so-called "sensible" president bared his fangs and drove Khrushchov into a corner. When Johnson entered the White House, the Soviet revisionists flattered him in the same way, saying that he "sensibly appraised the present state of affairs." Johnson's reply was the creation of the "incident of the Gulf of Bac Bo" and the frenzied escalation of the war of aggression against Viet Nam. After Nixon came to power, the Soviet revisionists did much to advertise this U.S. imperialist chieftain as "paying attention to peace problems" and trying to turn the "period of confrontation" into "an era of negotiation." But Nixon sent troops to invade Cambodia and expanded the war of aggression to the whole of Indo-China. The Soviet revisionists' theory of so-

called "sensibleness" has long been exploded by one harsh fact after another.

Now, they have again picked up this discredited theory to prettify the Brandt government. After all, what kind of stuff is Brandt's "sensibleness" as described by the Soviet revisionists? To put it bluntly, it is the so-called "new Eastern policy" pursued by Brandt. The essence of this policy is to realize the ambitions of the West German monopoly capitalists for expansion and aggression in Eastern Europe through the more cunning and vicious means of peaceful penetration in the interest of these capitalists. Brandt himself admitted that his policy is the continuation of the policies pursued by previous West German governments and said that the conclusion of the Soviet-West German Treaty was "a victory for the post-war policy of Germany." With regard to West Germany's post-war policy, Adenauer openly declared in September 1953: "Our policy is that of unifying Germany through the liberation of the compatriots in the eastern part by peaceful means, and of a unified Europe. I speak as the representative of the whole Germany." Since Brandt's policy is the continuation of Adenauer's policy, what essential difference is there between Brandt and Adenauer and his ilk? In fact, like its predecessor, the government of the Christian Democratic Union, the Brandt government of the Social Democratic Party represents the interests of West German monopoly capital; its policy is also in the interest of the present counter-revolutionary global strategy of U.S. imperialism.

4) The Treaty Is Not in Favour but to the Detriment Of Peace and Security in Europe

Through their deceitful propaganda, the Soviet authorities attempt to make people believe that since the treaty has stipulated the mutual "renunciation of the use of force" and recognized the status quo of European boundaries, it is after all a good and not a bad thing for European peace and security.

Actually, it is just the contrary. The reality and historical experience of Europe only go to show that Europe is not better but worse off with this treaty.

The threat to peace and security in Europe and the root cause of tension in Europe are none other than the policies of aggression and expansion of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and the danger of the revival of West German militarism.

Today, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are stepping up arms expansion and war preparations in Europe. By using two opposing military blocs, they have carried out, each in its own sphere, military control, interference and occupation in a number of West and East European countries, seriously encroaching upon their independence and sovereignty. To divide spheres of influence and contend for hegemony in Europe, the two "superpowers" are collaborating and at the same time contending with each other just as they do in the Middle East and other parts of the world. As the main-

stay of the aggressive NATO bloc and chief partner of U.S. imperialism, West Germany is ambitiously expanding its influence and is prepared to seize the position of overlord of Europe at the first opportunity.

The Soviet-West German Treaty was signed precisely under these circumstances in Europe. It is not only a dirty deal between the Soviet authorities and the West German Brandt government, but also a product of the collusion and contention between Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism to divide spheres of influence and exercise hegemony in Europe. It has not in the least changed the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and West German militarism. It serves only to cover up their aggressive features and create a false appearance of peace by using such high-sounding words as "peace" and "security." This can only lull the European people into dropping their guard and relaxing their will to fight West German militarism and the contention between the two "superpowers" the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union for supremacy over Europe, and sap their strength to defend peace and security in Europe.

Europe's historical experience has long shown that German militarism, aggressive by nature, will never be bound by any treaty or agreement. The Locarno Pact signed in 1925 "guaranteed" the inviolability of the border between Germany and France and the border between Germany and Belgium and provided for the demilitarization of the Rhineland by Germany defeated in World War I. But following its assumption of power, German fascism sent troops into the Rhineland in 1936 and flagrantly tore up the Locarno Pact.

Before Hitler overran Europe, he had signed separate treaties of non-aggression with many European countries which he invaded later. These treaties notwithstanding, he eventually tore them up one by one, launched perfidious attacks against them, and annexed or invaded one European country after another.

Europe's historical experience has also shown that the division of spheres of influence to arrive at certain temporary compromise by several imperialist powers which use small nations' sovereignty as stakes in deals and sacrifice their interests can in no way bring peace and security to the people of various countries but will only sow the seeds of danger of a new war. Having signed the Munich Agreement with Hitler in September 1938, the then British Prime Minister Chamberlain stated complacently that "from now on, peace is guaranteed for a whole generation." However, it is well-known that precisely a year after the signing of this notorious Munich Agreement, Hitler launched a large-scale war of aggression in Europe.

Today U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and West German militarism are repeating the history of Europe in a different form. This can never be tolerated by the people of the European countries who had experienced two world wars and undergone untold sufferings under German militarism. To safeguard

peace and security in Europe, the people of the European countries must resolutely oppose the policies of aggression and war of U.S. imperialism, resolutely oppose the aggression and expansion of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and its betrayal of the European people, and resolutely oppose the revival of West German militarism.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history."** Now, gone are the days of Munich when several big powers could arbitrarily decide the fate of Europe. The destiny of Europe is decided not by U.S. imperialism, not by

Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, not by West German militarism, nor by any treaty concluded between them, but by the proletariat and the revolutionary people of the European countries, the revolutionary struggle of these people. The Chinese people firmly support the German people, the East European people and the people of all European countries in their struggle against West German militarism and revanchism, firmly support the European peoples in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. They are convinced that their just struggle will win complete victory.

(September 13)

Soviet Revisionists' Big Sell-out of the Interests Of German, Soviet and Other European Peoples

In the Soviet-West German Treaty signed with the Bonn government, the Soviet Government gave tacit consent to West Germany's right to annex the German Democratic Republic, imposed the so-called "rights" of the "four powers" on the G.D.R., acquiesced in the de facto occupation of West Berlin by U.S. imperialism and West Germany, donned a "peaceful" and "lawful" cloak on Bonn's revanchism, whipped up its wild ambition to alter in future the existing European frontiers and gave West Germany the green light to carry out a "peaceful" penetration into the Soviet Union.

ON August 12, the Soviet Union and West Germany signed a so-called Soviet-West German Treaty in Moscow. This is a grave move on the part of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism in colluding as well as contending with U.S. imperialism in Europe, courting West German militarism and betraying the interests of the people of Germany, the Soviet Union and Europe as a whole.

The conclusion of the treaty was the result of long-term painstaking efforts of the Soviet revisionist ruling clique. As early as 1966, both sides began to flirt and make contacts with each other in order to reach a so-called agreement on "renunciation of the use of force." Both sides quickened their pace in this regard since the Brandt government came into office in West Germany in October 1969. Towards the end of last year, the Soviet foreign minister came out in person to hold formal talks with the West German representative in Moscow. The present treaty was "dished up after dozens of times of haggling for eight long months.

Despite the high-sounding phrases sprinkled all over this newly signed treaty, the essence of the act of betrayal perpetrated by the Soviet revisionist ruling clique can clearly be seen by a casual analysis of the document.

First, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique made a major concession to West German militarism in principle

by officially abandoning the demand that West Germany recognize the German Democratic Republic (G.D.R.) in international law as a prerequisite for the improvement of relations and commencement of talks, and furthermore by tacitly recognizing West Germany's right to annex the G.D.R. While West Germany turned a deaf ear to the earlier Soviet demand that it recognize the G.D.R., the Soviet revisionist ruling clique agreed to include in the treaty the provision that it "will not affect any bilateral or multilateral treaties or arrangements previously concluded by them," which obviously include the "Paris Agreements" signed between West Germany and the three Western powers in 1954. It was flagrantly laid down in the "Paris Agreements" that the signatory states will achieve "their common aim of a reunified Germany enjoying a liberal-democratic constitution, like that of the Federal Republic, and integrated within the European community." In a word, it allows West Germany to annex the G.D.R. in the name of "unification." What is more, along with the signing of the present "treaty," West Germany delivered a special letter regarding this matter to the Soviet Foreign Ministry, in which it stressed that "self-determination" and "reunification" of Germany, that is, the annexation of the G.D.R. and re-establishment of the German Reich, remain to be the "political objective" of West Germany. However, this letter which reaffirmed the unbridled ambitions of West German militarism was willingly accepted by the Soviet revisionist ruling clique.

Secondly, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique has submitted to the pressure from the West by imposing on the G.D.R. the so-called "rights" of the "four powers" (U.S.S.R., the United States, Britain, France). The note sent by West Germany to the United States, Britain and France, which was published together with the text of the treaty, emphasized "the rights and responsibilities of the four powers with regard to Germany as a whole and Berlin," while the Soviet revisionist ruling clique consented to the inclusion in the note of an announcement made in the name of the Soviet foreign minister that "nor will the question of the rights of the four powers be affected by the treaty." In this way, the Soviet revisionists recognized the so-called "rights and responsibilities" of the United States, Britain and France with regard to "Germany as a whole and Berlin." What is meant by "Germany as a whole"? Does it not imply the inclusion of the G.D.R.? What is meant by "Berlin"? Does it not imply the inclusion of the capital of the G.D.R.? The G.D.R. is a sovereign state; how can it accept interference in its internal affairs by the "four powers"?

Thirdly, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique has given tacit consent to the status quo of the occupation de facto of West Berlin by U.S. imperialism and West Germany. West Berlin lies inside the G.D.R. territory, but in fact, it has long been controlled by U.S. imperialism and West Germany and has become their bridgehead for subversion of and infiltration into the G.D.R. and East Europe. However, the treaty expresses the agreement that both sides should proceed "from the actual situation existing" in Europe. The West German press pointed out bluntly that "the treaty provides for proceeding from the actual situation existing in this region, which, according to Germany's (meaning West Germany's) interpretation, also includes the actual situation existing in Berlin." Western news agency reports disclosed that "Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko privately assured West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel that the Soviets would take a more moderate attitude on Berlin." What is more revealing is the fact that in their recent talks, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique even discussed with West Germany the question of access to West Berlin. It is known to everybody that all the accesses to West Berlin are on G.D.R. territory. What title and what right has the Soviet revisionist ruling clique to negotiate with West Germany on the "access question"? Is not this another exposure of the ugly features of this "superpower" in using the territory and sovereignty of another state as bargain counters?

