

PEKING REVIEW

15

April 9, 1976

Resolutions of C. P. C. Central Committee

- On Appointing Comrade Hua Kuo-feng
First Vice-Chairman of C.P.C. Central
Committee and Premier of
State Council
- On Dismissing Teng Hsiao-ping
From All Posts Both Inside and
Outside Party

Counter-Revolutionary Political
Incident at Tien An Men Square

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Resolution of C.P.C. Central Committee on Appointing Comrade Hua Kuo-feng First Vice-Chairman of C.P.C. Central Committee and Premier of State Council

On the proposal of our great leader Chairman Mao, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China unanimously agrees to appoint Comrade Hua Kuo-feng First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the

Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

**The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China**

April 7, 1976

Resolution of C.P.C. Central Committee On Dismissing Teng Hsiao-ping From All Posts Both Inside and Outside Party

Having discussed the counter-revolutionary incident which took place at Tien An Men Square and Teng Hsiao-ping's latest behaviour, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China holds that the nature of the Teng Hsiao-ping problem has turned into one of antagonistic contradiction. On the proposal of our great leader Chairman Mao, the Political Bureau

unanimously agrees to dismiss Teng Hsiao-ping from all posts both inside and outside the Party while allowing him to keep his Party membership so as to see how he will behave in the future.

**The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China**

April 7, 1976

Comrade Wu Teh's Broadcast Speech At Tien An Men Square

COMRADE Wu Teh made a broadcast speech on April 5 at Tien An Men Square. Full text of the speech follows:

Comrades,

In the past few days while we were studying our great leader Chairman Mao's important instructions, counterattacking the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts and grasping revolution and promoting production, a handful of bad elements, out of ulterior motives, made use of the Ching Ming Festival to deliberately create a political incident, directing their spearhead at Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee in a vain attempt to change the general orientation of the struggle to criticize the unrepentant capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist line and beat back the Right deviationist attempt. We must see clearly the reactionary nature of this political incident, expose the schemes and intrigues of the bad elements,

heighten our revolutionary vigilance and avoid being taken in.

Revolutionary masses and cadres of the municipality must take class struggle as the key link, act immediately, and by concrete action defend Chairman Mao, defend the Party Central Committee, defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the great capital of our socialist motherland, deal resolute blows at counter-revolutionary sabotage and further strengthen and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and develop the excellent situation. Let us rally round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and win still greater victories!

Today, there are bad elements carrying out disruption and disturbances and engaging in counter-revolutionary sabotage at Tien An Men Square. Revolutionary masses must leave the square at once and not be duped by them.

Counter-Revolutionary Political Incident At Tien An Men Square

EARLY April, a handful of class enemies, under the guise of commemorating the late Premier Chou during the Ching Ming Festival, engineered an organized, premeditated and planned counter-revolutionary political incident at Tien An Men Square in the capital. They flagrantly made reactionary speeches, posted reactionary poems and slogans, distributed reactionary leaflets and agitated for the setting up of counter-revolutionary organizations. By means of insinuation and overt counter-revolutionary language, they brazenly clamoured that "the era of Chin Shih Huang is gone." Openly hoisting the ensign of supporting Teng Hsiao-ping, they frenziedly directed their spearhead at our great leader Chairman Mao, attempted to split the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, tried to change the general orientation of the current struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and counterattack the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, and engaged in counter-revolutionary activities.

The counter-revolutionary activities culminated on April 5. At about 8 a.m., a loudspeaker car of the

municipal Public Security Bureau was overturned, the body of the car and its loudspeakers smashed. After 9 a.m., more than 10,000 people gathered in front of the Great Hall of the People. At its maximum the crowd at Tien An Men Square numbered about 100,000 people. Except for a handful of bad elements who were bent on creating disturbances, the majority of the people were passers-by who came over to see what was happening. Some of the people were around the Monument to the People's Heroes; the majority were concentrated on the west side of the square near the eastern entrance to the Great Hall of the People. A dozen young people were surrounded and beaten up by some bad elements, receiving cuts and bruises on their heads with blood trickling down their swollen faces. The hooligans shouted: "Beat them to death! Beat them to death!" An army guard who tried to stop the hooligans by persuasion had his insignia pulled off, uniform torn and his face beaten to bleed. The bad elements exclaimed: "Who can put this situation under control? Nobody in the Central Committee

