

PEKING REVIEW

45

November 9, 1973

**Chairman Mao Meets
Prime Minister Whitlam**

**How China Solved Its Food
Problem**

**Soviet "Aid" — A Means for Control
And Plunder**

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Chairman Mao Meets Prime Minister Whitlam

CHAIRMAN Mao Tsetung met with Australian Prime Minister Edward Gough Whitlam at Chungnanhai in Peking on November 2. They exchanged views on a wide range of subjects in a friendly conversation lasting more than one hour.

At the end of the meeting Prime Minister Whitlam said: "My countrymen will be very pleased with our meeting." "Thank you," replied Chairman Mao. He requested the Prime Minister to convey his regards to

Mrs. Whitlam and the other distinguished Australian guests.

Australian Ambassador to China S.A. Fitzgerald also took part in the meeting.

Present on the Chinese side were Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman Wang Hung-wen, Assistant Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung, as well as Tang Wen-sheng and Shen Jo-yun.





Australian Prime Minister Visits China

Australian Prime Minister Edward Gough Whitlam and Mrs. Whitlam arrived in Peking on October 31 for a 5-day friendly visit to China.

On October 31, tens of thousands of people in the capital gave the first Prime Minister from the South Pacific to visit China and the other distinguished Australian guests an enthusiastic welcome at the airport and in the streets.

Among those who met the Australian guests at the airport were Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Hsu Hsiang-chien, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Comrade Hsu Han-ping, and Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee Wu Teh. Madame Teng Ying-chao greeted Prime Minister and Mrs. Whitlam and other Australian guests at the Guest House.

This was Mr. Whitlam's second visit to China. In 1971 he came as head of the Australian Labour Party delegation. China and Australia established diplomatic relations after he took office in 1972. As he alighted from the plane in the afternoon of October 31, Premier Chou En-lai went up to him and said: "Welcome." The Prime Minister replied: "I am glad to be back again."

That evening, the Premier gave a grand banquet in honour of the

Australian Prime Minister and his party. The two leaders spoke at the banquet.

Expressing a warm welcome, Premier Chou said in his speech that relations between the two countries had entered a new stage with the establishment of diplomatic relations and Prime Minister Whitlam's visit to China would open bright prospects for the further development of their relations.

Premier Chou on International Situation

Referring to the present international situation, Premier Chou said: "At present, the international situation is very good. Imperialist aggression and expansion are arousing the peoples of the world to ever stronger resistance. The entire world is changing ceaselessly amidst turbulence. The Third World and the small and medium-sized countries are playing an ever more significant role in international affairs. Being situated in the Asia-Pacific region, China and Australia are of course concerned about developments in this region. Both in the Sino-U.S. Joint Communique and in the Sino-Japanese Joint Statement, we have declared that neither side should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region and each is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony." "Unremitting efforts have to be made by the countries and peoples of the Asia-Pacific region in the struggle against the power politics

and expansionism practised by the superpowers before the region can move toward detente," he added.

Talking about recent developments in the Middle East, Premier Chou pointed out: "The essence of the Middle East issue is the contention of the superpowers for hegemony over this region. The superpowers are now trying hard to impose the solution they have concocted on the Arab people, including the Palestinian people. Even if they may appear to succeed for a time, they are doomed to failure. Tensions and turbulence will continually recur in the Middle East. The actions of the superpowers will only serve to further expose their true features as expansionists pursuing power politics. The efforts to deceive, betray and divide the Arab people, including the Palestinian people, will surely arouse them to awaken further, strengthen the unity and carry forward their struggle against aggression and expansionism. The great Arab people, including the Palestinian people, will certainly not allow their destiny to be wilfully manipulated by others."

The Premier said: "We hold that all countries, big or small, rich or poor, should be equal. Especially, big countries should not bully small ones, and strong countries should not bully weak ones. History has proved time and again that whoever engages in expansionism and hegemonism will topple and fall. The superpowers of our day who seek to ride roughshod over others and act the



overlords on the strength of the few atom bombs they possess will definitely end up no better."

Prime Minister Whitlam on Sino-Australian Relations

"In Peking today," Whitlam said, "we give expression to our new international outlook. With no nation is our new aspiration symbolized more than it is with China." He said: China is our close neighbour. Close co-operation and association between our two peoples is both natural and beneficial. This co-operation — this association — will be strengthened by our talks this week in Peking — the first such talks ever between Prime Ministers of China and Australia.

The Australian Prime Minister stated: "In China's approach to relations with other countries, we find a welcome emphasis on the principles of the equality of states and respect for the rights and views of small and middle powers. At a time when profound changes are taking place in the patterns of international relations, it is particularly important that the role of small and medium powers should be understood and appreciated, and that they should seize the opportunities for greater independence which the increased fluidity of the world situation presents to them." "In this context," the Prime Minister noted, "China's support for the principles of respect for the national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all states can make a significant contribution to strengthening peace. These fundamental principles we support and as we work together for

their implementation, our two countries will be drawn into closer co-operation."

"As relations between China and Australia develop, the continuing importance of expanding trade will be balanced by the development of close contact over a broad range of political issues. Consultations on international questions of interest to both countries are adding substance to our relationship," Prime Minister Whitlam concluded.

Chairman Mao Tsetung met Prime Minister Whitlam on November 2. Talks were held between Premier Chou and Prime Minister Whitlam in Peking. (See Joint Press Communique on page 12. — Ed.)

Rich Autumn Harvest in the Northeast

A rich autumn harvest is reported from the vast Sungnun Plain in Heilungkiang, China's northernmost province. Commune members are gathering in the crops with the aid of farm machinery.

Covering the Sunghuachiang, Suihua and Nunchiang regions, this fertile plain in the middle part of Heilungkiang Province is one of China's major producers of marketable grain. Farm mechanization is fairly advanced in this area, where over half of the 34 counties can each supply the state with 50,000 tons of grain annually. This year's bumper harvest of millet, maize, rice and soya beans was reaped over an area of 3.5 million hectares.

The threshing grounds of many production teams overflowed. Some 70 per cent of the production teams in Suihua had to expand their storehouses in order to hold the newly harvested grain. A number of counties in the three regions reported record yields.

A bumper harvest has also been reaped on the central plains of Kirin Province, another major grain supplier. Average yield over 3 million hectares went up as much as 30 per cent per hectare as compared with last year. Over the last few years, this area has been supplying the state with more than 1.5 million tons of grain annually. With this year's rich harvest in, the commune members are busy delivering public grain and selling surplus grain to the state.

Queen Kossamak Comes to China

Her Majesty Queen Sisowath Monivong Kossamak Nearirat, the mother of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, arrived in Kwangchow on November 3.

Her Majesty was welcomed at the airport by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife Princess Monique, Prime Minister Samdech Penn Nouth and Madame Penn Nouth, Special Envoy Ieng Sary, Minister Sarin Chhak of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia as well as by relatives.

Also at the airport were Hsu Hsiang-chien, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, and his wife Huang Chieh who made a special trip to Kwangchow to greet Queen Kossamak on behalf of the Chinese Government. On hand were responsible members of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the Kwangchow Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Her Majesty Queen Kossamak has come to China for medical treatment. Arriving with her were Princess Norodom Bupphadevi, Samdech Sisowath Chivan Monirak, Prince Norodom Chakrapong and others.

Persevere in Reading and Study

by Tien Chih-sung

BUILDING the Party ideologically is a question of major importance related to the Party's nature. Only when a proletarian Party persists in combining Marxist-Leninist theory with the revolutionary practice of its own country and works out and follows a correct political line can it play its role as the vanguard of the proletariat, lead the proletariat and the masses of the people to seize victory for the revolution and continuously consolidate and develop the victory. If the Party is unable to combine the universal truth of Marxism with revolutionary practice and work out a correct line, principles and policies and is not good at discerning sham-Marxist swindlers who have wormed their way into the Party, then the Party and the revolutionary forces cannot possibly grow from small to big and from weak to strong and win victory in the revolution, but may even meet with serious setbacks and failures because an erroneous line has gained the leading position. This has been borne out time and again by the historical experience, both positive and negative, of the international communist movement.

The Fundamental Thing in Party Building

Our Party, which has Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as the theoretical basis guiding its thinking, makes the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought a long-term strategic task for its entire membership. It is precisely under the guidance of the Marxist revolutionary theory and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line that the Chinese revolution has won great victories and our country has been transformed from the semi-feudal and semi-colonial old China into an independent and initially prosperous socialist country.