Fourthly, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique has given tacit consent to West Germany's rabid ambition to alter in future the present European frontiers. Although on the surface the treaty stipulates that "the frontiers of all states in Europe are inviolable such as they are on the date of signature of the present treaty," West Germany declared again and again during the talks that this did not exclude its future

alteration of the present frontiers by "peaceful" means. To this the Soviet revisionist ruling clique gave its tacit consent. Consequently, the treaty has not only failed to have West Germany finally recognize the frontiers of various European states, but on the contrary, has donned a "lawful" cloak on the scheme of West German militarism to alter the frontiers in future by power politics so as to realize its revanchist ambition. No wonder West German Foreign Minister Scheel stated gleefully that "the frontiers can be altered or eliminated in future through peaceful means."

Fifthly, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique has opened the door and invited the robber in, thus giving West Germany the green light for "peaceful" infiltration into the Soviet Union. The treaty emphasizes the intention to "improve and extend co-operation" between the two countries, including economic relations as well as scientific, technological and cultural contacts. The West German government spokesman revealed that during the talks with Brandt, the Soviet revisionist chieftains "referred to the fact that the Soviet Union possesses rich mineral deposits and power resources, and West Europe, including the Federal Republic, may assist the Soviet Union in developing these power resources and mineral deposits through industrial installation and other means, thus building up broad working relations between the Soviet Union and West Europe." What sort of "co-operation" and "broad working relations" is this? To put it bluntly, this means that the Soviet revisionist ruling clique is willing to present Soviet mineral deposits and resources as a gift to West German militarism, letting it plunder them at will, in the same way as it begged Japan to develop Siberia not so long ago. This exposes to what depth the Soviet revisionist ruling clique has degenerated: because of its restoration of capitalism, it has landed the Soviet economy in inextricable difficulties and crises and has to throw itself on the mercy of foreign monopoly capital and auction off its national resources! It is an enormous disgrace to the great Soviet people who had heroically fought and defeated the German fascist aggressors.

It is crystal clear that after the signing of the treaty, West Germany has not recognized the German Democratic Republic in international law, nor has it given up the ambition to annex West Berlin, and furthermore it has not abandoned its wild attempt to alter the European frontiers in future. On the contrary, it has been gratified and encouraged in all aspects and a "peaceful" and "lawful" cloak has been donned on its revanchist ambition. West German Chancellor Brandt asserted elatedly that the signing of the treaty was "a victory of German post-war policy" and that "we have nothing to lose." Obviously, the Soviet-West German Treaty is in effect a big fraud. On the surface, the treaty seems to have brought "security" to Europe, but in substance, it has sown seeds of greater insecurity in Europe.

As to the so-called "renunciation of the use of force" advertised by the treaty, it is just sheer humbug. When two robbers got together, social-imperialism together with militarism plus revanchism, their chanting "peace" even for a hundred times can only show that for the moment they need to drape themselves with olive branches. Once the time is ripe, they will pounce on the territory and sovereignty of other countries like hungry wolves. Such instances were not uncommon in history. For example, in 1939, was it not Hitlerite Germany which blatantly tore up the treaty on "mutual refraining from the use of armed force" signed with Poland five years earlier and invaded it in force? In 1968, was it not Soviet revisionist social-imperialism which sent its troops and tanks to run wild in the streets of Prague, mercilessly trampling on the sovereignty of Czechoslovakia?

The wheel of history cannot be turned back. The 1970s is no longer the era when Britain's Chamberlain made the Munich deal with Germany's Hitler. It is nothing but a daydream which can never be realized for Soviet revisionist social-imperialism today to try to re-stage the Munich farce of the 1930s by courting West German militarism and carving out with U.S. imperialism the spheres of influence in Europe so as to partition the world. Chairman Mao has taught us: "Lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet" is a Chinese folk saying to describe the behaviour of certain fools. The reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind." This new crime committed by the Soviet revisionist ruling clique in selling out the interests of the German, Soviet and other European peoples can only further expose its ugly features and arouse their resistance, thereby speeding up its doom.

Soviet-German Treaty — Dangerous Plot Against People of Europe and the World

— Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit's* August 22 editorial

THE protracted bargaining between the Soviet revisionists and the German revanchists finally resulted in the signing in Moscow a few days ago of a pact bearing the simple title of "Treaty Between the U.S.S.R. and the German Federal Republic." In the Kremlin and in Bonn they do not cease ringing the bells to celebrate the "new turning-point" in Soviet-German relations and to praise to the skies the "realistic" and "salvatory" policy of the Moscow chiefs and their West German colleagues. The state leaders of the two countries, the diplomats, journalists and all the agitation and propaganda means have been set in motion to convince others that the Soviet-German Treaty marks what they call "the greatest historic event in Europe after the Second World War," that "great reconciliation" between two great enemies has been realized and that, at last, the doors of "eternal peace" have been opened to our old continent. They are striving to avail themselves of the opportunity to convince the people of Europe and the world that the two allegedly greatest powers of Europe, the Soviet Union and Federal Germany, not only recognize as inviolable the existing borders of all the countries of Europe and solemnly pledge themselves not to resort to force against each other, but they become also super-guarantors, as Kosygin himself expressed, "for the maintenance of stability and tranquillity on the European continent."

Indeed, if the new Soviet-German agreement were considered as detached from the foreign and home policies of the two countries, if one considered only the letter of the treaty and not its spirit, then one would trust also the fine words being now heard in abundance from both Moscow and Bonn. But Europe has not yet healed the wounds of the old illusions, it is still suffering from the consequences of the past "solemn" promises and assurances to allow itself to submit to new illusions like those of the 30s, to believe in the new empty promises and assurances.

Hitler had declared more than once that he would never attack other countries. Indeed, he had signed non-aggression pacts with almost all the countries he invaded, but when the time came he did not hesitate to sweep away Austria and occupy France, to swallow up the small European countries and to attack the Soviet Union. The great European powers had publicly pledged, in written and unwritten form, that they would defend by all their means "the existing borders" of the European states, but when it was necessary to act they approved the *anschluss*, concluded the Munich Treaty, and remained spectators towards the occupation of Albania by fascism, and so on.

Whoever examined in an impartial and realistic manner the present-day international situation and particularly that of Europe, whoever correctly appraises

the foreign policy of the Soviet social-imperialists and the Bonn revanchists, cannot fail to arrive at the conclusion that the new Soviet-German Treaty marks a new and most dangerous plot, directed not only against the European people but also against the people of the whole world. Viewed as a whole, this treaty makes up an agreement reached between the two new imperialist powers in the framework of the Soviet-U.S. global strategy of preserving the dominating positions and spheres of influence in Europe and of directing the edge of aggression at Asia, whereas in particular it reveals the attempts of the Soviet revisionists and German revanchists to subjugate the European countries politically and economically.

The people of Europe have continually been pre-occupied with the solution of the German question, one of the key and most important problems, bequeathed by the Second World War and closely connected with the whole fate of our continent. They have most attentively followed all the positive and negative steps that have been made during the past 25 years in this field. In many aspects the German problem has served during this period as a barometer to measure the fall or rise of the political atmosphere in Europe.

Now the question arises: Does the treaty concluded between Moscow and Bonn serve the correct solution of the German problem and real security in Europe?

The agreement concluded in Moscow on August 12 as well as the numerous speeches and statements of the Soviet and West German leaders devoted to this event, not only never expressly mention, but they do not make the slightest allusion to, the need for the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany. Is this accidental? At one time Khrushchov and the very leadership which is in power in the Soviet Union today declared almost daily that the Soviet Union could not further delay the conclusion of a peace treaty with the two Germanys, and in case those in Bonn did not like it, they would conclude such a treaty with the German Democratic Republic alone. They said at that time that everything was ready for this purpose and that they would need only as much time as to take out their fountain-pens to sign it.

Why did these gentlemen now forget this so great an issue which had been one of the fundamental problems of Soviet foreign policy? It is a fact that the present-day Soviet leaders have, on the German question and on that of the peace treaty, fully and completely capitulated before Bonn. They accepted the situation of the accomplished fact before which they were placed by the Western powers and Federal Germany, that is the recognition of the flagrant violations of the Yalta and Potsdam decisions, the negation of all the ideals for which the Soviet and anti-fascist peoples had fought, the dashing of the hopes to eradicate once and for all German militarism and revanchism, the permanent hotbeds of war and aggression in Europe.

The Soviet revisionists can deceive nobody and they cannot create the illusion that the agreement they concluded with Bonn replaces the peace treaty with Germany. The question of the peace treaty with Germany concerns not only the Soviet Union. It is a key problem of all the European states that fought against Nazism. Hitlerite Germany was defeated by the big anti-fascist coalition and there should have been signed, as it was the case with Italy, a peace treaty also with Germany by all the states that participated in the anti-fascist war.

Now defeated Germany is going down in history without signing a peace treaty, and this crime being committed against the people of Europe and the whole of mankind who suffered so much from Nazism, is being attributed by them in the first place to the United States, Britain and France which violated the Allied joint decisions taken during the war, took under their protection the remnants of Nazism and revived German militarism embodied today in the Federal Republic.

The Soviet Union with Joseph Stalin at its head could not accept such a crime and it was not accepted. Whereas the revisionist traitors with Brezhnev and Kosygin at the head are striving to rehabilitate and relieve of any obligation Federal Germany, a defeated state, which should have signed a peace treaty that would of course include also restrictive clauses. Moreover, thanks to the Soviet revisionists and to their backing, this Germany becomes also a "guarantor" of the borders of the European states.

This way of "solving" the issue of the peace treaty with Germany is not the best one as Mr. Kosygin claims. The real and correct solution is the conclusion of a treaty with the participation of all the states of the anti-fascist coalition. No agreement of any kind and concluded by anyone can replace it.

The present stand of the Soviet leaders towards the German problem quite gravely impairs the interests of the whole German people who have wished to get rid of the yoke of militarism and revanchism and to take a real democratic and peaceful road, the road of rapprochement and co-operation with the other people of Europe. The treaty concluded by the revisionists with Bonn not only does not strengthen the anti-fascist and democratic wing in Germany, but by securing aid and collaboration for the present-day ruling circles of Bonn and moreover by issuing to them a political "good conduct certificate" on such an international scale, justifies and encourages their reactionary, revanchist and expansionist appetites.

The creation of the German Democratic Republic has been a great victory for the entire German people, an event of historic importance to all the people of Europe. The efforts that have been made by the Germans themselves, by all the anti-fascist and progressive men and women in the world, by all the peace-loving

and progressive forces for the recognition of the G.D.R. as a sovereign state with full rights in the first place by the German Federal Republic and by the other Western states, have shown that this issue has been and remains one of the main and essential foundations of the solution of the German problem. The recognition of the German Democratic Republic has been rightfully considered as a question closely connected with the real security of peace in Europe and with the opposition to the aggressive plans of the imperialist powers, those of Bonn included.