can. Should he come today he would not be able to return!" Their counter-revolutionary arrogance was unbridled to the extreme. The masses were infuriated and many of them said: "Ever since liberation, Tien An Men Square has always been the place where our great leader Chairman Mao reviews parades of the revolutionary masses. We'll absolutely not tolerate such counter-revolutionary acts happening here!" Several hundred worker-militiamen who went up the flight of steps leading to the Great Hall of the People to stand guard were broken up into several sections by the hooligans. The latter repeatedly shouted reactionary slogans and savagely beat up anyone in the crowd who opposed them. Some of those who got beaten up were dragged to the monument and forced to kneel down and "confess their crimes."

At 11:05 a.m., many people surged towards the Museum of Chinese History on the east side of Tien An Men Square. In front of the museum, a woman comrade who came forward to dissuade them was immediately manhandled. At this moment, a bunch of bad elements besieged a People's Liberation Army barracks by the clock tower in the southeast corner of the square. They crushed the door, broke into the building and occupied it. A few bad elements, sporting a crew cut, took turns to incite the people, shouting themselves hoarse through a transistor megaphone. Towards noon, some of the trouble-makers proclaimed the inauguration of what they called "committee of the people of the capital for commemorating the Premier." A bad element wearing spectacles had the impudence to announce that the Public Security Bureau must give a reply in ten minutes. He threatened that if their demands were not met, they would smash the public security department.

At 12:30, the P.L.A. fighters on guard duty at Tien An Men Square marched in formation towards their barracks to guard it. The bad elements who were making disturbances shouted in instigation: "The people's army should stand on the side of the people!" and "Those befuddled by others are innocent!" Later, they overturned a Shanghai sedan car and set it on fire. The firemen and P.L.A. guards who came to the rescue were blocked, and a fire-engine was wrecked. These bad elements said that putting out the fire meant "suppressing the mass movement." Several members of the fire-brigade were beaten to bleed.

At 12:45, a detachment of people's police came as reinforcement. But they too were taunted and stopped. The caps of several policemen were snatched by the rioters and thrown to the air. Some even threw knives and daggers at the people's police. Several policemen were surrounded and beaten up.

In the afternoon, the sabotage activities of this handful of counter-revolutionaries became still more frenzied. They burnt up four motor vehicles bringing water and food to the worker-militiamen on duty or belonging to the public security department. Around

5 o'clock in the afternoon, this gang of bad elements again broke into that barracks, abducted and beat up the sentries, smashed the windows and doors on the ground floor and looted everything in the rooms. Radios, quilts, bed sheets, clothing and books were all thrown into the fire by this gang of counter-revolutionaries. They also burnt and smashed dozens of bicycles of the Peking worker-militiamen. Black smoke rose to the sky amid a hubbub of counter-revolutionary clamours. Nearly all the window panes in the barracks were smashed. Then they set the barracks on fire.

The revolutionary masses showed their utmost hatred for this counter-revolutionary political incident. Yet the handful of bad elements said glibly: "It manifests the strength of the masses." They went so far as to claim brazenly that "the situation has now got out of hand and it would be of no use even if a regiment or an army was called in," and so on and so forth, showing their unbridled reactionary arrogance.

See how these counter-revolutionaries use extremely decadent and reactionary language and the trick of insinuation to viciously attack and slander our great leader Chairman Mao and other leading comrades on the Party Central Committee:

"Devils howl as we pour out our grief, we weep but the wolves laugh. We spill our blood in memory of the hero; raising our brows, we unsheathe our swords. China is no longer the China of yore, and the people are no longer wrapped in sheer ignorance; gone for good is Chin Shih Huang's feudal society. We believe in Marxism-Leninism, to hell with those scholars who emasculate Marxism-Leninism! What we want is genuine Marxism-Leninism. For the sake of genuine Marxism-Leninism, we fear not shedding our blood and laying down our lives; the day modernization in four fields is realized, we will come back to offer libations and sacrifices."

The clamours of these counter-revolutionaries about combating "Chin Shih Huang" and demanding "genuine Marxism-Leninism" were out-and-out counter-revolutionary agitation in the same vein as the language used in Lin Piao's plan for a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat, *Outline of Project "571."* By directing their spearhead at our great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, and lauding Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, these counter-revolutionaries further laid bare their criminal aim to practise revisionism and restore capitalism in China.