Whether the Party's fighting capacity is great or small hinges to a great extent on how much and how well the cadres who are Party members, the senior cadres in particular, master and apply Marxism-Leninism. More than 30 years ago, Chairman Mao already stressed: "So far as shouldering the main responsibility of leadership is concerned, our Party's fighting capacity will be much greater and our task of defeating Japanese imperialism will be more quickly accomplished if there are one or two hundred comrades with a grasp of Marxism-Leninism which is systematic and not fragmentary, genuine and not hollow." (*The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War*.) Whether these cadres study Marxism-Leninism and whether they can correctly grasp and apply it bear closely not only on the question of whether they themselves can continue advancing and

making revolution, but above all on the question of whether they do good or harm to the revolutionary cause of the Party and people. If they are able to skilfully employ the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in analysing situations and directing work, if they understand and implement the Party's line and policies correctly, and if they see situations clearly, are firm in resolve and adopt the correct methods, our work can be done better and both revolution and production go forward with bigger strides. This will be of great benefit to the revolution and people. On the other hand, if they do not study Marxism-Leninism or have only a scanty knowledge of it, they will lose their bearings politically and act blindly, fail to understand the Party's line and policies and to implement them effectively, and even take the wrong road. This will cause great losses to the revolution and people. Therefore, all Communist Party members, and especially the senior Party cadres, should take conscientious reading and study and the attainment of a good grasp of Marxism as their political duty and life-long fighting task. They should strive to become genuine Marxists and staunch and conscious fighters who "practise Marxism, and not revisionism," in order to ensure that our Party and country will always advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

What Counts Is Perseverance

In a sense, reading and study is also complex and arduous labour. It calls for a high degree of consciousness and tenacity to overcome all sorts of interference and difficulties. Only thus can we persevere in reading and study and achieve better results. A person who lacks the spirit of consciously reading and studying for the revolution can naturally find many "reasons" for not studying seriously. For instance, on the pretext of being a practical worker, he may consider that it is enough to go by practical experience and that whether he studies or not makes no difference. Practical experience is of course very important and lays the groundwork for studying revolutionary theory well. However, without an understanding of Marxist-Leninist theory and the ability to use it to sum up and analyse his own practical experience, a person cannot discern how the laws inherent in his own experience express themselves, and cannot make correct use of his experience. Moreover, compared to the practical experience of struggle gained by hundreds of millions of people, the experience of any individual is only partial and incomplete. And the practical experience of the masses, too, requires the use of Marxism-Lenin-

ism-Mao Tsetung Thought as a weapon to correctly sum up and reconstruct it through 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, so as to turn it into something systematic for use in guiding our practical struggles and further deepening our knowledge in the course of practice. **"Practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge."** This is the dialectical-materialist line in cognition which we should carry out. To deny that for scientific knowledge one must go beyond phenomena to grasp the essence, to deny the necessity of raising practical experience to the level of theory, to hold that the process of knowing consists merely in listing and grouping the external appearances of things — all these constitute the subjective or idealist line in cognition which we must guard against and oppose. Just as Chairman Mao has pointed out, people who follow this line **"respect experience but despise theory, and therefore cannot have a comprehensive view of an entire objective process, lack clear direction and long-range perspective, and are complacent over occasional successes and glimpses of the truth. If such persons direct a revolution, they will lead it up a blind alley."** (On Practice.)

It is quite common that comrades always run into the contradiction between time for work and time for study; for leading cadres especially, this may be quite



A studious Party committee secretary.

by worker-artist Cheng Li-hua.

acute. In fact, this contradiction is not hard to resolve if one earnestly analyses it and gets to the heart of it. There are only 24 hours in the day, that is the same for everyone. But how is it that some revolutionary comrades, including worker and peasant activists, are able to persevere in studying alongside their work and to get rather good results in study? This shows that working and studying well can be made to form a unity and promote each other. Through hard study, a person who knows nothing about Marxism can change into one who knows it, and a little knowledge can be changed to more knowledge, thus reducing blindness and heightening consciousness. In this way, we can work with more zest, competence and success. Leading cadres have charge of many units and shoulder a variety of tasks, so they are all the more required to learn to "play the piano" and particularly to concentrate efforts on grasping the line and major issues. **"The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place."** So long as they have a good and firm grip on the major issues — those concerning the ideological and political line, those relating to class struggle and the proletarian dictatorship about which the masses are concerned, those relating to Party building and those relating to the superstructure, they will easily put all other work on the correct rails and free themselves from routinism. In this way, they will not only be able to do their work well but also take time out to study works by

Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's writings. Many comrades who are very busy in their work have done this. It shows that the contradiction between study and work can be handled properly and the two can be made to promote each other.

Linking With Reality

In reading and study, it is necessary first of all to persist and then to get better results from study so that it is of real benefit in transforming the objective and subjective world. Reading without effort to understand the real meanings or to link with the reality gets nowhere and makes the reader remain a million miles from the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method. This way of reading does no good, and indeed may do grave harm to both the revolution and the reader himself. Hence Chairman Mao has taught us time and again that the study of revolutionary theory requires a good style of study, one characterized by linking theory with reality. This is an extremely serious matter of principle and is the direction to which we must always adhere in reading and study. Whoever studies merely the words without linking with reality will be unable to digest what he has read, be incapable of using it and find no interest in study. We must lay emphasis on understanding and grasping the basic viewpoints of Marxism and using them to analyse and solve the problems, both subjective and objective, that are

(Continued on p. 11.)

How China Solved Its Food Problem

FOOD is an extremely important question in human existence. In old China, under the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, it had never been solved. Former U.S. Secretary of State Acheson predicted on the eve of the founding of New China that China's several hundred millions were an "unbearable pressure" and it was unlikely that the Chinese Communist Party would be able to solve this problem of feeding them.

Almost a quarter of a century has gone by and what has happened? The Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao, have solved this problem. An initial self-sufficiency in food has been attained. So much for Acheson and others.

Initial Self-Sufficiency

What sort of base did New China's grain production have to begin with?

China has always been an agricultural country but every year, from the middle of the last century right up to liberation in 1949, there was a severe grain shortage and the country had to import grain. In 1933, for example, 3 million tons were imported but still the labouring people of China were starving. In those days agricultural production was throttled by the harsh feudal system of land ownership, and chronic natural disasters coupled with endless years of war aggravated the situation. The annual grain harvest in 1949 was only slightly above 110 million tons.

After the founding of New China the liberated Chinese people, following Chairman Mao's directive that "revolution plus production can solve the problem of feeding the population," have carried out the land reform, introduced collectivization of agriculture (from mutual-aid teams to agricultural producers' co-operatives and to rural people's communes), implemented the general policy of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" for building up the national economy, set in motion throughout the countryside the mass movement "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," developed the farm machinery industry and popularized scientific farming. These important socialist revolutionary measures and production practices have brought in their wake a fairly substantial growth in grain production.

China produced 250 million tons of grain in 1971, a 120 per cent increase over that of 1949, and last year brought in a good harvest of 240 million tons after overcoming serious natural disasters.

The old practice of sending grain from the south to the north where production had never been able to

fully meet the needs began to change a few years ago. Initial self-sufficiency in grain has been attained throughout the country. State, commune and peasant household grain reserves grow year by year. Some wheat is imported each year, but rice and other cereals are exported to balance the people's staple food.

Grain production over the past 20 years or more has risen by an average of nearly 4 per cent annually, keeping ahead of the population increase which averages about 2 per cent a year. Grain production in the last decade has progressively increased by an average of about 5 per cent a year. The Malthusian argument has been refuted by facts which have proved the great truth: "Of all things in the world, people are the most precious. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed." (Mao Tsetung: *The Bankruptcy of the Idealist Conception of History.*)

Revolutionary Impetus

How is it that New China has been able to solve the problem of feeding its people? The basic reason is that China, under the leadership of the Communist Party, carried out the thoroughgoing democratic and socialist revolutions and set up the socialist system with public ownership of the means of production as its basis.

Shortly after the birth of New China a tremendous revolution in land ownership was carried out throughout the Chinese countryside. Land reform already had been carried out in some places following the establishment of anti-Japanese democratic power in revolutionary bases set up during the war of resistance to Japanese aggression.

In old China 70-80 per cent of the land in the rural areas were concentrated in the hands of landlords and rich peasants who together made up only 10 per cent of the rural population, while the working peasants, who made up 90 per cent of the population in the countryside owned about 20-30 per cent of the land. Each landlord or rich peasant on an average appropriated a ton of grain a year for himself while the peasants were constantly short of food.

The land reform confiscated the vast areas of land owned by the landlords, so that over 300 million peasants with little or no land were able to share out 47 million hectares among them as well as a large number of draught animals and farm implements. This put an end to exploitation under the feudal system of land ownership. Production rapidly picked up and developed.

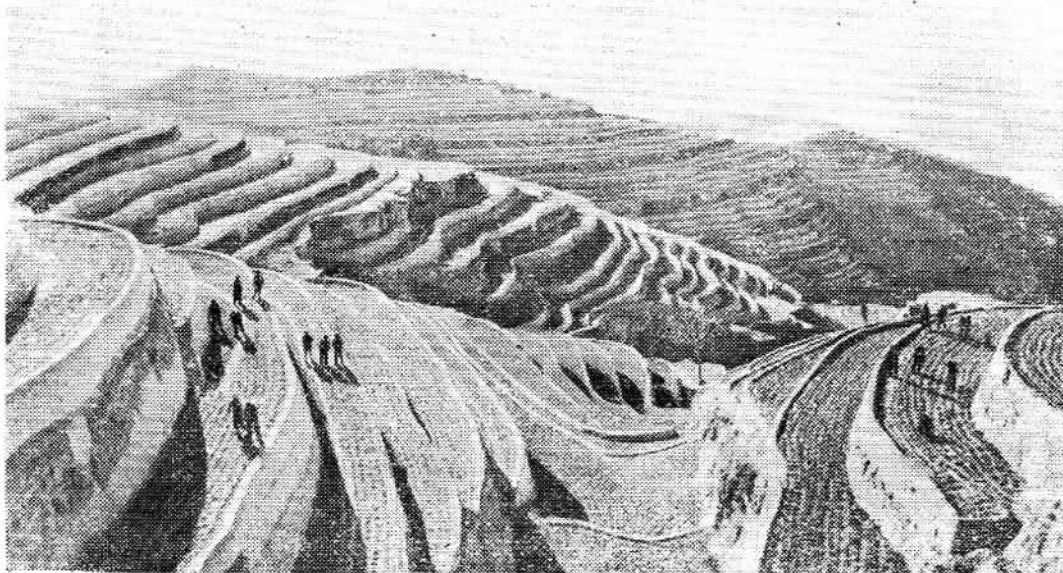
After the land reform the peasants farmed by individual households. This small peasant economy was very unstable and could easily lead to polarization in the countryside. So the Chinese Communist Party led the peasants to embark on the agricultural co-operative movement in the countryside which step by step turned the individual peasant economy into a socialist collective economy.

At first mutual-aid teams based on the individual peasant economy were formed by the working peasants.