Now the Kremlin chiefs, by the agreement concluded in Moscow, have dealt a telling blow to the German Democratic Republic, to its political position, to its name and international prestige. In the Moscow-Bonn talks and in the latest German-Soviet Treaty, the German Democratic Republic has been treated by the two sides not as an independent and sovereign state, in the affairs of which nobody has the right to interfere, but as a country which other powers and states can decide on, dictate to and impose on it this or that joint decision. It has been considered by the Soviet revisionists as an object of bargaining with the Bonn partners, as a Soviet estate with regard to which the Kremlin can act as it pleases, to keep it for itself, to sell it, to let it, to force on it this or that internal and international political statute, to close or open its borders, etc.

Until recently the Soviet revisionists were setting forth the full recognition, from the international viewpoint, of the G.D.R. by the German Federal Republic as a prerequisite to the conclusion of any agreement with Bonn. They were swearing that in the Soviet-German talks they would come to no agreement if Bonn would not definitely renounce the claim of representing the whole of Germany, if it would not abandon its policy of "unification of Germany" pursued so far, that is, the policy of swallowing up the G.D.R. Not a shadow of this promise has remained in the treaty. The Moscow propaganda seeks to justify this capitulation of its bosses by claiming that the Soviet-German agreement stipulates that the two sides consider as inviolable also the border between the Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic.

In fact this obscure formulation of the treaty cannot conceal reality. It is no less true that the Federal Republic does not recognize the G.D.R., that it continues to pose as the representative of the whole German nation and to consider the G.D.R. as a territory which temporarily remains outside of its borders and that it will find an opportunity and means to "include" the G.D.R. into its fold. This political line and official stand of the Federal government towards the G.D.R. was publicly accepted by the Soviet revisionists who received as an official document and as a supplement to the treaty the note sent by Bonn on August 12 to the Soviet Union, expressing the so-called "German

desire" to "work" for the peaceful reunification of both Germanys. As reported by l'Agence France Presse, Gromyko verbally declared during the talks that "the notion of the inviolability of the borders does not exclude a further change through talks." This, the agency continued, "is important inasmuch as such words, although not figuring in the text, have been put down in the record of the discussions and can testify to interpretations."

It remains a fact that while the Soviet revisionists have even before, and especially through the present treaty, made great concessions to Federal Germany, the other imperialist powers with the United States at the head did not even deign to recognize the German Democratic Republic but defended through to the end Bonn's attitude and aims towards it.

All these open and backstage deals between Moscow and Bonn show that the G.D.R. has been thrown on to the market by the Soviet revisionists. Whether they will sell it in parts or wholly, denying its rights, belittling and humiliating it, this depends on many circumstances. But it is a fact that the Kremlin chiefs while very sensitive towards the "desires" of the Bonn revanchists have proved themselves entirely indifferent towards the desires of the G.D.R. and of the whole German people.

The Soviet-German Treaty does not mention it, but the West German leaders have publicly stated that during the Moscow talks the Soviet Government pledged itself to recognize Bonn's "special rights" to West Berlin. Indeed, some have declared that the Soviets have already accepted to consider it as an integral part of the Federal Republic. Moreover, the Soviet chiefs have undertaken to compel the German Democratic Republic to make big concessions on the question of Berlin which directly affects its integrity and sovereignty. This is another betrayal of the German people by the Soviet revisionists and an overt encouragement to the revanchist objectives of Bonn. Until some time ago the Soviet leaders were insisting that West Berlin was a territorial entity in itself with an independent international status, just as the question of relations between the two parts of Berlin was in the competence of the German Democratic Republic. How is it that they now engaged themselves before Bonn to "arrange" the problem of Berlin, to "change" the existing situation? Where did they get this right from? The departure from the previous positions on this question is another proof of the new plot being hatched at the expense of the German Democratic Republic by the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique and the government of the Bonn revanchists.

The meaning of the Soviet-German Treaty consists not so much in what it has been achieved today, but in its eventual international consequences, in the way it paves for the aggressive plans of Soviet revisionist imperialism and German revanchism. In the centre of

Europe a new alliance of imperialists is being created, a new correlation of forces which sooner or later will require new "spaces" to the detriment of the vital interests of the other peoples, peace and security in Europe.

The treaty is aimed at sanctioning and preserving the spheres of influence of the big powers in Europe, first of all at recognizing their right to interfere and to give them a free hand. It is true that the treaty mentions the inviolability of the borders, but it is a question as to the borders of the spheres of influence because as far as the other countries are concerned they remain always under the threat of the NATO and Warsaw Treaty tanks. What border inviolability can one speak of when the Soviet revisionists implement with regard to their satellite countries the policy of "limited sovereignty," or when the United States in accordance with the Atlantic Treaty is allowed to interfere in the domestic affairs of its partners whenever it considers that somewhere a danger is created to its "political independence or security"? Can one speak of border inviolability when Soviet and U.S. troops have been stationed in many European countries, having the right to enter or leave when they like, not being subjected to any control by the governments of the countries where they are stationed? Two years ago, the Soviet revisionist troops occupied Czechoslovakia. Would they not repeat such an act in another case because the "pledges" assumed in the Soviet-German Treaty prevented them from doing so?

On the contrary, the treaty clearly reveals that Federal Germany is, for the time being, giving a free hand to the Soviet revisionists to act as they like on the other side of the Elbe, irrespective of the fact that the Bonn revanchists will seek to undermine the revisionist empire through peaceful evolution.

Every deal between the imperialist wolves, the one between the Soviet revisionists and the German revanchists included, positively cannot be concluded without mutual concessions. As compensation for the recognition of the Soviet revisionist domination in Eastern Europe, Bonn has secured from Moscow support for its economic and political expansion in Western Europe.

The Western bourgeois press more openly, and the declarations of political personalities indirectly, have clearly expressed the fear that the German-Soviet collaboration which was officially sanctioned and further strengthened by the new treaty, will provide West Germany with possibilities of acquiring, in addition to economic superiority, political superiority within the Common Market, gradually turning her into a ruling power in this area. They feel that the "new Eastern policy" of Bonn and the radical change of the attitude of the present-day Soviet Government towards the German problem serve the strengthening of German revanchism and the expansionist plans of the Soviet revisionists, that the Soviet-German collaboration directly affects their national interests and peace in

Europe. But for the time being they do not go beyond the manifestation of preoccupation and reservation. Although recent history has shown that German militarism would not stop half-way and the occupation of Czechoslovakia leaves no doubt about the plans of the Soviet revisionists, the European bourgeois ruling circles think that the German and Soviet revisionist aggressive impetus can still be stopped by political manoeuvres or by exploiting and playing with the existing contradictions. Thus, for example, many people in the West think that the Soviet-German aggressive collaboration can be coped with by the preservation of the U.S. influence and positions in Western Europe while others see the coping with this danger in the conclusion of a general agreement on European security where the states will as a matter of form engage themselves to respect one another. But whatever may happen, in the one or the other case, the domination of two big imperialist powers in their spheres of influence would be sanctioned in Europe and they would be given a free hand to exert pressure on the small countries or on those which are economically and militarily weak. On the other hand, no formal agreement whatsoever would be able, without adopting effective measures, to prevent German expansion. Any European security that is not directed against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism and does not oppose German revanchism is no security for Europe but its enslavement.

The Soviet revisionists are now conducting a large-scale propaganda campaign to present their agreement with Brandt as an important step towards "European security." This is sheer bluff and deception. By such slogans they want to divert the attention of the people of Europe from the real situation on their continent, to conceal the grave situation created by Moscow's domination in Eastern Europe and to camouflage their aggressive plans in other areas of the world. By "European security" they mean their own security, the security of tranquillity and their plans in Europe so as to concentrate their attention in Asia and other sectors to which aggressive plans are extended.

The German-Soviet agreement in many aspects is in compliance with the global policy of Washington. Like the Soviet revisionists, the U.S. imperialists, too, are seeking to preserve their present positions in Europe, the tranquillity and peace with the Soviets and to turn to Asia where their aggression and expansion is actually concentrated. The mitigation or settlement of the German problem, stabilizing, if not more, the present political situation, is in the interest of the two big imperialist powers and conforms to the interests of their strategy for world domination. The agreement concluded between Moscow and Bonn does not affect their spheres of influence in Europe, on the contrary, it legalizes them. Furthermore, it paves the way for the liquidation of the historical U.S.-Soviet confrontation in Germany and Europe, which in the present con-

ditions of the Soviet-U.S. alliance, becomes a burden hindering their joint aggressive plans.

Therefore the people of Europe should not cherish illusions. They must not allow themselves to become victims of propagandist deceptions of the Soviet revisionists, Brandt and his U.S. friends, just as they must not believe the capitulationists and all those who are spreading the false hope that the rapprochement and the new Soviet-German agreements will bring about a detente and will stave off the danger of war in Europe. History has already confirmed, so that it would be superfluous to mention, that reconciliation with German revanchism and retreat before it have been catastrophic for the people of Europe. Many politicians in the past, in order to divert the aggressors away from their countries, have sought to direct them towards the East, providing them for this purpose also with aid and support. But it has been proved that the aggressors did not worry at all about "European civilization" and in the first place they have destroyed Europe. There is no doubt whatsoever that the aggressors, be they Americans, Soviet revisionists or others, would first subjugate Europe, deprive its people of their freedom and independence, and stifle every revolutionary and democratic movement. In fact, the so-called "European security" is a step which the U.S. and Soviet imperialists are taking for the enslavement and "appeasement" of Europe.

Peace on our continent can never be considered independent of the world situation, of what is happening around us. How can there be security in Europe when aggression is taking place in the Middle East, when the U.S. and Soviet troops maintain hundreds of bases in various European countries, when their fleets are roaming like dragons the Mediterranean, when the U.S. aggressors have extended the flames of war to the whole of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, and when the U.S. and Soviet imperialists have surrounded China with a "ring of fire" and are preparing for war against her? The hotbeds of imperialist war spread very rapidly in the past, the more so it does at present when distances have been removed and isolation has practically become impossible. The only road of salvation for the European people is to unite in struggle against U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and German revanchism, fight tirelessly to put an end to the spheres of influence and to all the other forms of the U.S. and Soviet revisionist domination of the European countries.

The Soviet-German agreement, however its authors may try to mitigate the contradictions and to reap imperialist profits, can never yield the desired results. It is true that it will heal some wounds of the revisionists and revanchists. But it will also open new ones for them, not smaller and not less painful. The conclusion of the treaty is bound to increase West German penetration into the revisionist countries, which is bound to weaken Moscow's rule over them. Thus far, the Soviet leaders have been using the card of German revanchism as a means to consolidate their domination

in the satellite countries, to maintain their armies there, to preserve their economic domination in these countries, etc. Can the Soviet leaders prevent the revisionist cliques from broadening their bridges with West Germany and with the West in general at a time when they themselves are doing such a thing? Will this not weaken the Soviet influence? Will the centrifugal forces not increase? And will there not arise on this basis new frictions and conflicts?