In the past few days these elements not only wrote reactionary poems but put up reactionary posters. They lauded Teng Hsiao-ping and attempted to nominate him to play the role of Nagy, the chieftain of the counter-revolutionary incident in Hungary. They raved that "with Teng Hsiao-ping in charge of the work of the Central Committee, the struggle has won decisive victory" "to the great satisfaction of the people throughout the country." They uttered vile slanders,

Firmly Keep to the General Orientation of the Struggle

PERSONALLY initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao, the struggle to repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts is victoriously developing throughout the country, and the situation is excellent.

Assiduously studying Chairman Mao's important instructions and using great debate, mass criticism and big-character posters as their weapons, the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals are exposing the class nature of that unrepentant Party capitalist-roader who whipped up the Right deviationist wind. They are indignantly criticizing his revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link," his revisionist line, and his reactionary words and deeds in attempting to reverse the correct appraisal of the Great Cultural Revolution and settle accounts with it. **"Reversing correct verdicts goes against the will of the people";** the unrepentant Party capitalist-roader is under attack on all sides and is very isolated. The socialist revolution in all spheres of the superstructure is deepening, and the socialist new things are growing sturdily in the struggle. Spring farming is going full steam ahead, industrial production is thriving, and work is improving in all fields.

We have won great victories. But class struggle is acute and complicated, and there will still be resistance

saying that "the recent so-called anti-Right deviationist struggle is the act of a handful of careerists to reverse verdicts." They openly opposed the great struggle initiated and led by Chairman Mao to repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts; their counter-revolutionary arrogance was inflated to the utmost.

However, the time when these counter-revolutionary elements ran rampant coincided with the day of their downfall. Going against the will of the people, they were extremely isolated. As these bad elements were making disturbances, perpetrating acts of violence and sabotage, many revolutionary people courageously stepped forward to denounce their counter-revolutionary acts and struggled against them. The Peking worker-militia, people's police and army guards on duty at the

and twists and turns on the road of our advance. We must take class struggle as the key link, firmly keep to the general orientation of the struggle, and carry through to the end the struggle to repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

In criticizing the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, Chairman Mao points out: **"In 1949 it was pointed out that the principal contradiction within the country was one between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Thirteen years later the question of class struggle was reiterated, and mention was also made of the fact that the situation began to turn for the better. What is the Great Cultural Revolution for? To wage class struggle. Liu Shao-chi advocated the theory of the dying out of class struggle, but he himself never ceased to wage class struggle. He wanted to protect his bunch of renegades and sworn followers. Lin Piao wanted to overthrow the proletariat and attempted a coup. Did class struggle die out?"** Hitting the nail on the head, Chairman Mao's instruction exposes the reactionary character and fraudulence of the theory of the dying out of class struggle peddled by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and that unrepentant Party capitalist-roader. It penetratingly expounds the nature of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and once again teaches us that we must analyse the contradictions in socialist society from the viewpoint of class struggle. The counter-

square and the revolutionary people present at the time worked in close co-operation, and fought bravely in defence of Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the great capital of our socialist motherland.

When the handful of bad elements again set fire to the barracks at 5 p.m., the army guards put out the fire at the risk of their own lives. To safeguard the Great Hall of the People, more than 100 Peking worker-militiamen were injured, a dozen of them seriously wounded. Six army guards were abducted and many wounded. Risking dangers, the people's police persevered in fighting. Although the barracks was besieged and fire was engulfing the first floor, leading comrades of the Peking worker-militia command post persevered in the struggle on the second floor. At this critical moment, the switchboard operator

attack against the Right deviationist attempt is a continuation and deepening of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution; it is also a serious class struggle. We must analyse the class nature of the tendencies and slogans that appear in the course of the movement from the viewpoint of the struggle by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie. **"We must not be academic and oversimplify the complex class struggle."**

It is essential to put the study of Chairman Mao's important instructions in the first place. These instructions are a sharp weapon for us to beat back the Right deviationist wind and a beacon illuminating our way in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We should study conscientiously and be clear about the nature of the current struggle and the guiding principles and policies for it. If we do not study, we are liable to lose our bearings and be taken in.