This developed into agricultural co-operatives of an elementary type where peasants pooled their land and farm implements as shares. Earnings were divided among the members according to the amount of work done, and the land and implements contributed. Later these co-operatives developed into agricultural producers' co-operatives of an advanced type, which were larger and had more manpower at their disposal. By relying on their collective funds and manpower they could undertake small-scale capital construction on the farmland, develop production and bring in larger returns. No payment was made any longer for land or farm implements, since the peasants' major means of production were bought outright by the collective. By 1957 the nation's total grain output was 185 million tons, a 20 per cent increase over that of 1952, before agricultural co-operation started.

Ever expanding production enabled the peasants to see more and more clearly the superiority of collectivization and they became more determined than ever to follow the socialist road. With soaring enthusiasm in production coupled with eagerness to quickly pull agriculture out of its backward state, they began carrying out farm capital construction such as big water conservancy projects and soil improvement. But they were confronted with problems which the advanced co-operatives could not tackle. For instance, more manpower had to be employed and deployed for a variety of tasks in large-scale production and construction; land and other means of production had to be rationally used on a wider scale for farming on large tracts of land and for specialized production.

In compliance with the desires of the masses, the people's communes—a brand-new form of organization—came into being under the leadership of the Party. They further expanded and improved the prevailing system of collective ownership in the rural areas, thus laying a solid foundation for the further develop-



Terraced fields built by a production brigade in Shansi Province in the mass movement of learning from Tachai.

ment of agriculture. (For policies relating to the people's communes see "A Visit to the Tungting People's Commune" in *Peking Review*, Nos. 13-18 this year.)

Major Measures

To further develop grain production, the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government laid down the general policy of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" for building up the national economy and the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development" for farm production. This gives first place to agriculture and puts grain production before everything else in farming.

Why is this so? The main reasons are: Grain is a must of the people's livelihood and is indispensable for industry, agriculture, commerce, education and all other undertakings. Moreover, the funds needed for socialist industrial construction are accumulated from industrial and agricultural production; farm and side-line products come from agriculture; and industrial products are sold in domestic markets. Only when agriculture makes headway can the development of industry be promoted. In addition, a certain amount of grain reserves is needed in case of natural calamities and surprise attacks by foreign aggressors.

With prominence given to agriculture, all departments of the state are required to give powerful support to farm production by providing it with manpower, materials, funds and technical assistance.

For industry, its support to agriculture lies mainly in supplying farm machinery, chemical fertilizers and insecticides. Whereas in pre-liberation days the farm machinery industry was practically non-existent, now most of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the country have their own tractor plants and small factories turning out power engines. And the small enterprises—iron and steel plants, chemical



Another rich harvest.

fertilizer plants, coal mines, cement works and hydro-power stations — which have mushroomed in all parts of the country are playing a big part in helping farm production. The output of small chemical fertilizer plants in 1971, for instance, accounted for more than half the nation's total.

As regards financial assistance, the state collects a low agricultural tax, without increasing it when production goes up and with tax exempted for those communes and brigades hit by natural calamities. As a result, agricultural tax paid by the peasants takes up an ever smaller proportion of their total income from farm production. It dropped from 12 per cent in 1953 to only 6 per cent in 1970. Apart from this, the state allocates huge funds every year for water conservancy works and the state bank provides a large amount of agricultural loans at low interest.

Since the founding of the People's Republic, the state has on many occasions raised the purchasing prices for farm and side-line products and reduced the prices of means of production for agriculture, while keeping the prices of daily necessities stable in the urban and rural areas. The implementation of such a price policy in support of farm production means that the masses have gained a total of 11,000 million yuan since 1966, the year the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began.

As a result of the efforts made by the whole Party and people, China has reaped bumper grain harvests in ten successive years since 1962.

Planned Supply

During the early days when New China was born, supplies of food grain were tight because of shortages. At that time, while paying close attention to grain production, the Communist Party and the People's Govern-

ment made great efforts to regulate grain supplies so as to guarantee the people's livelihood. In 1953, the state banned all free grain markets and instituted planned purchase and supply of grain, putting it under unified management.

This was aimed at doing away with speculation, hoarding, market monopolization and other capitalist practices in the grain market, so as to rationally distribute grain and ensure the needs of the people.

When grain is purchased in a planned way, the interests of the state, the collective and the individual are taken into consideration. The state purchases at reasonable prices the surplus grain of the production teams after they have set aside

enough grain for production (to be used as seeds and animal feed) and for the commune members' needs. The annual amount of state purchase is by and large the same. If the grain output increases, the state only purchases a little more from it; on the other hand, when output drops because of natural disasters, the state purchases less or even sells grain to the peasants.

Planned supply of grain by the state means overall planning and all-round considerations and rational distribution by taking into consideration the needs of the hundreds of millions of people in the land. In the cities and industrial and mining areas, for instance, food grain is supplied according to age and occupation (with differences in labour intensity) so as to ensure rational consumption. Peasants in areas mainly growing industrial crops are given the same amount of food grain as those in neighbouring grain-producing areas.

Today, everyone in China has enough to eat. Gone are the days when many people lived on the verge of starvation, or died of hunger.

Stable Grain Prices

Keeping commodity prices stable is one of the important principles in China's socialist economy. As grain is a must of the people's livelihood, to keep the grain prices stable, therefore, has a very close bearing not only on the people's livelihood but also on market prices in general. This is why the People's Government has adopted a series of measures to stabilize them.

In old China, with grain in the hands of the reactionary Kuomintang government and the landlords and capitalists, speculation and hoarding were rife. When grain was brought to market in autumn, the landlords and grain dealers did all they could to hold down the purchasing prices and hoarded it in large quantities. When there was a shortage of grain in spring, they raked in huge profits by raising grain prices.

After the birth of New China, the People's Government immediately brought the grain market under control by developing production and regulating grain supplies. By March 1950, or only six months after the founding of the People's Republic, grain prices which had been skyrocketing was brought under control. The prices became more stable in 1953 following the banning of free grain markets and the introduction of planned purchase and supply of grain by the state, thus ensuring the basic needs of the nation and ending the speculative activities which were harmful to the people.

The present prices of flour and rice, two main commodity grains in China, average 0.35 and 0.3 yuan per kilogramme respectively. (One yuan is equivalent to 0.526 U.S. dollar.) These prices have remained basically unchanged since 1953. This is also true of other grain prices.

All this has made a deep impression on people who know what life was like in old China.

In Kweichow Province, there is an 81-year-old man by the name of Chiao who began keeping notes of the fluctuating grain prices since 1908 in order to see when they would stop. His ledger shows that from 1913 to 1939 grain prices fluctuated constantly, and that from 1940 to 1949 they rose to over 200,000 times their former level. No more entries were made after 1950, for "from then on, prices have become stable and there was no need to make any entry," as the old man explained.

The People's Government has long abolished seasonal price differentials for grain. While keeping the selling prices of grain stable, the state has on many occasions raised the purchasing prices, with a greater margin of increase in areas where the economy is less developed or where the minority peoples live in a close-knit community. The loss thus entailed as well as transport and overhead expenses are all covered by the state. This has increased the peasants' income and the city people do not have to pay more for their food grain.

(Continued from p. 7.)

met in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. The benefit of study, as referred to here, is expressed mainly in this. Just as Chairman Mao has said: "If you can apply the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint in elucidating one or two practical problems, you should be commended and credited with some achievements. The more problems you elucidate and the more comprehensively and profoundly you do so, the greater will be your achievement." (*Rectify the Party's Style of Work.*) With a good style of study that links theory with practice, revolutionary theory can become our valuable telescope and microscope in political matters. It helps increase our ability, guide our practice and imbue us with deep interest in the further study of Marxism-Leninism, thus opening ever broader vistas for our reading and study.

In order to understand and grasp the basic viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism, it is necessary to put effort into studying the works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works. Some of these works or some of their chapters are rather hard to understand, but we should not retreat on this account. We can finally get a grasp on them by repeated reading and thinking. The German worker-philosopher Dietzgen was right in saying that "repetition is the mother of study." As Lenin pointed out: "Some of you may at first be dismayed by the difficulty of the exposition, I must again warn you that you should not let this worry you; what is unclear at a first reading will become clear at second reading, or when you subsequently approach the question from a somewhat different angle." (*The State.*) Needless to say, "repetition" means not simply going over and over, but in the course of repeated reading to think more and delve deep. Lenin

said: "Anyone who is afraid of work cannot possibly arrive at the truth." Chairman Mao also teaches us that "materialism and dialectics, on the other hand, need effort," and that "unless one makes the effort, one is liable to slip into idealism and metaphysics." Lin Piao asserted that people could "take a short-cut" in their study. This is anti-scientific and would lead us astray and make us slip into idealism and metaphysics. Drawing on the experience and lessons from the struggles between the two lines, we must firmly follow Chairman Mao's instruction and make earnest efforts to read and study conscientiously, think more, and work hard to make investigations and study and analyse problems.

In order to really attain a good grasp of Marxism, in addition to conscientious study of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, we must read some history—Chinese history, world history, the history of philosophy, the history of thought. Of course it is hard for each and every person to do all this reading, but we should try our best. Chairman Mao teaches us: "No political Party can possibly lead a great revolutionary movement to victory unless it possesses revolutionary theory and a knowledge of history and has a profound grasp of the practical movement." (*The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War.*) The purpose of studying history is not to amuse ourselves with things of the dead past, but, from class struggle in society and the struggles in various spheres and between different trends and schools of thought in those days, to gain knowledge of the complexity and sharpness of class struggle, see clearly the objective law of class struggle and draw on its historical experience. This will be of great help in broadening our vistas, deepening our understanding of the basic viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism and improving our level of leadership.

JOINT PRESS COMMUNIQUE

AT the invitation of the Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Chou En-lai, the Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. E.G. Whitlam, paid an official visit to the People's Republic of China from 31 October to 4 November 1973.