Following the Soviet-German rapprochement new developments will take place also in Western Europe. Bonn's strengthening is bound to meet with the resistance of its other partners, of all those who fear German supremacy, just as uneasiness is bound to be aroused in Washington by the idea that Bonn might begin to seek to play the role belonging to it on the basis of the place it occupies and of the strength it has in Western Europe. The reservations with which Paris, London and Washington, not to mention others, have received the agreement are very significant.

There exist between the imperialists contradictions which continually develop and deepen. Each side seeks not only to preserve its positions, but also to strengthen them to the detriment of the other, each action of the one is followed by a reaction of the other.

For the time being the Americans reconcile themselves with the expansion of West Germany in the East, with a view to weakening the Soviet Union both politically and economically. But this, on the other hand, cannot fail to lead to the strengthening of West Germany which, as the main NATO partner of the United States and the main striking force of this treaty, reaps profit also from America to increase her economic, political and military power: In these conditions, German imperialism cannot remain long with folded arms. One day it will settle these matters and will incite someone to raise them. Therefore, there is no guarantee whatsoever that Federal Germany will remain indifferent in the future and will let America rule at her ease and to her liking in Western Europe. Thus, new conjunctures will be created, the roads to counter-actions and clashes are open and we might become witnesses to unforetold events in the future.

As far as the Albanian people are concerned, they categorically reject the new imperialist agreement concluded between Bonn and Moscow, and they denounce it as a plot directed against all the sovereign states of Europe and the people of the whole world. As an active participant in the struggle against Nazism, our people will as in the past fight for a correct solution of the German problem, they will resolutely defend on a principled stand the sovereign interests of the German Democratic Republic. They will support and join the struggle of all the European people for the preservation of real peace and security in Europe against the perfidious plots of the imperialists of all shades and hues, whether they be Americans, Soviet revisionists or German revanchists.

In agriculture, learn from Tachai.

— MAO TSETUNG

Tachai Production Brigade Forges Ahead

TEMPERED in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the red banner, the Tachai Production Brigade cited by our great leader Chairman Mao himself, shines more brightly than ever.

The Great Cultural Revolution has destroyed the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's bourgeois headquarters. Great Mao Tsetung Thought has penetrated deep into the hearts of the people. Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the nationwide mass movement of "in agriculture, learn from Tachai" is developing still more vigorously.

"The nation is learning from Tachai, what should Tachai do?" With this specific problem in mind, the Tachai Brigade's Party branch led the poor and lower-middle peasants in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and persisting in using the philosophic concept of "one divides into two" to expose, analyse and solve the contradictions. They were determined to combat arrogant airs when they achieved great successes and honour, combat finicky airs when they got more income and led a richer life, and combat complacency when they became more experienced and when production had developed. They constantly summed up both positive and negative experience, continued the revolution and made constant progress.

Exposing Contradictions, Persisting in Struggle

The Tachai Brigade has grown up amidst the fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

The Tachai Brigade's Party branch was soberly aware that though some of Tachai's landlords and rich peasants had died, the reactionary thinking of these classes still existed and class struggle had never ceased for a moment. And so it must always keep class struggle in mind. Party branch members held: Under the

dictatorship of the proletariat, in order to have a clear idea of the class alignment, we must not only be aware of one's class origin but also draw a clear line of demarcation between the two lines and the two world outlooks. If we relaxed our grip on the class struggle in the political and ideological fields, bourgeois ideas would spread unchecked. The struggle in these fields was more complicated than that against the landlords and rich peasants in the past, because the old ideas left over from past centuries and the remaining pernicious influence of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line could not be eliminated overnight. The struggle in the political and ideological fields would last several decades or even several generations. Remoulding world outlook, in particular, was a long-term task. If the struggle to destroy self-interest and foster devotion to the public interest was abandoned, egoism would grow and one's ideology would degenerate.

In this way, the Tachai Brigade's Party branch, firmly grasping class struggle as the key link, organized the cadres and the commune members to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teachings on classes, class struggle and on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and, with the living facts of class struggle, educated them to recognize the new characteristics of the class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Once in 1968, the department store received a new kind of commodity. Some people suggested that a greater portion of it should be distributed to Tachai so as to give the brigade a "favour." Some Tachai members felt this to be an "honour" for themselves. Discovering this, comrades in the Party branch organized the cadres and the Party members to study in the light of Chairman Mao's teachings. They came to realize that as Tachai had become an advanced unit, some people would give it "special consideration." If they lowered their guard in these circumstances and happily accepted this "consideration," bour-



By self-reliance and hard struggle, the Tachai people have turned deep gullies and barren mountain slopes into terraced fields. It is on these fields that they have reaped high and stable yields for years on end.

geois ideas would seize the opportunity to creep into their minds.

After unity in thinking was attained among the cadres and Party members, the Party branch brought this matter up for discussion at a meeting of the brigade members. This helped the cadres and brigade members get a better understanding of the new situation and new characteristics of the class struggle under socialist conditions and raise their consciousness of the need to persevere in waging class struggle.

Carrying forward and developing the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle is a magic weapon for resisting corruption by bourgeois ideas. In the past, Tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants had done away with poverty and backwardness and created their common prosperity by dint of their loyalty to Chairman Mao and their hands as well as shoulder poles and baskets. Now, with the building of a mountain road and an overhead cable transport line, back-breaking labour has been greatly reduced.

Tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants, however, know that although the work using shoulder poles has been reduced, they must not discard the "spirit of using shoulder poles." When the young people in Tachai first take part in manual labour, they will first pass the test of carrying things with shoulder poles. Elderly commune members also use shoulder poles several days a year. They said: To guard against revisionism, we must not cast aside the shoulder poles, we must use them till the realization of communism!

Previously, Tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants worked hard making revolution and ran their households industriously and frugally. Today, Tachai's grain output is increasing yearly and Tachai is making ever bigger contributions to the state, it has more and more collective grain reserves and life for its members is getting better and better. Nevertheless, the poor and

lower-middle peasants eat corn-flour mixed with bran for a period every year. They said: To make revolution, it is necessary for us to work hard; we must not forget our old poverty when we are well off. Only in this way can we continue the revolution.

Tachai's area sown to wheat has expanded year by year and grain output has increased enormously in recent years. But the poor and lower-middle peasants ate coarse grain more often in order to store and sell more wheat to the state. They said that this was necessary for supporting the country's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Pushing Production Ahead in Depth and Breadth

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has greatly raised Tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and tremendously stimulated their enthusiasm in both revolution and production. Chairman Mao teaches us: **"In the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level. Therefore, man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing."** This great teaching of Chairman Mao's has guided Tachai to push production ahead in both depth and breadth.

By self-reliance and hard struggle for more than ten years, Tachai has transformed nature, creating wonders by reaping continuous high and stable yields in a mountainous area constantly hit by natural disasters. Last year's average per-mu grain yield was more than 940 jin.

But Tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants proudly said: Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, the people have boundless wisdom. So long as they conscientiously study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way, constantly tap the latent potential and create more conditions for increasing production, they will bring about a steady rise in grain output.

From the achievements they had already made, the poor and lower-middle peasants constantly used Chairman Mao's concept of **"one divides into two"** to find out their shortcomings. They discovered that in the past they had paid attention to terracing the fields and raising soil fertility while failing to give full play to the potential of the terraced fields; they paid attention to raising grain output while neglecting improving the strains of grain crops; they paid attention to

developing grain production while neglecting all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and side-occupations. Having obtained experience from other places, they set themselves new target — to bring more land under irrigation, turn one crop into two crops and replace coarse grain with fine grain and, making grain the key link, bring about an all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and side-occupations.

In pushing production ahead in both depth and breadth, every forward step involves the struggle between the two lines and the two world outlooks.

In 1967, Tachai began putting into effect the cultivation plan for turning coarse grain into fine grain and one crop into two crops. The key to achieving this is to enlarge the area sown to wheat. But some people disagreed with the idea of growing more wheat. They said: We lack experience in growing wheat. In the event of a crop failure, how will Tachai still remain an advanced unit? We must not take the risk!

Having analysed this living idea, the brigade's Party branch held that while the controversy was focused on the size of the area sown to wheat, in essence it involved the struggle between the two ideologies. Tachai had become an advanced unit, and this had gradually become the mental burden for some cadres. Their conservative ideas began to emerge and their revolutionary spirit of daring to fight and break through had been somewhat weakened.

The Party branch therefore mobilized every commune member to study Chairman Mao's teaching **"To proceed in all cases from the interests of the people and not from one's self-interest or from the interests of a small group,"** and to unfold a great debate among themselves. The poor and lower-middle peasants made a point-blank criticism: Our Tachai has enjoyed ever higher prestige in recent years, some cadres think too much of honours and too little of the revolution. They have become more and more timid, they dare not take a step forward to blaze a trail. This shows that they do not have a high consciousness of the need to continue the revolution.

After the debate, all cadres and commune members pledged: "For the sake of revolution, we must dare to think and act. Turning coarse grain into fine grain and one crop into two crops is needed by the revolution. We must blaze a trail in the course of working." The brigade's area sown to wheat was thus further enlarged and the average per-*mu* yield of wheat was over 400 *jin* in 1968. Besides, the transplanted millet yielded more than 500 *jin* per *mu* that year. Coarse grain became fine grain and the average per-*mu* yield in the two-crop fields was around 110 *jin* higher than in the one-crop fields.

Using Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking to guide their farming, Tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants dared to negate their original practice and created new methods after conditions had changed. Before agricultural co-operatives were set up, Tachai's

land was poor, crops were sparsely planted and yields were low. Later, as a result of capital construction on the farmland, fertilizer was multiplied year by year, soil fertility improved and the number of plants in a *mu* was gradually increased. Close planting became an important means by which Tachai increased its grain output.

Tachai's soil fertility gradually increased in recent years, but output of highly close planted crops did not increase by as big a margin as was desired. What was the reason? Through careful inspection, the comrades in the Party branch found that the crops were growing sturdily and tall because the soil was fertilized, but because the crops were so closely planted they could hardly get enough air and sunshine and this affected the increase in grain output. If the number of plants was properly reduced, output would go up accordingly.

But some cadres disagreed with this suggestion. While the brigade's Party branch secretary Chen Yung-kuei was attending a meeting somewhere outside of Tachai in the spring of 1968, some cadres still kept the same density in planting as before. A hailstorm hit Tachai in the summer of that year and many stalks of the crops were rent in two. Chen Yung-kuei said: "The hailstorm has helped us thin out the plants, and we can expect a big increase in grain yield. You should be happy." He led the commune members in active efforts to battle the elements, remove the dead and rotten seedlings, apply additional manure and strengthen field management. That autumn, they really had a bumper harvest. The average per-*mu* yield of millet was over 800 *jin* setting an all-time record.