We should direct the spearhead of the struggle at the Party capitalist-roader who has refused to mend his ways. Chairman Mao points out: **"With the socialist revolution they themselves come under fire. At the time of the co-operative transformation of agriculture there were people in the Party who opposed it, and when it comes to criticizing bourgeois right, they resent it. You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party — those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road."** The unrepentant Party capitalist-roader is the general representative of the bourgeoisie. His revisionist programme, his revisionist line and his reactionary words and deeds are a concentrated embodiment of the desire of the bourgeoisie for restoration. By directing the spearhead of the struggle at him and making a penetrating exposure and criticism, we shall be able to distin-

calmly reported the news to leading departments concerned.

At 6:30 p.m., after Comrade Wu Teh's speech was broadcast, most of the onlookers and the masses who had been taken in quickly dispersed. But a handful of counter-revolutionaries continued their desperate resistance and again posted some reactionary poems around the Monument to the People's Heroes. Three hours later, on receiving an order from the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, tens of thousands of worker-militiamen, in co-ordination with the people's police and P.L.A. guards, took resolute measures and enforced proletarian dictatorship. In high morale, the heroic Peking militiamen valiantly filed into Tien An Men Square and mounted powerful counterattacks. They encircled those bad elements who

guish between right and wrong political lines, unite upwards of 95 per cent of the cadres and masses, and win still greater victories in the counterattack against the Right deviationist wind. If we keep a firm grip on this point, the class enemy's scheme to switch the general orientation of the struggle will be brought to total bankruptcy.

It is imperative to heighten our revolutionary vigilance. Being a serious class struggle, the counterattack against the Right deviationist attempt is bound to meet with rabid resistance and disruption from class enemies at home and abroad, particularly the bourgeoisie in the Party. We should keep a watchful eye at all times on the new trends of class struggle. It is necessary to stop the class enemies from spreading rumours, creating disturbances, inciting the masses to fight against one another, sabotaging the revolution and production. It is imperative to exercise the dictatorship of the proletariat over the handful of class enemies who fabricate political rumours in an attempt to confuse and poison people's minds and attack and split the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, track them down sternly and deal resolute blows at them.

It is necessary to strengthen leadership over the movement. The current anti-Right deviationist struggle is being conducted under the unified leadership of the Party committees at various levels. We should not establish inter-unit ties; we should not organize fighting groups or gang up in factions. We should have faith in the masses and rely on them. We should educate the few people who are misled and duped by rumours and do ideological work well among them.

Let us unite and advance along the course indicated by Chairman Mao!

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, April 6)

were still creating disturbances and committing crimes in the vicinity of the Monument to the People's Heroes. They detained the active criminals and major suspects for examination. In the face of powerful proletarian dictatorship, the handful of rampant rioters could not withstand even a single blow. They squatted down, trembling like stray dogs. Some hurriedly handed over their daggers, knives and notebooks on which they had copied the reactionary poems. Several criminals who pulled out their daggers in a vain attempt to put up a last-ditch fight were duly punished. The revolutionary masses and people of the whole city heartily supported and acclaimed the revolutionary action of the Peking worker-militia, the people's police and P.L.A. guards.

("Renmin Ribao" worker-peasant-soldier correspondents and staff correspondents)

Carry On the Criticism of Confucius



IN the current struggle to beat back the Right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts, the Chinese people are continuing their criticism of Confucius. This is because the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius are an important ideological origin of the revisionist line pushed by that unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party.

The main aim of this revisionist line that opposes Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is to change the principle of taking class struggle as the key link, change the Party's basic line, negate the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and restore capitalism.

In China, the history of class struggle since the decline of slave society, the first class society, has again and again proved that all those who strove for restoration and retrogression and practised revisionism advocated the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. Today that unrepentant capitalist-roader also attempted to use these doctrines to put back the clock and restore capitalism.