Mr. Whitlam was accompanied by Mrs. Whitlam, the Treasurer, Mr. Frank Crean, the Minister for Northern Development and the Northern Territory, Dr. Rex Patterson, Mr. T. Burns, M.L.A., and a party of officials.

Mr. Whitlam welcomed this opportunity to renew his acquaintance with China and Chinese leaders. While in Peking, the Prime Minister, Mrs. Whitlam and his party visited a factory, a people's commune and famous historic and cultural sites and were warmly welcomed and cordially received by the Chinese Government and people.

The visit was the first official visit to China by an Australian Head of Government and marked a new and important stage in the relations between the two countries.

Chairman Mao Tsetung met Prime Minister Whitlam and had a friendly conversation with him.

Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Whitlam held talks in a cordial atmosphere on a wide range of international problems and on the question of further developing the relations between the two countries.

The Australian Treasurer and the Minister for Northern Development and the Northern Territory had separate meetings with responsible members of the Ministries of Finance, Communications, Fuel and Chemical Industries, Foreign Trade, Agriculture and Forestry, and the National Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China and exchanged views on matters of interest to both sides.

The two sides agreed that these talks and meetings were very helpful in deepening the understanding and friendship between the two countries and peoples, as well as in the continued efforts of the two countries for the improvement of the international situation.

Both sides affirmed that countries, big or small, should be equal. Every nation has the right to safeguard its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity against foreign aggression, interference, control and subversion.

The two sides affirmed that China and Australia, being situated in the Asian-Pacific region, were closely interested in the development of the situation in this region. They both expressed their opposition to the

seeking of hegemony in this region by any country or group of countries.

The two sides stated that although the social systems of China and Australia are different, the two countries can and should develop relations 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. This is not only in the interests of the two peoples, but will also contribute to an improvement in international relations.

The two sides reviewed the development of bilateral relations between China and Australia and expressed satisfaction at the progress which had been made since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries on 21 December 1972.

The two sides expressed their gratification that as a result of an exchange of visits by their respective ministers responsible for foreign trade, the two countries had concluded a trade agreement. They welcomed also the successful negotiation, under the umbrella of this trade agreement, of an agreement covering the purchase of Australian wheat by China over a three year period. They agreed that both Governments should study the practical possibilities of further developing economic relations and investigate prospects for long-term agreements involving other commodities.

Both sides noted that a good beginning had been made in the field of cultural exchanges, with the successful visit to Australia by the Canton Acrobatic Troupe and the completion of arrangements for a student exchange program. Both sides agreed that it was desirable to develop a planned program of cultural, scientific and technological exchanges between China and Australia. To this end, they discussed specific areas in which contacts and exchanges would be mutually beneficial. It was agreed that representative missions in the cultural, scientific and technological fields would be exchanged during 1974.

An understanding in principle was arrived at between the two sides on travel from China to Australia by relatives of Australian citizens of Chinese descent and Chinese citizens residing in Australia.

It was agreed that the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the two countries would exchange visits at times to be determined in 1974.

The two sides also agreed to promote actively further exchanges of views between Australian and Chinese officials on questions of mutual interest.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the official visit to the People's Republic of China by the Aus-

tralian Prime Minister had strengthened the ties between the two countries and friendship between the two peoples.

Prime Minister Whitlam expressed his deep appreciation to the Government and people of the People's Re-

public of China for the very cordial welcome extended to him, his wife, and members of his party during their visit to China.

4 November 1973

Soviet Revisionism

Aid or Control and Plunder?

THE Soviet revisionist leading clique has always styled itself a benefactor and bragged of its "disinterested" economic "aid" to developing countries as being "completely on an equal footing," "without pursuing any political, military or other selfish ends" and "beneficial" to their "economic independence," ad nauseam. But all these lies have been completely exposed by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism's economic expansion, plunder and exploitation abroad.

Far from being "beneficial" to the "economic independence" of the recipient countries, Soviet economic "aid" serves as a means for economic plunder of other countries and control of their economic life lines.

Turning Recipient Countries into Dependencies

The Soviet Union reportedly provides economic "aid" to more than 40 developing countries, with loans totalling more than 5,000 million rubles. Through loans and "aid" projects, the Soviet Union has step by step wormed its way into and controlled the "key economic departments" of the recipient countries. One outstanding example of this is Soviet economic infiltration in India. As revealed in the Soviet press, Indian enterprises built with Soviet "aid" now control 80 per cent of the machine-building industry, 60 per cent of the electric equipment, 35 per cent of oil processing, 38 per cent of steel, and 20 per cent of the electric power industries of that country. Seizing the opportunity of building "aid" projects, the Soviet revisionists sent experts and technical personnel to take command in such important departments as designing, production and technology, in an attempt to keep the recipient countries always under their tutelage. An Indian periodical disclosed that "she [the U.S.S.R.] maintains a monopoly of the work of designs and supply of machinery and spare parts for the enterprises set up with her help" and that the "Indians had very little to do with the planning of the projects."

By means of so-called assistance, the Soviet revisionists have further turned the aid-receiving countries into markets for dumping Soviet machinery and equip-

ment of inferior quality which are clumsily designed, bulky and crude. As pointed out by public opinion in a number of Asian and African countries, imported Soviet machinery and equipment are not only marked by their low quality and high prices, but have to rely on the Soviet Union for maintenance and the supply of spare parts. Of late, Soviet revisionism has followed Western imperialism in the practice of exporting capital and made vigorous efforts to invest directly in the developing countries and run joint-stock enterprises. The central organ of the Soviet revisionist Party *Communist* in its No. 8 issue this year brazenly declared that the new form of "running joint-stock enterprises" by the Soviet Union and the developing countries has "firmly" "taken priority," and called for the "international division of labour" and "co-operation in production" with recipient countries. This is an attempt to further turn them into Soviet economic vassals. Asian, African and Latin American countries have gradually come to realize this evil Soviet revisionist design. The Kuwaiti paper *Al-Rai Al-Amm* said that "there is nothing else in its [Soviet imperialism's] quiver except plans for controlling the Arabs." The *Indian Express* noted that Soviet aid has clamped down upon our own efforts.

Grabbing Important Resources

Far from providing "disinterested aid" to the developing countries, Soviet revisionism has been intensifying its plunder of the rich resources of these countries.

By means of stipulations on loans, trade and repayment of debts by the recipient countries, it has plundered more and more important resources from Asian, African and Latin American countries. S. Skachkov, Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the Soviet Union, said in an article in *Pravda*: "To compensate for the expenditure of the Soviet organizations involved in economic and technical assistance, the developing countries have provided us with such important and necessary commodities as concentrated non-ferrous metal ores, oil, natural gas, long-fibre cotton, natural rubber, vegetable oils, cotton fabrics, rice. . . ." "As a result, there is the possibility

of meeting more fully the needs of the Soviet national economy."

According to statistics, Soviet revisionism extracted from the Third World 1,700 million U.S. dollars worth of rubber and 1,600 million U.S. dollars worth of cotton at low prices in 1960-71. To intensify the scramble for cheap petroleum in the Middle East and the Gulf area, the Soviet revisionists signed successive agreements with several countries in this area on so-called "aid" and "joint exploitation," and step by step gained the right to survey, prospect and exploit the petroleum resources in these countries, and it is stipulated that these countries repay their debts in the form of supplying the Soviet Union with oil. It was reported that a certain Middle East country under an agreement is required to pay Soviet debts and its deficits in trade with the Soviet Union in crude oil in the 1973-80 period at a price 20 per cent lower than that in the international market.

"Disinterested Aid": Sheer Nonsense

Taking no notice of the difficulties in the recipient countries, Soviet revisionism, in the capacity of a creditor, pressed for repayment of debts and insisted that the loans must be repaid on time. In this way, it weighed down a number of countries in debt and they had to ask for new loans even while the old ones remained outstanding. For instance, India owed the Soviet Union more than 400 million rubles in fiscal 1971-72, while at the same time it asked Moscow for a new loan of over 200 million rubles. What is more preposterous is the Soviet revisionist claim as an excuse for their looting of Gulf area resources that Middle East petroleum is "international property." It was reported that Kremlin leaders had warned an Arab leader visiting Moscow and said that "despite the fact that Arab oil is, in form, the property of the Arabs, actually it is international property." This is outright imperialist gangster logic. Besides, Soviet revisionism insisted that some countries set up factories and enterprises to produce commodities for its special needs so as to exploit their cheap raw materials and labour. After signing a trade protocol with the Soviet Union in 1972, Indian Minister of Foreign Trade Mishra said: "India was ready to undertake production of labour intensive items for the Soviet Union" and that "India could specialize in certain fields and items and produce them to meet Soviet requirements as well." Facts show that the "disinterested aid" trumpeted by the Soviet Union is sheer nonsense. As a government official of an Arab country pointed out in exposing the Soviet revisionist lies: "You allege that you have helped us, but your aid is worthless when we compare it with what you have seized from us."

Trade between Soviet revisionism and the Asian, African and Latin American countries is by no means "completely on an equal footing," but is exploitation based on exchange of unequal values.

Buying cheap and selling dear has been a customary Soviet tactic in trading with the developing

countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. According to foreign press reports, the export prices of Soviet revisionism to Asian, African and Latin American countries are usually 20-30 per cent higher than or even three times the international market prices. Statistics published in the Soviet magazine *Vneshnaia Torgovlia* show that prices of some Soviet commodities exported to Egypt are 13 per cent higher than or even more than double the prices of the same commodities the Soviet Union exports to the Federal Republic of Germany, while those of many commodities imported from Asian, African and Latin American countries by the Soviet Union are always lower than those paid by the Western countries. A report from the *Tehran Journal* said that the price of natural gas exported by Iran to the Soviet Union averaged 19 cents (U.S.) per 1,000 cubic feet, while in the same period natural gas exported by Canada to the United States amounted to 31 cents and natural gas supplied by F.R.G. to other countries averaged 46 cents. Iranian papers revealed that the natural gas price the Soviet Union paid to Iran was only a quarter of that at which the Soviet Union sold to Europe. The Indian *Economic Times* noted: "Though the rate of interest on Soviet loans appears to be a mere 2.5 per cent, the actual rate (loan in kind) which is quite high lies concealed in the exorbitant prices of the goods supplied by the Soviet Union."