After autumn when they summed up the experience in reaping a bumper harvest, the poor and lower-middle peasants said: If anyone thinks everything is absolute and carries out close planting in the old way, he'll commit a metaphysical mistake.

In the struggle for production, Tachai's cadres and commune members diligently studied and applied Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking in a living way, and correctly handled the whole set of relationships between high-yield and low-yield crops, between manure heaps and grain stacks, between good and bad seed strains, between deep and shallow planting and between making grain the key link and bringing about an all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry and side-occupations. In this way they have constantly pushed production forward in both depth and breadth.

Continuing the Revolution, Making Constant Progress

Since Chairman Mao issued the great call **"In agriculture, learn from Tachai,"** Tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants have made this mass movement a motive force propelling themselves to continue the revolution. They conscientiously learnt from fraternal communes and production brigades. Inspired by the Tachai spirit, the poor and lower-middle peasants of

the Chiehtu Commune's Hsikupi Production Brigade built a dam across a mountain in nine months and removed over 300,000 cubic metres of rock and earth, determined to turn the banks of a river into fertile land. The Tachai Brigade's Party branch organized the cadres and commune members to visit and learn from the Hsikupi Production Brigade. Tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants declared: We must show still greater revolutionary spirit and revolutionary enthusiasm in order to build socialist new villages.

There has been an influx of visitors from all parts of the country to Tachai in the past few years. At the same time, some of Tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants have often been invited to other places to pass on their experience. The peasants said: Those who came here are our teachers and we who've gone to other places should be modest students.

When P.L.A. fighters defending the frontier regions visited Tachai, the poor and lower-middle peasants first invited the combat heroes to give them reports and they learnt the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death from the P.L.A. men in an effort to strengthen their concept of preparedness against war. When commune members from the well-known Hsikou Production Brigade visited Tachai, the poor and lower-middle peasants asked them to present their experience

in bringing about an all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry and side-occupations.

In the spring of last year, keeping in mind the problem of "when Tachai has become rich, how should it continue carrying forward the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle," the Tachai Brigade's Party branch sent some people to Yen-an, the revolutionary sacred place, to study and bring back the Yen-an spirit cultivated by Chairman Mao himself. This filled the Tachai people with new strength for continuing the revolution. Last spring, Tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants once again sent people to an advanced production brigade to learn its experience in growing cotton. As soon as they got back they experimented in growing cotton on their own plots.

Tachai's experience has spread to the whole county and province and to the whole country. The vigorous mass movement of "in agriculture, learn from Tachai" has in turn spurred Tachai to set higher demands on itself and to intensify its efforts to learn from and catch up with other units throughout the country. Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the Tachai Production Brigade and the people all over the country are advancing shoulder to shoulder along the road of continuing the revolution and making constant efforts to attain new heights.

Pioneers in Socialist Industrial Construction

— Kiangsi Province No. 909 Geological Team

DURING the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the revolutionary members of the Kiangsi Province No. 909 Geological Team followed Chairman Mao's great teaching "Break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry" and thoroughly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the departments of geology. This helped them carry out a revolution in geological work and blazed a trail for doing geological work with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

In the past four years of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the team has submitted 14 geological reports to the state. Its members have contributed to meeting the urgent needs of national construction by rapidly verifying deposits in four mining areas which have multiple rare metals. They did excellent prospecting work on a big salt deposit, thus putting an end to the historic lack of salt in Kiangsi Province. They found bituminous coal deposits for the province so that it would not rely on coal transported from the north. At the same time, they also found a number of small deposits of iron ore, coal, copper and phosphorus for the

counties and people's communes to mine and use, creating favourable conditions for the development of local industry. They fulfilled last year's plan three months ahead of schedule and finished the 1970 plan in the first half of this year.

Using Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking to Guide Exploration of Ore Deposits

The team's revolutionary workers and staff members abide by Chairman Mao's teaching: "Liberate philosophy from the confines of the philosophers' lecture rooms and textbooks, and turn it into a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses." They conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's philosophic works and repudiated idealism and metaphysics. They have shattered the theory that "there are no mineral deposits in the red geological strata of Kiangsi," broken down the foreign conventions in geology and blazed an ever wider path for exploring and prospecting deposits.

Many foreign "experts" and Chinese bourgeois "authorities" wildly asserted that mineral deposits could not be found in the small basins that make up the greater part of the red geological strata in Kiangsi Province.

Was it true that mineral deposits could not be found in such strata? With this problem in their minds, the team's revolutionary members repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's brilliant works *On Practice* and *Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?* They realized that one could not have a correct idea about underground deposits unless prospecting was done; the sweeping assertion of "no mineral deposits" by the foreign "experts" and the Chinese bourgeois "authorities" was typical of subjective idealism because they had not in fact prospected the red strata regions of the province. Guided by Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking, the members of the team were determined to explore them and find out what lay underground.

One of the sub-teams decided to prospect a small basin and conducted careful investigations. They visited over 3,000 people in the locality, studied 50 wells and springs, analysed and compared the changes of strata in ten different places, and collected extensive scientific data. Further studies revealed that the geological conditions were favourable for the sedimentation and storage of ore resources. They decided to make deep drillings. After working hard day and night for three months or so, they finally located a salt deposit big enough to serve the province's population for several thousand years, and a rich copper deposit in this small basin which the foreign "experts" and Chinese bourgeois "authorities" had declared as barren of minerals. They also found a deposit of good-quality bituminous coal in another red strata region, shattering the fallacy that there were no mineral deposits in such strata in Kiangsi.

One coal deposit had red strata on one side and igneous rocks on the other. Many people had surveyed the region and they all maintained: "There is coal, but the deposits are too small to warrant further prospecting." The team's revolutionary members applied Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic concept "**one divides into two**" in analysing the previously accumulated data, "**discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retaining the true, proceeding from the one to the other and from the outside to the inside.**" They determined that the original conclusion was correct in so far that it established the presence of coal, but groundless in concluding, without further prospecting, that the deposits were small. They drilled several holes in the red strata and each revealed thick coal seams. The deposit was ten times the original estimation.

Applying Chairman Mao's materialist dialectics, they also launched a fierce attack on irrational foreign rules and regulations, and made a whole series of changes.

When deposits of any sort were prospected in the old days, points at fixed distances were mechanically pinpointed and joined into lines and a network. As a result, much labour, material and time was wasted. They have stopped using this method.

A sub-team was once given the job of prospecting a deposit of a certain rare metal. The team members followed Chairman Mao's teachings to make a "**concrete analysis of concrete conditions**" and "**determine our working policies according to actual conditions.**" Through careful analysis of the characteristics of this deposit, they found wide-spread mineral outcrops and the grade of the ore was roughly the same everywhere. The thickness of the ore body changed with the terrain, being thickest at the top of the mountain and thinner further down. Breaking down the foreign conventions of prospecting by lines and a network, they pinpointed their projects at different heights and improved their plan while prospecting. By doing this, they were able to complete prospecting of this large deposit of rare metal in only 25 months. Following the foreign conventions, they would probably have spent five to six years to finish the work. They thus did away with 60 per cent of the work previously required.

Comprehensive Exploration and Evaluation

Comprehensive exploration and evaluation of mineral beds means applying Chairman Mao's teaching on multiple-purpose utilization to geological work. This is an important method in doing geological work with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the geological departments copied foreign dogmas. They one-sidedly stressed "specialization" and sent this team out to look for only one kind of mineral at a time. If the team discovered other ore resources in the area, it was not supposed to explore them. If associated minerals were found in a mine, they were not to be evaluated. It often happened that several teams surveyed the same area and duplicated work. **Not only did this mean wasting much time, labour and material, but many valuable underground resources could not be tapped.** Before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the team spent eight years to become clear about a deposit covering only 4.8 square kilometres previously prospected.

The revolutionary members of the team during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teachings on multiple-purpose utilization. They cited many facts showing the harm of one-sided emphasis on specialization, and sharply criticized the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. They carried out comprehensive exploration and evaluation.

Taking on the work formerly done by several specialized teams, the team has found 18 kinds of deposits in the past four years. In some cases, it has found several deposits where only one was said to exist and turned "worked-out" mines into "workable" mines, and "poor" mines into rich mines. In one of the areas, efforts were made to explore only one mineral, and it was poor ore at that. Therefore, it was declared "un-workable." Comprehensive exploration and evaluation

proved that the mine in the area had five associated rare metals the state urgently needed, some very high-grade ores. In addition, they also found 11 other deposits, including iron and coal, in the same area.

Through practical experience, they have gained a deep understanding that all minerals are related or found in association. No stratum consists exclusively of a single mineral. Comprehensive exploration and evaluation of ore deposits is necessary in order to discover and utilize underground resources fully and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in supporting national construction.

In making a comprehensive exploration and evaluation of ore deposits, they faced difficulties arising from lack of familiarity with certain minerals encountered and their limited technical data and experience. Following Chairman Mao's teachings "**Learn warfare through warfare**" and "**Doing and then learning**," they did not ask the state for a single trained technician or one specialized instrument or piece of equipment. They learnt while doing, surmounted one difficulty after another and acquired skill in finding minerals they had been unfamiliar with.

Searching for Small, Medium-Sized and Big Ore Deposits Simultaneously

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution the revolutionary members of the No. 909 team have conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great teaching "**Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people**" and the series of principles of "walking on two legs" for socialist construction, including the simultaneous development of national and local industries, the simultaneous development of large enterprises and medium-sized and small enterprises, and the simultaneous use of modern and indigenous methods of production. They have ruthlessly criticized Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "laying stress on big things and going in for bourgeois standards." They became clear about that in exploring for minerals, attention should be paid to small, medium-sized and big deposits at the same time. To meet the needs in developing local industry, they stopped the former method of exploring only big deposits and not small ones. Over the past few years, two-thirds of the counties the team covered have been helped by it to set up small coal mines and small iron and steel, chemical fertilizer and cement plants.

When a county-run chemical fertilizer plant was short of coal, the team offered to explore for coal, and when the plant had no water, the team helped find underground water. They also helped the area prospect the dam sites for seven big and small reservoirs. Their spirit of wholeheartedly serving the locality has been praised by the local people.

They also widely use indigenous methods of prospecting. When people in one county located placer iron from deposits lying not deep underground in fairly sim-

ple geological conditions, team members advised them to sink a shallow pit and drill by local methods, and they quickly determined the amount of the deposit. When another county discovered a small but rich deposit of hematite, the team sent only a technician to give guidance. Relying on the masses, the county was able to determine the size of the deposits of this mining area without spending any state funds. At the same time, the technician helped train eight "indigenous" geological workers for the county.