Confucius (551-479 B.C.) lived in a period when the slave system in China was collapsing and the feudal system was rising. As a representative of the slave-owning class and a reactionary thinker obdurately defending the slave system, he opposed social progress and change and stood for restoration and retrogression. He devoted his whole life to safeguarding the declining system of slavery. He cried: "Revive states that are extinct, restore families that have lost their positions, and call to office those who have fallen into obscurity." This means he wanted to revive the overthrown slave states, restore the slave-owning aristocrats who had lost power to their former ruling position, and reinstate them in office. What the unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party did today was exactly the same reactionary stuff. He negated taking class struggle as the key link and wanted to alter the Party's basic line and reverse the correct appraisal of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. On the question of selecting cadres, he paid no heed to the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause or to the three-in-one combination of the old, middle-aged and young. What he tried to "revive and restore" was precisely the revisionist political and organizational line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao which had become bankrupt.

Confucius was panic-stricken to see that "the rites were lost and music was ruined" during the period of the momentous social change from slavery to feudalism. He was even alarmed at the sight of cornerless wine jars which were unlike those used by his ancestors. He lamented: "A wine jar without corners. Can this be a

wine jar!" Those who stirred up the Right deviationist wind today also look askance at the numerous socialist new things that have emerged in the Great Cultural Revolution. They said: "The schools are no longer like schools, and the research institutions today are not like research institutions!" Like Confucius who never forgot to "restrain oneself and return to the rites," the Right deviationists seek to restore the old feudalist, capitalist and revisionist trash.

The fallacy that "he who excels in learning can be an official" is a concentrated expression of Confucius' thinking on education which served the declining slave-owning class. For thousands of years, generation upon generation of Confucius' disciples took this assertion as an eternal and unchangeable credo. The idea "study to become an official" advocated by Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao was just another version of this Confucian-Mencian doctrine. Now this rubbish has again been picked up by the Right deviationists in the educational field to negate the achievements of the educational revolution, to reverse the verdict on the revisionist educational line, and to train "talented people" for the restoration of capitalism. They regarded college education as a "brick to knock open the door" to high official positions and emoluments and a ladder leading to the tower of intellectual aristocracy, and they tried to induce young people to follow them into the blind alley of restoration and retrogression.

Advocates of the Right deviationist trend in scientific and technical circles opposed exercising the dictatorship of the proletariat on the scientific and technical front; they opposed Party leadership over scientific and technical work, the launching of vigorous mass movements, the integration of professional scientists and technicians with the workers and peasants, and the practice of open-door research. They deliberately distorted the Party's policy and tried to sow discord between the Party and the intellectuals. They asserted that it was unnecessary for the intellectuals to remould their world outlook and called for placing professional "experts" and "authorities" in the leadership of research units, a practice which the revolutionary masses had repudiated long ago. They slandered the workers, peasants and soldiers as rustics unfit for scientific research because their "cultural level is too low," in an attempt to exclude the masses from scientific studies. Still less would they tolerate representatives sent by the working class during the Cultural Revolution to participate in the leading bodies of research units. What they advocated was in effect one and the same stuff as the reactionary Confucian-Mencian concepts that "only the highest who are the wise and the lowest who are the stupid cannot

be changed" and "those who work with their minds govern, those who work with their hands are governed."

To safeguard the vital interests of the declining reactionary classes, Confucius and his followers did their utmost to advocate the "doctrine of the mean" while opposing the class struggle waged by the rising classes against the declining classes and the social change in which the new emerging forces replaced reactionary ones. Those who stirred up the Right deviationist wind stubbornly opposed the proletariat exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including all spheres of culture and opposed the substitution of socialist new things for decadent bourgeois things; they resorted to eclectic sophistry to peddle

the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces. They followed Confucius in using the "doctrine of the mean" to cover up their attacks on the revolutionary masses.

Confucius who went round campaigning for the restoration of slavery was thrown into the dustbin of history long ago. However, the reactionary ideas of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius have not disappeared of their own accord. They are still corrupting and poisoning people's minds and are used by the Right deviationists for restoration and retrogression. We must continue to criticize Confucius if we want to thoroughly criticize the ideological origin of the revisionist line pushed by these Right deviationists.

At U.N. Security Council

China's Stand on Question of Angola

THE Chinese Government's principled stand on the question of Angola was expounded by Chinese Representative Huang Hua at the U.N. Security Council meeting on March 31 at which a draft resolution on the question of Angola was discussed. Huang Hua made a statement before the voting. He declared that China will not participate in it.