On the other hand, the Soviet revisionists have taken advantage of the economic difficulties of a number of countries to keep down the prices of imported commodities. For instance, India was once compelled to cut down its export tax on jute by 30 per cent and the price of exported rolled steel by 10-20 per cent in trade with the Soviet Union. Apart from supplying its own needs, Soviet revisionism has sent raw materials and other products imported from Asian, African and Latin American countries to West European markets as Soviet commodities at high prices, thus making a good profit. It was revealed that the Soviet Union imported natural gas from one Arab country at a price of 18.6 pence (British) per 1,000 cubic feet and then sold it in Western Europe at 40 pence, making a profit of more than 50 million dollars in one year alone. Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade N.S. Patolichev admitted: "We have never sold commodities at a loss in Asian, the Near East or any other countries." The Soviet magazine *Abroad* recently noted that Soviet "assistance" to the developing countries was "quite beneficial" to the Soviet Union. This is the truth of its so-called "disinterested aid."

A Clumsy Lie

The Soviet revisionists have talked glibly about their "aid" to the developing countries "without pursuing any political, military or other selfish ends." This is truly a clumsy lie!

Lenin pointed out that the usual deceptive tactic of imperialist powers is to "under the guise of politically independent states, set up states that are wholly dependent upon them economically, financially and

militarily. Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is now exerting its efforts for political and military expansion abroad in the guise of "opposition to imperialism" and "support for the national-liberation movement" coupled with the bait of "assistance." The Middle East, West Asia and South Asia for which Soviet revisionism has been scrambling hard are major areas where it has offered "aid." The Soviet revisionists have said that "aid" to the countries in these areas accounted for 80 per cent of total Soviet "aid" to foreign countries.

As is well known, they have vigorously tried in recent years to acquire naval and air bases and the right to use ports in the Mediterranean, the Gulf area and the Indian Ocean. Their fleets have sailed into these areas and seriously threatened the security of the countries there. In a recent interview with a reporter of the French paper *Le Monde*, Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba said that the Soviet Union "has been establishing itself in the region . . . and expanding its influence as in the time of the tsars." Bullying the weak and making use of the dependence of recipient countries on them militarily and economically, the Soviet revisionists have brought political pressure to bear, asked for privileges, interfered in the internal and foreign policies of other countries and carried out subversion and sabotage.

Everybody knows that the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists' arms sales not only have political and military aims but are also an important way of exploiting other nations. It was reported that from 1961 to 1971 the Soviet Union sold more than 10,000 million U.S. dollars worth of arms to the Third World and became one of the world's biggest arms merchants. The French paper *Combat* reported on October 25 that during the recent Middle East war, the Soviet Union reaped "ample profit" by delivering arms to the belligerents, and "what is more surprising is that the Soviets should demand payment in cash for their arms delivery to Egypt and Syria." A report in the *New York Times* said: "The Soviet Union is also deeply interested in arms sales not only for political penetration, but for the money needed to satisfy its huge demands for Western technology and food." *The Call*, organ of the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau, said in a recent article: "Through their long and bitter experience, the Arab people have come to realize the fact that Soviet social-imperialism is an enemy in the guise of a 'friend.' This kind of enemy is more dangerous than an enemy in the open." The Kuwaiti paper *Al-Rai Al-Amm* pointed out: The Soviet Union in its true colours is an imperialist power.

(A commentary by Hsinhua
Correspondent, October 29)

Press Survey

Two Superpowers Reimpose "No War, No Peace" Situation in Middle East

AS a result of the "ceasefire in place" resolution concocted jointly by the Soviet Union and the United States at the U.N. Security Council, the Middle East has returned to the intolerable situation existing before October 6 of "no war, no peace" after 17 days of fighting. Public opinion in the Arab countries and in other parts of the world was very much against the two superpowers' action of imposing their will on others. World opinion relentlessly exposed and condemned both the United States and the Soviet Union for cooking up the Mideast ceasefire, scheming to stamp out the flames of the Arab people's war against aggression and sacrificing the latter's interests.

Partners in Throttling the Arab People

As soon as the above-mentioned resolution on a "ceasefire in place," concocted behind the backs of

the Arab people, was railroaded through the Security Council on October 22, it aroused strong denunciation in the press of many countries. Their comments pointed out that the so-called "ceasefire in place" was a plot hatched by the United States and the Soviet Union in collusion, aimed at squelching the Arab people's fighting will and wresting spheres of influence in the Middle East. In an editorial, the *Kuwait Times* said that the two superpowers "only bargain among themselves for the destiny of others. For them, it is only a power game of who has a greater sphere of influence in the area and how one should move to checkmate the other."

The Moroccan paper *L'Opinion* pointed out: "The superpowers have revealed their trick and clearly proved that they can shamelessly march over tens of thousands of corpses with the sole objective of redividing the world between them."

Tunisia's *Al Sabah* said the ceasefire resolution "is a Soviet-American plot in the form of an ambiguous resolution against the Arab success."

An editorial in Mauritania's *Nouakchott Information* compared the ceasefire resolution hammered out by the United States and the Soviet Union to a stage play. It said: "The U.N. Security Council stage is in effect so old and so little constructive to the liberation of the oppressed people that it can hoodwink no people so long as the superpowers are actors on it and the small nations are the humble spectators."

Vanguard, the organ of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), in an article exposed the reason for the superpowers imposing the ceasefire resolution on the Middle East. It said: "Whilst the Arab people develop their struggle against the Zionist tools of imperialism at great sacrifice, Kissinger flies to Moscow to confer with Brezhnev. These two gentlemen decide to bring the Middle East war to an end because it has become too dangerous for them. They fear that if it goes on too long the sinister roles of both will become even further exposed."

"But already their roles have been thoroughly exposed. All over the Middle East the Soviet social revisionists are being condemned as sham friends of the Arab peoples."

"Ceasefire: A Trap"

Most Arab press comments were unanimous on the real significance of the Soviet-U.S.-hatched agreement to restore the situation of "no war, no peace" in the Middle East. The National Syndicate of the Moroccan Press' weekly paper said it was "an imperialist trap to compromise the Arabs and paralyse their revolutionary dynamism." Tunisia's *Al Sabah* called it a "scheme and trap." The Kuwaiti paper *Siyassah* said: "The Security Council resolution means subjugation of the fighting will of the Arab people. It is a conspiracy against the existence of the Palestinians." Lebanon's *Al Safa* said: "A ceasefire will certainly profit Israel and not the Arabs."

The Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit* pointed out: "U.S. imperialism is attacking the Arabs through its Israeli running dog in an attempt to weaken them" and to make them subservient to the United States.

The paper then pointed out that the Soviet social-imperialists also have the same aims towards the Middle East. They are striving to extend their predatory claws deeper into the Middle East. The situation of "no war, no peace" very well suits Soviet ambitions in the Middle East, for it creates a constant instability on which Soviet hegemony can be based and developed. The so-called aid the Soviets give the Arabs is not intended to help them realize their national aims, strengthen their freedom and independence, develop their economies or reinforce their defence capability. In fact, it represents a calculated expenditure to en-

sure the constant influence of the Soviet Union in that area.

Another European paper, *Gnistan* (Spark), organ of the Communist Party of Sweden, pointed out that the Middle East ceasefire conspiracy of the two superpowers was aimed "primarily at pursuing their own interests. They have tried hard to maintain tension, but they also want to avert war. They want the Middle East countries to remain weak countries relying on external support."

In an editorial entitled "Ceasefire: A Trap," the Pakistan *Daily News* denounced the U.S.-Soviet proposal at the Security Council of the resolution for a "ceasefire in place" in the Middle East as a trap to help the cunning Zionists. The editorial pointed out: "First, the resolution does not specify any date for withdrawal by the Israeli troops to the pre-1967 boundaries. It leaves the matter to diplomatic negotiations." "Secondly, withdrawal to the pre-1967 boundaries by Israel does not solve any problem" as "the main question is to find a reasonable solution to the original Palestine problem, oust the usurpers and let the Palestinians go home and get back their right of self-determination."

"A Dirty Deal"

E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), said in an article in *Vanguard* about collusion between the superpowers that "the essence of a Munich settlement is to create a great crisis atmosphere and, under cover of that atmosphere, impose a dirty deal and call it peace." "This is just what has happened in the Middle East. 'No war, no peace' has been maintained."

The article noted: "The U.S. imperialists, with the connivance of the Soviet social-imperialists, backed the naked Israeli aggression against Arab peoples."

The article exposed the collusion and contention between Soviet social-imperialism and U.S. imperialism in the recent Middle East war and pointed out: "The two superpowers contrived the whole situation. They used the situation to further their own mutual connivance and struggle."

The writer pointed out: "The Soviet social-imperialists know that in the end it is very difficult to prevent the Arab people from waging a victorious liberation war and carrying it through to the end. So they try to contain and regulate it for their own filthy imperialist positions. Their imperialist positions demand oil and strategic positions including the control of the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal as part of their struggle for world domination." "U.S. imperialism is likewise concerned with the Middle East strategic positions and oil and world domination. It uses as its main weapon its Israeli puppet."

An editorial in the French paper *l'Humanite Rouge* said that the Arab states and people today faced a big plot by the United States and the Soviet Union. It said: "Of the two superpowers, the most perfidious is without doubt the Soviet Union which claims itself to be the friend of the Arab peoples but is tirelessly trying to stab them in the back. In associating with the U.S. to patronize the Zionist and expansionist state of Israel, the U.S.S.R. is really seeking to make its presence indispensable in the Arab countries so as to control them economically, politically and militarily."