Mobilizing Masses to Report Deposits

Guided by the brilliant general line of "**going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism**" formulated by our great leader Chairman Mao himself, the people went into the hills and found many new ore points in 1958. This tremendously stimulated geological work at the time. But this vigorous mass movement was soon snuffed out by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the geological departments who pushed through the line of "relying on specialists." They sneered at the masses, saying that "the masses do not understand geology" and reports by the masses "are not reliable."

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the revolutionary members of this team sharply criticized Liu Shao-chi's fallacy that "the masses are backward." In geological work, they firmly adhered to the mass line advocated by Chairman Mao and started a mass movement in mobilizing the masses to report deposits.

Leading groups for reporting deposits were set up in the areas, with the poor and lower-middle peasants as the backbone and including local cadres and the geological surveying personnel. This created a mass network for reporting deposits.

The No. 909 team had not found a new ore point in eight years. But now, within one year, the masses have reported more than 1,000 ore points. Of these, 29 have proved to be worth prospecting. This solves the question of "where to go after prospecting at one ore point has been completed." In the past, several years of effort was made to locate a **big mineral deposit** without success, whereas **one is now found in a few months, sometimes a few days**. **Only six days** after they were informed by the masses of the location of a big mineral deposit, they completed the reconnaissance survey and evaluation of the deposit. From discovery to reconnaissance survey and evaluation, this used to take at least half a year.

No coal was found in one area although it was covered several times by a sub-team. Later a number of poor and lower-middle peasants led the surveyors to a hill slope and told them that coal had once been dug there. The surveyors soon found a coal deposit. The geological workers were impressed. They said: "We are far-sighted when we rely on the masses."

Though we have eyes, we're blind when we're divorced from the masses."

In line with Chairman Mao's teachings that **politics is the commander, the soul in everything** and **"political work is the life-blood of all economic work,"** the No. 909 team has put proletarian politics to the fore and has persisted in using Mao Tsetung Thought to build up a revolutionized geological contingent. This is the

fundamental reason for all its achievements. The team members link the work of exploring deposits and prospecting with the Chinese revolution and the world revolution and with the great goal of realizing communism. "We will explore deposits and scale mountains all our lives for the revolution" is the wish of all the members of the team. They are determined to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and strive to locate more and richer deposits.

New High Tide in China's Great Socialist Revolution and Socialist Construction

— Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit* warmly greets the victorious convocation of the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

THE Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit* on September 11 carried an editorial entitled "New Powerful Impetus of the Great Socialist Revolution and Socialist Construction in People's China," warmly acclaiming the victorious convocation of the Second Plenary Session of the C.P.C. Ninth Central Committee.

The editorial said that the Plenary Session which was held from August 23 to September 6 and presided over by Comrade Mao Tsetung is a very important event in the life of the Chinese Party and the fraternal Chinese people.

It took place at a time when the Chinese Communists and the multi-million revolutionary masses of China, tempered in the tempest of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, led by the glorious Chinese Communist Party, illuminated by Mao Tsetung's Marxist-Leninist thought and armed with the historic decisions of the Ninth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, have successfully implemented the great tasks set forth by the Congress, and have achieved brilliant victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction of China. The victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao Tsetung, and the exposure and smashing of the revisionist bourgeois line represented by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi have made it possible for great China to remain red for ever, defended and strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat, raised the class consciousness of the workers, peasants and the broad masses of the people, and purified and strengthened the ranks of the Chinese Communist Party. The Communiqué of the Second Plenary Session of the C.P.C. Central Committee says: "The great, glorious

and correct Communist Party of China is the core of leadership of the people of the whole country. On the basis of the great victories won in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and through the Ninth Party Congress, the whole Party has achieved unprecedented unity and unification. We must continue to strengthen this unity based on the principles of Mao Tsetung Thought."

The editorial said that as pointed out by the Plenary Session, the victories achieved by the fraternal Chinese people both in revolution and production, in the vigorous development of science and technology and in the further growth of the country's defence capability are brilliant. Industrial production and capital construction have developed at a fast rate and the mass movement for technical innovation is vigorously forging ahead. At the same time, great successes have been achieved on the socialist agricultural production front and rich harvests have been gathered for eight years running. With an astonishing speed, which is unprecedented as far as the rate of development is concerned, China's science and technology have reached the highest peaks of world level.

While vigorously developing revolution and production, the Chinese people have successfully carried out the Party's call: **"Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people"**; they have further heightened their revolutionary vigilance and reinforced the organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In order to successfully defend their socialist motherland against aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism, the great Chinese People's Liberation Army, the broad masses of the people's militia and the entire people have still further

enhanced their preparedness politically, ideologically and organizationally. The dictatorship of the proletariat has made China more powerful and prosperous.

All these magnificent victories achieved by the Chinese people under the leadership of their Communist Party headed by the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Mao Tsetung have created such favourable conditions that, as pointed out by the communique of the Plenary Session, "a new high tide is rising in the great socialist revolution and socialist construction" in the People's Republic of China.

The editorial stressed that the Plenary Session has made a correct, **profoundly principled** Marxist-Leninist analysis of the **present** international situation. The Plenary Session **points out** that developments have fully borne out the **scientific** thesis of Comrade Mao Tsetung: **"The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today."** This danger of a new war originates from the policy of aggression and hegemony of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, from the U.S.-Soviet counter-revolutionary alliance which is a grave menace to the freedom and independence of the peoples, to social progress and real security in the world. But the criminal schemes and deeds of the two big imperialist powers cannot turn back the wheel of history: they have met with the firm resistance of the freedom-loving people and all anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist forces and they are doomed to failure.

The editorial said that the great socialist China, the most powerful defender and supporter of the peoples' freedom and independence and of the great cause of revolution and socialism, stands like an impregnable, gigantic bulwark in the forefront of the forces of revolution and progress against imperialism, revisionism and reaction. Today, as Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, **"Stand strong and firm the glorious Communist Party of China and the great People's Republic of China with the outstanding Marxist-Leninist Comrade Mao Tsetung at the head. Tremendous are the role and the contribution of the Communist Party of China and of the People's Republic of China to the struggle for the revolutionary cause of the international proletariat and of the people of the whole world. They are today the impregnable fortress of socialism, the powerful base of revolution, the standard-bearer of Marxism-Leninism, the iron pillar and reliable bulwark of our common revolutionary cause."**

This remarkable contribution of China and its decisive role in the current world development, its internationalist support for the peace-loving and revolutionary peoples, for all the forces that are unceasingly fighting against imperialism, revisionism and reaction — all this has been manifested once again with a new force in the Plenary Session and has elated and inspired the people of Indo-China, Korea and Japan, the heroic Palestinian patriots and all the Arab people, and all the peace-loving people fighting courageously for

their just cause against imperialism, revisionism and reaction. This courageous revolutionary struggle is being waged vigorously and successfully by the people of all continents, from Asia to Africa, from Europe to America and Oceania.

The editorial continued: The Albanian people rejoice at and are inspired by the C.P.C. Central Committee Plenary Session's high appraisal of the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist stand of the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people and of their contribution to the struggle. The communique of the Plenary Session stresses: "The Albanian Party of Labour and other genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations in the world have continuously achieved tremendous successes in the struggle against imperialism headed by the United States, modern revisionism with Soviet revisionism as its centre and the reactionaries of various countries."

The internal and external positions of the People's Republic of China are today stronger than ever before. The decisions of the Plenary Session and the tasks it has set forth, such as the convocation of the Fourth National People's Congress, the approval of the State Council's report on the National Economic Plan for 1970 and the measures for strengthening the work for preparedness against war, have set important tasks for the Chinese Communists and people and opened up prospects for making their socialist motherland more prosperous and stronger.

The successful implementation of these tasks and the decisions of the historic Ninth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party will unceasingly carry the revolution forward on all fronts — ideological, cultural, educational and economic — and in all fields of the superstructure; it will further strengthen the glorious revolutionary vanguard of the Chinese people — the Communist Party of China.

The editorial said in conclusion: The Albanian Communists and all the Albanian people, educated with the revolutionary teachings of our Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha and in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, immeasurably rejoice at the brilliant victories scored by the fraternal Chinese people under the wise and far-sighted leadership of their heroic Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tsetung. We wholeheartedly greet the important decisions of the Second Plenary Session of the C.P.C. Central Committee because their implementation will surely give a new and powerful impetus to the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction in the People's Republic of China. While greeting the decisions of the Plenary Session, the Albanian Communists and all the Albanian people wholeheartedly wish their comrades-in-arms, the Chinese Communists and the 700 million Chinese people, new and still more splendid victories on the glorious common road of revolution and socialism, in our struggle against the common enemies, imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, modern revisionism with Soviet revisionism as its centre and reaction.

U.S. Imperialism's Overlord Position Rapidly Declines in Latin America

- **The anti-U.S. struggle of the Latin American people has spurred the centrifugal tendency of the Latin American countries away from U.S. imperialism.**
- **Latin American countries are waging struggles against U.S. imperialist plunder, control and intervention.**
- **Nixon's "new partnership" policy is running into a blind alley.**

THE mounting struggle of the Latin American people against U.S. imperialism has spurred the centrifugal tendency of the Latin American countries away from U.S. imperialism and sharpened the contradictions between them since the beginning of this year. Sometimes collectively, sometimes individually, the struggles waged by the Latin American countries against U.S. imperialist plunder, control and intervention are hastening the decline of the position of U.S. imperialism as the overlord in Latin America.

In coming to grips with the control and intervention by U.S. imperialism, the Latin American countries first of all redoubled their efforts in the sphere of trade to resist the U.S. policies of dumping and pressing down prices. Last June, Bolivia expressed strong objection to the U.S. decision to dump its reserved tin on the market as a means to press down tin price. It also ordered the Bolivian Ambassador to Washington to make strong representations to the U.S. Government. The Bolivian position won the support of other Latin American countries at the recent Meeting on Primary Products held in Geneva. Early in the year, allying itself with copper-producing Peru and Zambia in Africa, Chile reached an agreement to prevent the fluctuation in the price of copper and take a common stand against U.S. manipulations to press it down. In mid-July, the two main coffee producers, Brazil and Colombia, also came to terms on the protection of coffee prices. At the meeting of the Special Committee for Co-ordination of Latin America (S.C.C.L.A.) held in Argentina at the end of July, the Latin American countries, bypassing the United States, discussed trade with the West European Common Market and denounced the United States for its trade restrictions on the Latin American countries. This is another example of their collective effort to resist the U.S. dumping and price-depressing policies. Following such developments, even the U.S.-fostered, pro-U.S. regime of Brazil decided in early July that it would not buy the yearly average of 800,000 tons of wheat from the United States as a retaliation against the U.S. restriction on the import of Brazilian textiles.

Some Latin American countries have taken over local U.S. enterprises in opposition to U.S. plunder. Following the expropriation of U.S. monopoly oil com-

panies in Peru and Bolivia in 1968 and 1969 and the taking over of the sugar plantations and other land holdings of the U.S. Grace Company and other U.S. enterprises in Peru, Ecuador announced the nationalization of the U.S.-owned All-American Cables and Radio Incorporation last March.

Collective resistance to U.S. trade discrimination and economic plunder shows a new development in the contradictions between the Latin American countries and the United States. At the S.C.C.L.A. meeting held in Vina del Mar, Chile, in May last year, the Latin American countries took a bold step in leaving the United States out in their discussion of trade relations with the United States and openly opposed U.S. control and plunder. In a resolution unanimously approved at the meeting, they demanded "thorough reforms in the economic and trade relations between Latin America and the United States," and the U.S. Government was notified of the resolution. Later, at the meetings of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council held in the Port of Spain, capital of Trinidad and Tobago, in June last year, and in Caracas, capital of Venezuela, last February, they launched a fierce anti-control struggle against the United States. The Latin American countries maintained that the document approved at the Vina del Mar meeting in May 1969 should form the basis of discussion. They demanded changes in the U.S.-imposed "principle for inter-American co-operation" and opposed the U.S. draft based on Nixon's speech of last October on the so-called "new policy" towards Latin America. Reporting on the meeting, AFP said that the conflict between the Latin American countries and the United States "is unprecedented in the history of inter-American relations." At the Caracas meeting, the Latin American countries set up a special committee for consultation and negotiation. At the committee's first meeting last April, the Latin American countries submitted a list of 800 commodities and demanded that the United States ease its restrictions on these commodities. But the United States turned down their demand. All these facts show that U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon has been running into a blind alley in carrying out the "new partnership" policy in Latin America since coming into office.

At meetings called by Latin American countries to make a common stand against U.S. control, they concentrated on the main topics under discussion, their opinion was unanimous, and the give-and-take at the meetings was warm and lively. In the case of the meetings called by imperialism to step up its intervention and control of the Latin American countries, the picture was completely different. This presented a sharp contrast. The first conference of the Organization of American States held sometime in June and July in Washington is a case in point. The Dominican Republic was originally chosen as the venue for this U.S.-inspired conference. But it was boycotted by the Dominican people. Nothing doing here, they said, go away. And it had to be convened in Washington. The conference, when it did take place, was a spiritless affair. Only 18 foreign ministers of the 23 member states were present. Many left mid-way, and at its closing session on July 8, only two foreign ministers were left. It should be added that the U.S. imperialist baton failed to work at this meeting. Some countries broke through the U.S.-imposed terms of reference of discussing only the prevention of "terrorism" and political kidnapping in Latin America. They demanded that the conference take up the problems of economy and trade, and "make a study of the terrorism of the oligarchic groups." Referring to the "co-operation" between the United States and the Latin American countries, Peru's foreign minister said that "this co-operation should no longer be a tool for exerting political or military pressure." Foreign ministers of some other countries in their speeches also voiced strong discontent with U.S. imperialism for trying to use this organization to interfere in their internal affairs and infringe on their sovereign rights.

As the contradictions sharpen in economy and trade, the Latin American countries' centrifugal tendency away from the United States keeps reflecting itself in the political field. In the first half of this year alone, the governments of five Latin American countries have lodged protests against the United States or expelled U.S. "diplomatic officials," members of the "Peace Corps" or U.S. correspondents from their countries. After the Bolivian Government's expulsion of five U.S. "diplomatic officials" from the country for carrying on spying activities last January, the Peruvian Government on June 19 sent the AP bureau chief in Peru packing. On June 30, the Panamanian Government lodged a strong protest with the United States against U.S. infringement on Panamanian sovereignty by giving political asylum in the Canal Zone to three Panamanian officers who had escaped from prison. On July 15, Mexico's Foreign Ministry protested to Washington against the harm done to Mexico by U.S.

missile tests. Even the pro-U.S. dictatorial government of the Dominican Republic ordered on June 27 a member of the U.S. "Peace Corps" out of the country.

The intensifying struggle of the Latin American countries against U.S. plunder, control and intervention is the result of U.S. control and plunder over the years. According to the watered-down U.S. official figures, the United States raked in lucrative profits of over 11,300 million U.S. dollars between 1960 and 1968 from direct private investments in Latin America. Statistics published by the U.S. Department of Commerce showed that the profit from investment for 1969 was 2,000 million U.S. dollars, more than double the loot in 1960. On the other hand, Latin American economies are badly damaged by the U.S. trade policy of buying cheap and selling dear and by U.S. restrictions on imports. Between 1963 and 1968, the prices of U.S. exports rose more than 10 per cent on the average, while those of Latin American exports dropped steadily from year to year. For instance, coffee, an export item of 14 Latin American countries, was sold at the price of 14 sacks for a U.S.-made jeep in 1954. The price went down to 43 sacks in 1969. Through this policy of buying cheap and selling dear alone, the United States squeezes out of Latin America 1,000 million U.S. dollars every year.

There is the mono-crop economy which the United States has deliberately imposed on Latin American countries. This plus the U.S. monopoly over imports and exports has brought no end of suffering to them. To free themselves from U.S. control and robbery, Latin American countries have in recent years been increasing their economic ties with other areas of the world. Latin American exports to Western Europe in 1969, according to Western statistics, amounted to 4,490 million U.S. dollars, which surpassed their 3,950 million U.S. dollars of exports to the United States. In the same year, West European exports to Latin America came to 4,140 million U.S. dollars, second only to U.S. exports. This trend is one of the factors that adds to Latin American estrangement from the United States.

It must be pointed out that in recent years the people of Latin America have become increasingly awakened to the fact that U.S. imperialism is their common enemy whose plunder and exploitation is the root cause of their impoverishment. Their struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression, intervention and pillage is mounting steadily and the national-liberation movement developing vigorously. Confronted with these developments, the ruling circles in Latin American countries, to safeguard their own interests, have also come out against U.S. imperialist plunder, control and intervention.

Japan — A Super Police State

THE Japanese ruling circles are frenziedly stepping up the fascistization of their political regime and have turned the country into a veritable super police state.

Since the Sato-Nixon talks last November which pushed the Japan-U.S. military collusion to a new stage, revived Japanese militarism has been frantically reinforcing its police machinery to further suppress the Japanese people and pave the way for aggression and expansion abroad.

Japan's police has now become far stronger than it was before World War II. In order to suppress the Japanese people's mounting struggle against the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" and to strengthen the so-called "security system" the Japanese ruling circles increased the police force to over 190,000 men in 1969, and has planned a further increase of 5,000 in 1970, bringing the total to 200,000. This is almost three times the number in 1944 when the so-called "national mobilization system" was enforced in Japan. That is to say, there is now one policeman for every 500 persons in this country.

Both the size of Japan's police budget and its rate of increase are shocking. The police expenditure this year is 60 per cent as much as the military expenditure. In the state budget for the current fiscal year, 43,450 million yen is allocated to the Police Agency, a national organ, an increase of 4,300 million over 1969. The whole police budget, which includes allocations for local autonomous organs, amounts to 325,000 million yen, or a rise of 18.2 per cent compared with last year. This rate of increase is even higher than that of the military budget which is more than 17 per cent for the same year.

These facts show that the revived Japanese militarist forces are frantically building up their police strength in preparation for new aggressive wars.

The backbone of Japan's police machinery is the "garrison security police," or political police, which is in essence similar to the notorious "special senior police" in pre-war days. The political police today is far better organized and equipped than the "special senior police" before the war. It shoulders two reactionary missions: firstly, secret service activity such as espionage and shadowing; secondly, undergoing special training as "striking forces" to suppress the revolutionary people barbarously. Whenever the Japanese people's patriotic anti-U.S. struggle breaks out, these fully armed "striking forces," more often than not, use armoured cars, water cannons, helicopters and gas bombs to suppress

and arrest the Japanese workers, peasants and students. The "striking forces" number about 100,000, representing 40 to 50 per cent of the total police force. The Tokyo metropolitan police board even clamoured to increase them to 60 per cent.

It is noteworthy that the Japanese reactionaries are stepping up joint manoeuvres by the police and "Self-Defence Forces" for suppressing the people.

Rightist organizations of various denominations are running wild in Japan under the aegis and with the connivance of the police authorities, which have also rigged up reactionary "self-guard brigades" in factories, schools and neighbourhoods and "fire brigades" in rural areas to act as their hatchetmen.

To put down the Japanese people's patriotic anti-U.S. struggle, the reactionary Japanese Government has also set up an espionage organization called the "public security investigation agency."

The progressive Japanese paper *Choshu Shimbun* pointed out that the "Council of Cabinet Members on Security Matters" is the "headquarters" which directs the police in the suppression of the people. This council is manipulated by the "Sosinkai," an organization formed by Nobusuke Kishi and Okinori Kaya, arch war criminals and pro-U.S. ultra-Rightists of the Liberal Democratic Party. Its members include the chief cabinet secretary, the deputy cabinet secretary, the chairman of the national public safety commission, the director-general of the national police agency, the minister of justice and the chief procurator. Panic-stricken in face of the surging patriotic anti-U.S. struggle of the Japanese people, the Japanese reactionaries set up last year a "security council," a permanent body specializing in the suppression of the people's struggle.

The Japanese reactionaries' enforcement of their fascist rule and frantic suppression of the people can only reveal their weakness behind their terrifying appearance and that they are engaged in a desperate last-ditch struggle. Just as our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful. From a long-term point of view, it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful." The perverse actions of the Japanese reactionaries precisely reflect the steady growth and expansion of the strength of the Japanese people. The struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism of the daily awakening Japanese people is on the rise. Through this struggle, they are bound to smash all chains and win complete emancipation.

Viet Nam Government Economic Delegation Arrives in Peking

Nguyen Con, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Vice-Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and Chairman of the State Planning Commission, and a D.R.V.N. Government Economic Delegation led by him arrived in Peking by special plane on September 12 at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Deputy leaders of the delegation were: Ly Ban, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade; Ngo Thuyen, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China; and Tran Sam, Vice-Minister of National Defence. Members of the delegation were: Dinh Van Tram, Dinh Trong Nuu, Mai Huu Ich and Le Quang Tuong.

Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, leading members of the government departments concerned, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and several thousand revolutionary people in the capital were at the airport to warmly welcome the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms from the forefront of the anti-U.S. struggle.