Israeli Zionists

An Unjust Cause Has Little Support

SINCE October 6 when Israel started a new war of aggression against Arab countries, 18 African countries have severed diplomatic relations with it in less than a month. They are Dahomey, Rwanda, Upper Volta, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Tanzania, Madagascar, the Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Zambia, Gambia, Senegal, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Gabon, Kenya and Liberia. This brought to 27 the total number of African countries that have broken off diplomatic relations with Israel since it launched the 1967 June 5 war of aggression, the other nine being Guinea, Uganda, Chad, the Congo, Niger, Mali, Burundi, Togo and Zaire.

In other words, more than 80 per cent of the 32 African countries which formerly had diplomatic relations with Israel have announced the severance of diplomatic ties.

This has dealt a severe blow to the Israeli aggressors and constituted a powerful support to the just struggle of the Arab and the Palestinian people. It reflects the close unity of the African countries and the Arab countries in the struggle against Israeli aggression and demonstrates the great strength of the African countries' unity against imperialism.

For many years, Israel has made its way into Africa by means of so-called "aid" and "co-operation," using its "diplomatic relations" with African countries as a trump card against the Arab countries. However, Israel's aggression against Arab countries and its criminal sabotage of the African liberation movements have aroused ever stronger indignation among the African countries and people. The tenth African summit conference held

The U.S.-Soviet-hatched ceasefire resolution cannot bring genuine peace to the Middle East. *African Revolution*, organ of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front, said: "The majority of the Arabs cannot accept the ceasefire willingly. The situation is still extremely turbulent. No decision can be realized. So long as the legitimate rights of the Palestinians have not been recognized and satisfied, there will be no peace in the area." "Any ceasefire," it added, "is nothing but a pause in hostilities, which enables the Zionist state in particular to take breath, to arm itself and to get organized again."

this spring adopted a resolution condemning Israel's continued occupation of Arab territories.

By launching the recent war of aggression, Israel has once again pitted itself against the Arab countries, the African countries and all countries and peoples the world over which cherish peace and uphold justice. Representatives of 70 non-aligned countries and 30 Islamic countries held meetings at the United Nations and the leaders and governments of many Asian, African and Latin American countries issued statements and declarations to express unanimous condemnation of Israeli aggression against the Arab countries. Mass protest rallies and demonstrations have taken place all over the globe. A number of Jews in Los Angeles, U.S.A., also participated in a meeting in support of the Arab people's just struggle. Some West European countries refused to allow U.S. aircraft rushing munitions to Israel to land on their airfields. This proves to the hilt that save the support of U.S. imperialism which provides material and financial aid and that of Soviet revisionism which supplies manpower, the Israeli Zionists are completely isolated. No wonder Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir lamented in a speech at the end of last October: "We haven't got any particular surplus of friends in the world."

A just cause enjoys abundant support and an unjust cause finds little support. The predicament in which the Israeli Zionists find themselves today once again testifies to this truth.

(A commentary by Hsinkingua Correspondent, November 4)

Composition of "U.N. Emergency Force"

AN agreement on the composition of the so-called U.N. emergency force was reached at a formal meeting of the U.N. Security Council on November 2. It was the result of two-day consultations behind closed doors by the representatives of all Security Council member states except China, and especially of a fierce struggle between the Soviet and U.S. representatives. Chinese Representative Huang Hua in a statement at the meeting declared that China would not be a party to the agreement.

Struggle Between Superpowers

The Security Council on October 24 began deliberations on the question of establishing a so-called U.N. emergency force. A fierce overt and covert struggle on the question of the composition of this force then went on between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, both of which made vigorous attempts to control this emergency force in order to facilitate their contention for spheres of influence in the Middle East. On October 27 when the Security Council met for consultation on a report by the U.N. Secretary-General on the establishment of the force, a fierce quarrel flared up between Soviet Representative Malik and U.S. Representative Scali, with each pointing an accusing finger at the other. Then on October 29 and 30, the spokesmen of the Soviet and U.S. delegations attacked each other in their statements. In another quarrel during the November 1 consultations centring on the question of whether both Poland, a Warsaw Pact organization member state, and Canada, a NATO member state, should join the emergency force, the Soviet and American representatives went so far as to strike the table. The difficult bargaining between the two sides compelled the Security Council to continue the consultations for one more day on November 2 and a formal meeting was not held until ten o'clock that evening.

It was announced at the meeting that an agreement had been reached to the effect that the U.N. Secretary-General would immediately consult Ghana, Indonesia, Nepal, Panama, Peru, Poland and Canada, the latter two having "particular responsibility for logistic support," with a view to dispatching contingents to the Middle East.

Chinese Delegation's Stand

Chinese Representative Huang Hua made a speech at the meeting. He said: "In our statement at the

Security Council meeting of October 25, the Chinese delegation pointed out: The dispatch of the so-called U.N. emergency force will turn sovereign Arab states in the Middle East into an area under international control with infinite evil consequences in its wake and will pave the way for further international intervention in the Middle East with the superpowers as the behind-the-scenes bosses. The fierce contention between the two superpowers on the question of the composition of the so-called emergency force during the informal consultations in the past two days once again testifies to the correctness of the aforesaid judgment of the Chinese delegation. It is now clear to all that what both of them are concerned about is merely the right of their respective military presence and that if they are not able to send in their own forces directly, they try by all means to squeeze in the forces which they can influence so as to exercise indirect control. All pretexts are sheer hypocrisy. A superpower which styles itself the friend and benefactor of the Arab countries, while completely disregarding the sovereignty of the Arab countries, has contended so hard on the composition of the dispatch of the emergency force. Does this not suffice to show its true intention?"

He pointed out: "Consequently, the Chinese delegation, as a matter of course, cannot be a party to the agreement on the composition of the so-called U.N. emergency force."

Malik Repudiated

Soviet Representative Malik who spoke at the meeting harangued about the agreement being a step in the "correct direction" and "a new page" in the history of the U.N. and the Security Council, and so forth. He also tried to sow discord in relations between China and the non-aligned countries.

Repudiating Malik's slander, Chinese Representative Huang Hua pointed out at the meeting: "Just now Mr. Malik once again attempted to use his worn-out language to distort the principled position taken by the Chinese delegation and to sow discord in the relations between China and the non-aligned countries. This is completely futile. Numerous countries of the Third World, including many non-aligned countries, can see very clearly how the Soviet Union and the other superpower have utilized the temporary difficulties of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples to sell out their interests and vehemently contend for spheres of influence. The recent ugly performance of contention between the two on the question of the composition of the UNEF is a fact known to all. Your vicious intentions are very clear. These facts cannot be covered up by any means."

At the meeting, representative of Saudi Arabia Baroudy denounced the two superpowers, the United

States and the Soviet Union, for their policy in the Middle East, which, he said, is one of power politics and contention for spheres of influence. He also accused the Soviet Union of continuing to provide Israel with manpower.

Portuguese Aggression Against Guinea-Bissau Condemned

THE United Nations General Assembly adopted at its plenary meeting on the morning of November 2 a resolution condemning the Portuguese aggression against the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

The draft resolution was jointly put forward by 65 member states including Algeria and China and adopted with 93 votes for, 7 against, and 30 abstentions.

Resolution Adopted

The adopted resolution pointed out that the U.N. General Assembly was satisfied to see that the people of Guinea-Bissau assume the sacred duty to expel the forces of aggression of Portuguese colonialism from that part of the territory of Guinea-Bissau which they still occupy and to intensify the struggle in the Cape Verde Islands which form an integral and inalienable part of the national territory of the people of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde.

The resolution said that members of the United Nations express welcome to the recent accession to independence of the people of Guinea-Bissau, thereby creating the sovereign state of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

The resolution condemned the Portuguese Government's policy of perpetuating its illegal occupation of certain sectors of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the acts of repeated aggression against the people of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde by the Portuguese military forces, and demanded that the Government of Portugal desist from further violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and refrain from all acts of aggression against the people of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde by immediately withdrawing its armed forces from those territories.

Ovation Follows the Vote

The resolution called the U.N. Security Council's attention to the dangerous situation resulting from Portugal's illegal presence in Guinea-Bissau and to the

urgent necessity of giving priority to the adoption of all effective measures to restore the territorial integrity of this Republic.

When the draft resolution was put to the vote, China and a majority of countries voted for it. 7 countries, including Portugal and South Africa voted against, and 30 countries including Israel abstained. When the result of the voting was announced, there was an ovation in the meeting hall. Some representatives shouted: "Long live the Republic of Guinea-Bissau!" After the vote, Radha Ramphul, representative of Mauritius, spoke on behalf of the African group of the United Nations members and 65 sponsoring member states of the draft resolution. He said: This vote showed the support of the world for the heroic struggle of the people of Guinea-Bissau and the condemnation by the world of the despicable and genocidal policies of the fascist regime of Portugal. He said that the people of Guinea-Bissau could be assured that their struggle would continue to receive international support.

A full-scale debate on this item proceeded at 5 plenary meetings of the United Nations General Assembly from October 26 to November 1. Strong voices were raised by representatives of more than 50 member states condemning the Portuguese colonialist authorities for their war of aggression against Guinea-Bissau, expressing firm support for the just struggle of the people of Guinea-Bissau and warmly welcoming the founding of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

China's Support

Chinese Representative Chuang Yen said at one of the plenary meetings that the Chinese Government and people have always deeply sympathized with and firmly supported the people of Guinea-Bissau in their just struggles and provided assistance to them within China's capabilities. He pointed out that "the founding of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau is not a favour bestowed by the Portuguese colonialist authorities, nor is it the result of any 'peaceful transition.' It is won through fighting with guns and is a brilliant result of the hard fighting waged by the people of Guinea-Bissau at the cost of blood." He strongly condemned the Portuguese colonialist authorities for continuing to occupy certain sectors of the territory of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and waging a barbarous war of aggression against it. He stressed that "such criminal acts on the part of the Portuguese colonialist authorities can in no way be tolerated by all those countries and peoples that uphold the principles of the U.N. Charter." He expressed that the Chinese Government and people will, as always, continue to support the just struggle of the people of Guinea-Bissau.

ROUND THE WORLD

LON NOL CLIQUE

Futile U.S. "Urgent Aid"

Nixon's request to the U.S. Congress to approve "urgent aid" amounting to 200 million dollars for his Phnom Penh lackeys is a vain effort to save them from their doom.

The News Agency of Kampuchea in a commentary on October 26 pointed out that no U.S. "urgent aid" can save the traitorous Lon Nol clique. Why?

One reason is that the Lon Nol clique faces a graver rice shortage this year than in 1972. It definitely will not be able to solve this problem by the end of this year, or even in 1974. The Cambodian people and their armed forces are launching more and more powerful attacks on Phnom Penh and several provincial capitals temporarily controlled by the traitors. The Phnom Penh clique only controls a small piece of territory, including rocky land, asphalt pavements and brick houses unsuitable for growing rice. Its only hope now is the U.S. rice supply. However, this cannot reach Phnom Penh because all waterways and highways to the city have been cut by the people's armed forces, and airports are under constant fire. Moreover, the United States only has wheat, and its Asian valets also are short of rice. Therefore, neither the Lon Nol clique nor its master, U.S. imperialism, can solve the rice shortage.

Impressment is also a big headache for the traitorous Phnom Penh clique. Meeting with strong opposition from the inhabitants of Phnom Penh and other areas under the traitors' temporary control, the fascist impressment measure has further sharpened the contradictions between the clique and the people, arousing the latter to rise in struggle.

The clique cannot solve the problems of rice shortage, impressment and the low morale of its troops. No "urgent aid" provided by Nixon is of help.

WEST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Dissatisfaction With Superpowers' Monopoly of Middle East Affairs

Strong dissatisfaction with the two superpowers—the Soviet Union and the United States—which worked out the "settlement" of the Middle East problem behind their backs has been expressed by West European countries.

"In the light of the latest [Middle East] developments," said French President Georges Pompidou at an October 31 cabinet meeting, "we are obliged to state that the stoppage of fighting and attempts to open negotiations have been prepared and carried out without any participation by Europe in any way." He noted that this method of procedure by the Soviet Union and the United States was dangerous and "does not correspond . . . to the role to be played by European countries. . . ."

Answering questions on October 25 in the House of Commons, British Foreign Secretary Douglas-Home made it clear that Britain opposes the Soviet idea that only the Americans and Russians should police the ceasefire and subsequent peace arrangements.

On October 28, F.R.G. Foreign Minister Walter Scheel complained at an interview with reporters: "What makes me most annoyed is the fact that the Europeans once again cannot exert their influence whatsoever on the [Middle East] conflict."

The F.R.G. Foreign Minister believed that "there is irritation

among the Europeans because none of the partners in the alliance has been informed of America's intentions and decisions on the Middle East conflict and that has led to irritation and will lead to misunderstandings."

CARICOM

U.S. Reduction of Sugar Quota

The first meeting of the Caribbean Common Market (CARICOM) Council of Ministers, which opened on October 12 in the Jamaican capital Kingston, adopted a resolution expressing opposition to the unilateral U.S. decision to drastically cut down the sugar quota for the West Indies for 1974 from 220,000 tons in the past to 23,800 tons.

The council said it views the decision of the U.S. Department of Agriculture with "great concern" and requests "the U.S. authorities not to implement the announced quota reductions."

It was reported that the U.S. measure was intended to put pressure on countries and territories in the West Indies which were acting more and more independently. The excuse by the United States was the failure of the region to completely fulfil its quota in the past two years owing to weather conditions and other reasons. But the new U.S. quota for the West Indies is far below the actual supply level of the region. Meanwhile, some other countries which had likewise failed to fulfil U.S. quotas were not subjected to similar action. This has aroused public dissatisfaction in the region.

As the Guyana weekly *New Nation* said in its October 20 editorial when it took the U.S. measure to task, "The real reason for the U.S. decision is our independent approach to domestic and foreign affairs." The U.S. decision, it pointed out, "serves as a beacon to the forces of the Third World to close their ranks to counter the economic, social and political pressure of the superpowers."

Troop Reduction Conference

While the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, intensify their contention in Europe, the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries are taking part in the conference on troop reduction in Central Europe which opened in the Austrian capital Vienna on October 30.

The question of holding negotiations on troop reduction in Central Europe was raised back in 1968 between Washington and Moscow. Since then, especially after May last year when an agreement was reached at the U.S.-Soviet summit talks on the convocation of the preparatory talks for the conference on security and co-operation in Europe and the conference on troop reduction in Central Europe, the Soviet Union has steadily built up its military strength in Europe.

At the Vienna preparatory talks for the conference on troop reduction held from the end of January to June this year, there was acrimonious bickering and back-biting over the question of who should attend the meeting and other issues. To exclude the question of Soviet troops in Hungary from the troop reduction talks, the Soviet Union insisted that Hungary should not take part as a full member but as an observer. The preparatory talks lasted nearly five months and hastily ended in June when the U.S.-Soviet summit talks decided to convene a formal conference on troop reduction in Central Europe. No agreement was reached at the preparatory talks on the agenda of the formal conference except the date of convocation.

The general debate at the October 30 and 31 conference threw light on the differences among the participating countries.

The Soviet Union tried its best to maintain its present military superiority over the West in Central Europe, advocating reduction by "equal quantities or equal percentages."

The United States and other Western countries advocated a "balanced reduction of forces" so as to take the edge off Soviet superiority. The U.S. delegate, moreover, reiterated that the United States could not regard the exclusion of Hungary as permanent.

Some West European countries feared bilateral deals between the two superpowers on force reduction would reduce Western Europe to a state of greater insecurity. The British delegate, therefore, made it clear that the conference should not undermine obligations to allies or the evolution of the West European Common Market.

The Italian delegate said he could not agree to any measure hindering development of the Common Market into a political alliance.

The Belgian delegate warned that "oversized reductions could have destabilizing effects."

The Romanian delegate pointed out that one aim of the conference should be sending all foreign troops home.

The conference was attended by delegates from the Soviet Union and six other Warsaw Pact countries as well as from the United States and 11 other NATO countries. France has steadfastly refused to attend.

ISRAEL

Cost of Aggression

Israel is facing serious economic problems after provoking the Middle East war and suffering enormous losses. The Israeli rulers are doing everything they can to shift the heavy burden of war on to the ordinary people.

Israeli Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir disclosed on November 1 that the first week of the war cost Israel nearly 8,000 million Israeli pounds (about 2,000 million U.S. dollars), a figure that exceeds its entire defence budget. Accounting for 18 per cent of its gross national output

value, Israel's defence spending is the highest in the world.

It was reported that the people of Israel, "already burdened by an annual inflation rate of about 20 per cent and income tax sometimes as high as 80 per cent, now have to dig deeper into their pockets to find the money for the war." The Israeli Finance Ministry announced that by November 1 Israel had sold some 105 million dollars' worth of "state bonds." Israel had decided that "a further 270 million dollars will flow from the population's pockets into the state coffers, in the form of compulsory government bonds." The Industries Association of Israel predicted that "it would not be possible to avoid a 2 to 3 per cent rise in industrial prices."

Official estimates from Israel show that since large numbers of people have been called up, its present gross national output value has dropped by one-third as compared with that before the war. The U.S. *Christian Science Monitor* said: "If there is to be a permanent or semi-permanent confrontation with Egypt and Syria along the present lines, then Israel faces very difficult choices in allocating manpower."

Headlined "Israelis Sadly Tally War Costs; Unsure Peace Brings Prospect of Austerity," the article in this paper said: "Already there is talk that the Israel that will emerge from the ceasefire will have to be a more austere land, a land where the people are called upon to make greater sacrifices."

U.S.S.R.

Successive Nuclear Tests

Sweden's Uppsala Seismological Institute registered four successive underground nuclear tests by the Soviet Union in three days from October 26 to 28. The first two blasts were set off on October 26. The first explosion was in the region of Semipalatinsk, Siberia, while the second took place in the Southern Urals. Two more underground nuclear tests were conducted south of Novaya Zemlya near the Arctic coast on October 27 and 28. This brings

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ON THE HOME FRONT

Advances in Treating Choriocarcinoma

ATTACHED to the Chinese Academy of Medical Science, the Shoutu Hospital in Peking has made significant progress in using chemotherapy to deal with choriocarcinoma, a highly malignant gynaecological tumour derived from chorionic tissue of the uterus.

The hospital treated 296 cases from 1958 to 1970 and brought the mortality rate down to about 29 per cent in the period from 1968 to 1970. The mortality rate in the early post-liberation period was about 90 per cent.

Up to 1972, of all the patients discharged, two-thirds survived for more than five years, one-sixth for more than ten years and three patients lived for more than 14 years. A new method used to treat a 28-year-old woman cadre in Peking, who was hospitalized in 1959 with metastasis of the choriocarcinoma to the lungs, raised the medical effect remarkably and quickly helped the patient get through the critical period. She has been in good health since her discharge from the hospital 14 years ago. In another instance, a 23-year-old woman worker with choriocarcinoma which had spread to the lungs and brain was given large intra-arterial infusions of concentrated doses of drugs over a period of ten days and remarkable improvement was observed. Six months later she was discharged and has been in good health for the past nine years.