On September 13, Comrade Li Hsien-nien and Comrade Nguyen Con held talks in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Delegation of Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces Visits China

The Delegation of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and

Peace Forces led by Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao, President of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces and Vice-President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, is on a friendship visit to China since September 5.

During the delegation's stay in Peking, Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao and members of the delegation. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet to welcome the delegation. Nguyen Van Quang, Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China, and Bui Tan Linh, Counsellor of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in China, also gave a banquet in honour of the delegation. The two banquets fully embodied the militant solidarity and friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples.

At the banquet where he acted as host, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien highly praised the dauntless Vietnamese people. He said: Encountering brutal aggression by U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious imperialism in the world, the 14 million south Vietnamese people, led by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, have followed the Vietnamese people's great leader President Ho Chi Minh's teaching **"So long as there remains a single aggressor on our land, we still must fight on to sweep him away."** Displaying dauntlessness and revolutionary heroism, the entire nation has risen in struggle. They have formed the broadest national united front, persisted in waging people's war and resisted over one million U.S.-puppet and satellite troops, smashing the enemy's military attacks and political schemes one after

another and winning brilliant victories. They have in this way set a brilliant example for the world that **"a week nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big."** The Chinese people are enormously proud of having such heroic brothers and comrades-in-arms.

Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao thanked the Chinese people for their tremendous support for the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. He said: This support helps us grasp the meaning of these immortal words of the Vietnamese people's great leader President Ho Chi Minh: **"Profound is the friendship between Viet Nam and China, who are both comrades and brothers."** Our present visit to China has enabled us to understand better the meaning of these words of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people and close comrade-in-arms of the Vietnamese people: **"The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area."**

At the banquet in which he was one of the hosts, Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang stressed that the delegation's visit was a very fine expression of the militant solidarity and friendship between the people of Viet Nam and China. He said: The Vietnamese people still have to wage protracted, hard struggles in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. However, we are confident that with iron unity and the spirit of self-reliance and with the sympathy, support and enormous and effective aid of China and other friends in the world, the Vietnamese people and the Indo-Chinese people as a whole, fighting closely together, will score ever more brilliant victories and win complete victory.

Speaking at the banquet, Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Stand-

ing Committee of the National People's Congress, said that the distinguished south Vietnamese guests headed by President Trinh Dinh Thao had come to visit our country from the anti-U.S. imperialist front-line and brought us the happy news of the Vietnamese people's victories in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation as well as the fraternal feelings of the people of south Viet Nam. This was a tremendous inspiration to the Chinese people who are carrying out the socialist revolution and socialist construction. He said: Our Vietnamese friends time and again expressed thanks for China's aid to the Vietnamese people. Actually, it is our bounden proletarian internationalist duty, and support and aid are always reciprocal. Following the Vietnamese people's great leader President Ho Chi Minh's teaching of **"firm resolve to fight and win"** against the U.S. aggressors **"whatever the hardships and sacrifices may be,"** people of all strata in Viet Nam, united as one and fighting courageously, are routing U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious imperialism in the world. The Vietnamese people's victory in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is the greatest support to the Chinese people and the revolutionary people the world over.

Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao made a very warm speech at the banquet. He said: This reunion of kith and kin from south and north Viet Nam on fraternal China's territory symbolizes the reunification of our fatherland and the Vietnamese nation. At the same time, it symbolizes the profound friendship and close unity between the people of Viet Nam and China which are linked by rivers and mountains.

The people of Viet Nam and China, he added, are fighting side by side against the common enemy U.S. imperialism.

He also expressed the profound belief that the Vietnamese people are sure to win and that U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are bound to be defeated.

Ceylonese Economic Delegation In China

The Ceylonese Economic Delegation headed by Tikiri Banda Ilangaratne, Minister of Foreign and Internal Trade, came to China for a friendly visit from September 6 to 14 at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

On September 12, Premier Chou En-lai met all the members of the Ceylonese Economic Delegation. Premier Chou had a cordial and friendly talk with Minister Ilangaratne and other distinguished Ceylonese guests, and N. Balasubramaniam, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Ceylonese Embassy in China. Present on the occasion were leading members of the departments concerned including Fang Yi, Han Nien-lung and Liu Hsi-wen.

On the same day, a loan agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Ceylon was signed in Peking.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien attended the signing ceremony.

Fang Yi, Minister of the Commission for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, and Tikiri Banda Ilangaratne, head of the economic delegation from Ceylon and Minister of Foreign and Internal Trade, signed the agreement respectively.

On September 8, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet in honour of the Ceylonese Economic Delegation. Fang Yi, Minister of the Commission for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, and Minister Ilangaratne spoke at the banquet.

Fang Yi expressed, first of all, warm welcome to the distinguished guests from Ceylon on behalf of the Chinese Government and the Chinese people.

Fang Yi praised the Ceylonese people as an industrious and courageous people who had a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism. He said: "Under the leadership of its Prime Minister Her Excellency Madame Sirimavo Bandaranaike, the Ceylonese Gov-

ernment is now continuing to pursue the policy of independence and neutrality formulated by the late Prime Minister His Excellency Mr. Solomon Bandaranaike; in the international field, it upholds a just stand and opposes the imperialist policies of aggression and war, thus winning favourable comments from the progressive public opinion of various countries."

Fang Yi added: "As Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike said not long ago, this neutralist policy does not mean sitting on the fence with mouths shut. The Ceylonese Government sternly condemns U.S. imperialism and its accomplices for their acts of aggression and actively supports the Korean people, the Indo-Chinese peoples and the Arab peoples in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and win national liberation."

"At home, the Ceylonese Government is working to eliminate the imperialist forces and promote the development of national economy. All this testifies to the noble spirit of the Ceylonese Government and people in defying brute force, upholding justice and safeguarding national dignity, and is an encouragement to the Afro-Asian peoples in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism. The Chinese Government and people express deep admiration for such spirit on your part," he said.

Fang Yi said: "Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the relations between China and Ceylon have further developed on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. The two countries have carried out full mutual assistance, co-operation and exchanges in the economic, trade and cultural fields and supported and assisted each other in international affairs. Ceylon has all along stood for the restoration of China's legitimate position in the United Nations and has made efforts to this end. The Chinese Government expresses thanks for this."

Fang Yi said: "Tempered through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Chinese people under the leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao are imbued with still greater enthusiasm and stronger fighting will and, in accordance with the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, are grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war, building our socialist motherland with greater, faster, better and more economical results; as always, they will firmly support the people of all countries in their struggle against imperialism."

Ilangaratne reviewed the progress in the economic and cultural co-operation between Ceylon and China since the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the two countries. He specially mentioned the two visits of Premier Chou En-lai to Ceylon and the visit of Madame Bandaranaike to China. He said: "To add a personal note, this is my second visit to your great country. I was last here in 1962 and I am happy to be back in China now to be able to see the significant and revolutionary changes that have taken place in China particularly since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution inspired and led by your great leader — Chairman Mao Tsetung."

Referring to the several progressive steps taken by the Ceylonese Government under the leadership of Madame Bandaranaike both in internal and external policies, Ilangaratne said: "We have already recognized the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the German Democratic Republic. We are pledged to support all people's liberation movements. Our sympathies are with the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia led by Prince Sihanouk and the Palestinian Liberation Organization and in support of the just struggle of the Arab people, the Government of Ceylon

has decided to suspend the relations with Israel."

Ilangaratne continued: "Ceylon has consistently supported the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations. The United Nations Organization has become a mockery when it has barred its doors to a country which has the largest population in the world. It is a bigger farce to imagine that the great Chinese people who form nearly one-fifth of the population of the world could be represented at the United Nations by a little island which is a puppet of the imperialist and neo-colonialist forces. To us there is only one China — and that is the People's Republic of China."

Ilangaratne condemned imperialist and neo-colonialist forces for exerting pressure on Ceylon led by Madame Bandaranaike. He said that it was only a few years ago that Ceylon was able to break away from the shackles of imperialism and to obtain political independence. Yet Ceylon still had to reckon with the threat from the forces of imperialism and neo-colonialism in the economic sphere. He said that in the task of economic reconstruction and the struggle against neo-colonialism, the Ceylonese people were encouraged by the statement of Chairman Mao Tsetung:

"In the fight for complete liberation the oppressed people rely first of all on their own struggle and then, and only then, on international assistance. The people who have triumphed in their own revolution should help those still struggling for liberation. This is our internationalist duty."

On September 11, N. Balasubramaniam, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Ceylonese Embassy in China, gave a banquet for the visit to China of the Ceylonese Economic Delegation.

Minister Ilangaratne and Minister Fang Yi spoke at the banquet.

In his speech Ilangaratne referred with satisfaction to the development of the friendly relations and co-operation between Ceylon and China.

He said: "In the useful discussions we have had with you in the last few days, the unanimity of views expressed on the need to expand trade and economic co-operation between our two countries in the future, gives us much encouragement. I have no doubt that in our task of economic reconstruction and the struggle against imperialist and neo-colonialist forces your co-operation will be readily forthcoming."

Ilangaratne added: "During the short stay in your country we have been much impressed by the achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution under the leadership of your great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung. While there has been an accelerated pace of economic development resulting in a marked increase in your agricultural and industrial production, the revolutionary enthusiasm created by the teachings of your great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung has brought about a truly socialist transformation of your society."

He said: "We are conscious of the leading role played by your people in the struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialism and the support you are providing all over the world for national-liberation movements. I am happy to say that these policies have the fullest support of our new Government headed by Madame Bandaranaike."

In his speech Fang Yi said: "China and Ceylon are countries friendly to each other, and there exists a profound traditional friendship between our two peoples. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries have further developed. The economic delegation from Ceylon now visiting China is the first official delegation sent by the new Government of Ceylon since it assumed office. I believe that this visit will further strengthen the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries and play an important role in promoting the friendship between the Chinese and Ceylonese peoples and their unity against imperialism."

Fang Yi said: "Under the leadership of Her Excellency Madame Bandaranaike, the Ceylonese Government pursues a foreign policy of independence and neutrality which upholds national dignity. We express our admiration for this. The Chinese Government consistently stands for the establishment of friendly relations with countries having different social systems on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and opposes the imperialist

policies of aggression and war. You can rest assured that in the struggle for the development of Sino-Ceylonese relations and against imperialism, you will continue to receive our full co-operation and support."

During its visit in Peking, the Ceylonese Economic Delegation visited a factory and a people's commune and was given a warm welcome by the workers and commune members. The delegation also saw the performance of the modern rev-

olutionary dance drama *The Red Detachment of Women*.

When the delegation arrived in Peking, it was welcomed by leading members of the Commission for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Trade including Fang Yi and others, and several thousand revolutionary people in the capital. When the delegation left Peking they gave it a warm send-off.

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