The hospital has used the same method to treat malignant moles (less malignant than choriocarcinoma) with even better results. Of the 312 cases admitted, a mortality rate of 1.8 per cent was achieved in 1970, and no patient has died since that year. In the early post-liberation year, the mortality rate was 25.9 per cent.

Six specially effective drugs have been found to treat the two diseases. Two of them, 6-MP and 5-FU, have been in use for some time in other countries for temporary alleviation of other malignant tumours. The Shoutu Hospital has had good results by improving the method of application and administering them in large concentrated doses. Another effective drug is called *kengshengmycin*, an antibiotic produced from a strain of streptomyces (fungus) cultivated in the soil of southern China. The other three are new anti-tumour synthetic drugs evolved by Chinese medical workers.

Medicines used are selected to suit the condition of each case, especially the sites of metastases, and the route of administration is individualized, thus raising their efficacy. Apart from oral doses, regional chemotherapy is used, including intravenous and intra-arterial infusions, local injections into the spinal column and, for some patients, intra-tumour injections.

Since the founding of New China, the department of obstetrics and gynaecology of the Shoutu Hospital has, in the course of clinical practice, done research work on the treatment of these two types of malignant tumours. A special research group was formed in 1953 and considerable data and other material relevant to the diseases have been gathered. The group keeps in touch with discharged patients to ensure prompt treatment when necessary.

Standard procedure for treating these two diseases in the past included the removal of the uterus. Instead of removing the uterus, the research group used drugs to treat young women in the early stages of these two diseases so as to preserve the reproductive function. The hospital treated 118 such cases from 1960 to 1970 of which 102 were successful. Patients were advised to

practise contraception for two years after therapy. Sixty-eight later became pregnant and 57 of them delivered 81 babies. All the children except two (one suffers from a congenital heart disease and one died of unknown causes) have developed normally. The oldest child is now over ten.

Industries in Amoy, an Island City

TEXTILES, machinery, raw materials for the chemical industry, products of light industry and other things are now produced in more than 200 factories in Amoy, an island city located off the coast of Fukien Province in southeast China.

Before liberation there were only a few poorly equipped factories and workshops putting out matches, soap, cigarettes and soy sauce.

Various industries have developed since liberation in the course of 24 years of construction. The total value of industrial output in 1972 was 23 times that of 1950. The state plan for the first six months of this year, fulfilled ahead of schedule, showed an increase of 11 per cent in total output value over that of the same period last year.

The city's industry was built through self-reliance and hard work. The Amoy Electric Bulb Factory started out with about 30 workers in 1958. Knowing little about how to make bulbs, they went to Shanghai to learn. They found their equipment was far from adequate, and began to make some, in the meantime improving what they had. In this way, they soon had more than 70 pieces of apparatus and three automatic production lines going. Where formerly they produced only three types of ordinary bulbs, they now make 15 types and 134 specifications. With a work force of more than 600, the factory puts out about 10 million bulbs a year.

The Amoy Cod-Liver Oil Factory is one of the five largest of its kind



Rubber fires manufactured by the Amoy Rubber Plant.

in the country. Twenty years ago when it was founded there were only 57 workers. Now there are six times the number of workers, eight

times the volume of output. Other medical products as well as cod-liver oil of different specifications are manufactured on the plant's three

automatic production lines. Last year the workers extracted bromine from the sea.

The many subtropical fruits and aquatic products found in Fukien provide an abundance of raw material for the Amoy Cannery, which has 2,000 workers. The factory supplies several thousand tons of canned food for consumption at home and abroad annually.

In the past, boats were the only means of transportation for passengers and freight between Amoy and the mainland. Today, traffic passes over two magnificent causeways to the island, as well as over the Yingtai-Amoy Railway which connects Amoy with Peking in the north and Kwangchow in the south.

Amoy is one of China's important southeastern ports. Improvement of the harbour installations has now made it possible for ocean-going freighters to berth there.

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the number of Soviet underground tests recorded in the first 10 months of this year to 15, exceeding the total number conducted by the Soviet Union last year.

Shouting the slogans of banning nuclear weapons and arms reduction louder and louder in recent years, the Soviet revisionist clique has continued to speed up its nuclear tests more and more. According to statistics of U.N. organs concerned, after the United States, the Soviet Union and other countries signed the so-called "treaty on the partial ban of nuclear tests," the Soviet Union carried out three to seven underground nuclear tests a year from 1964 to 1968 and 10 to 12 a year from 1969 to 1970. The number of tests rose to 15 in 1971 and 14 in 1972.

Total number of nuclear tests in the first 10 months of this year reached the 1971 level, the highest

in the last nine years. Soviet revisionist chieftain L. Brezhnev talked of the "necessity" to "prohibit the arms race" at a Moscow meeting on October 26, but on the very day and in the next two days, the Soviet Union conducted four successive nuclear explosions. This clearly shows that the Soviet revisionist clique's prohibition of nuclear weapons is a sham and it actually is stepping up its nuclear race.

INDIA

Moscow Beating Down Prices

The news that the Soviet Union is paying low prices for the woollen hosiery it buys from India was reported recently in the Indian newspaper *Hindustan Standard*.

A big purchaser of this item since 1970, the Soviet Union has been buying more than half of India's exports of woollen hosiery.

A Soviet purchasing delegation arrived in the famous wool town of Ludhiana in Punjab State on October 27 to place orders for hosiery deliveries next year. An order for 140 million rupees (worth 20 million U.S. dollars), the *Hindustan Standard* reported on October 23, is likely to be obtained and the contract to be fulfilled in the next 12 months will be part of the Indo-Soviet plan to gradually expand the two countries' trade.

"The Soviet Union is a hard bargainer," the paper said, "and the deals it is striking with India virtually amount to sweating labour." In 1972-73, the Russians purchased woollen hosiery at 75 rupees per kilogramme. Though the raw wool price in the international market has gone up by 400 per cent, the Soviet Union now is not willing to pay more than 85 rupees a kilo. The consistent Soviet method of beating down prices has brought on public resentment in India.

Radio Peking

English Language Transmissions

* effective only from Nov. to April

† effective only from May to Oct.

| | GMT | Local Standard Time | Metre Bands | Kc/s |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST) | 00:00-01:00 | 19:00-20:00 (E.S.T.) | 25*, 19, 16† | 11685*, 15060, 17673† |
| | 01:00-02:00 | 20:00-21:00 (E.S.T.) | 42, 30, 25*, 24*, 19 | 7120, 9780, 11965*, 12055*, 15060 |
| | 02:00-03:00 | 21:00-22:00 (E.S.T.) | 25*, 24*, 19, 16† | 11965*, 12055*, 15060, 15350, 17855† |
| | 03:00-04:00 | 22:00-23:00 (E.S.T.) | 42, 30 | 7120, 9780 |
| | 12:00-13:00 | 07:00-08:00 (E.S.T.) | 31*, 25 | 9480*, 11685 |
| NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST) | 03:00-04:00 | 19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.) | 31*, 25*, 24*, 19, 16† | 9460*, 11650*, 12055*, 15060, 15385, 17735†, 17855† |
| | 04:00-05:00 | 20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.) | 31*, 25*, 24*, 19, 16† | 9460*, 11650*, 12055*, 15060, 15385, 17735†, 17855† |
| AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND | 08:30-09:30 | 18:30-19:30 (Aust. S.T.) 20:30-21:30 (N.Z.S.T.) | 31, 25, 19 | 9460, 11600, 11720 15060, 15435 |
| | 09:30-10:30 | 19:30-20:30 (Aust. S.T.) 21:30-22:30 (N.Z.S.T.) | 31, 25, 19 | 9460, 11600, 11720, 15060, 15435 |
| SOUTHEAST ASIA | 12:00-13:00 | 19:00-20:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok) | 32, 25, 19 | 9290, 11650, 15240, 15510 |
| | | 19:30-20:30 (Singapore) | | |
| | | 20:00-21:00 (Saigon, Manila) 18:30-19:30 (Rangoon) | | |
| | 13:00-14:00 | 20:00-21:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok) | 32, 25, 19 | 9290, 11650, 15240, 15510 |
| | 20:30-21:30 (Singapore) | | | |
| | 21:00-22:00 (Saigon, Manila) 19:30-20:30 (Rangoon) | | | |
| SOUTH ASIA | 14:00-15:00 | 19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo) | 40, 30, 19† | 7470, 9860, 15095† |
| | | 19:00-20:00 (Rawalpindi) | | |
| | | 20:00-21:00 (Dacca) 19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu) 20:00-21:00 (Rawalpindi) | | |
| | 15:00-16:00 | 20:30-21:30 (Delhi, Colombo) | 30, 19† | 9860, 15095† |
| | | 21:00-22:00 (Dacca) 20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu) | | |
| 18:00-19:00 | 23:30-00:30 (Delhi) | 248 | 1210 | |
| EUROPE | 20:30-21:30 | 21:30-22:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris) | 47*, 45, 39, 33† | 6270*, 6610, 7590, 9030† |
| | 21:30-22:30 | 22:30-23:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris) | 47*, 45, 25† | 6270*, 6610, 11675† |
| | EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA | 16:00-17:00 | 18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam) | 39*, 30, 19† |
| 17:00-18:00 | | 19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam) | 39*, 30, 19† | 7620*, 9860, 15095† |
| WEST AND NORTH AFRICA | 19:30-20:30 | 18:45-19:45 (Monrovia) | 31*, 30, 25, 19† | 9440*, 9965, 11695, 15030† |
| | | 20:30-20:30 (Accra, Freetown) | | |
| | | 19:30-21:30 (Lagos) 21:30-22:30 (Cairo) | | |
| | 20:30-21:30 | 19:45-20:45 (Monrovia) | 31*, 30, 25, 19† | 9440*, 9965, 11695, 15030† |
| | | 20:30-21:30 (Accra, Freetown) 21:30-22:30 (Lagos) 22:30-23:30 (Cairo) | | |