In his speech Huang Hua said: "China has always supported the people of Angola in their national-liberation movement against the Portuguese colonialists, and we gave assistance, including military assistance, to all the three liberation organizations. With regard to the differences among the three Angolan liberation organizations, we have always urged them to take to heart their common interests of national liberation, and to unite against the common enemy. In particular, the following fact should be pointed out: After the Alvor agreement was reached between the Angolan national-liberation movement and Portugal in January 1975 confirming the independence of Angola, China has refrained from providing new military assistance to the three Angolan liberation organizations."

Recalling the visits to China by the Angolan organizations — UNITA, MPLA and FNLA — in 1975, he said that during the talks the Chinese side repeatedly expressed the hope that the leading members of each liberation organization would solve their differences through peaceful consultation by holding high the banner of independence, unity and progress so that they could achieve their independence at an earliest possible date. Huang Hua noted: "We hope that they will take to heart their national interests, do away with superpower meddling and intervention and join in a common

effort to build a truly independent and united Angola of national harmony."

He went on: "We strongly condemn the South African authorities for their armed aggression and intervention in Angola, and firmly support the people of Angola and the rest of Africa in their just struggle against the aggression by South Africa in Angola." "We likewise strongly condemn Soviet social-imperialism for its aggression and intervention in Angola, and we firmly hold that Soviet military personnel and its foreign mercenaries must also withdraw from Angola immediately and completely."

"Angola," Huang Hua pointed out, "belongs to the people of Angola, who have the full right to solve their own problems free from outside interference. Anyone who respects the facts and upholds justice can see that this position of ours stems from the basic interests of the people of Angola and the rest of Africa, and from the basic interests of the struggle of the people of the world against the two hegemonic powers in Angola and their rivalry for hegemony in southern Africa."

Huang Hua noted: "The serious situation in Angola was created by the fierce rivalry between the two hegemonic powers. Now, their rivalry has been brought to southern Africa and is growing in intensity. We are duty bound to stress that the aggression by Soviet social-imperialism and its mercenary troops against Angola is a serious event unprecedented in the history of African national-liberation movement since World War II. This is a component part of its fierce rivalry with the other superpower for world hegemony and for the South Atlantic, and it constitutes an important plan for realizing its global offensive strategy."

He added: "The facts have proved and will continue to prove that the nature of Soviet social-imperialism will not change. It can deceive people and run amuck for a certain period but cannot remain successful for long. It can be said with certainty that its aggression and expansion in Angola are bound to meet with the strong resistance of more and more Angolan people and of the African countries and peoples. It will come to a more ignominious end than the old colonialists."

Huang Hua declared: "The Chinese delegation strongly condemns the South African racist regime's aggression against Angola, demands respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola by all states and condemns South Africa for the utilization of Namibia to mount provocative or aggressive acts against Angola or any other neighbouring African state. The people of Angola are entitled to demand compensation for the damage caused by all foreign aggression."

"However, it must be pointed out that the draft resolution has failed to condemn Soviet social-imperialism and its mercenaries for their intervention and aggression against Angola, nor has it reflected the just demand for their complete and immediate withdrawal from Angola."

"Preambular paragraph 3 referred to 'the principle that no state or group of states has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other state,' but immediately after that preambular paragraph 4 referred to 'the inherent and lawful right of every state, in the exercise of its sovereignty, to request assistance from any other state or group of states.' The simultaneous application of these two paragraphs to the question now under discussion in the Security Council means the negation of the former by the latter. Preambular paragraph 4 is bound to be utilized by Soviet social-imperialism to legalize its aggression and intervention in Angola. This will bring serious and unfavourable consequences to the just cause of the Angolan and other African peoples in achieving their liberation, defending their state sovereignty and national independence, and opposing superpower intervention. This has set a dangerous precedent for the superpowers to create pretexts to commit aggression and intervention against other sovereign states. We absolutely cannot agree to it," Huang Hua declared.

The meeting adopted the resolution with nine votes in favour. Five member states of the council including Britain, France, Italy and Japan abstained.

What Will Moscow Do After South African Racists' Troop Withdrawal?

THE Soviet social-imperialists put forward all kinds of despicable excuses calculated to justify their armed intervention in Angola. They argue that their actions in that country are directed against intervention by South African racists. The South African racists were compelled to withdraw their troops from Angola on March 27, condemned for their presence there by the Angolan people and the peoples of Africa and the rest of the world. This leaves the Soviet interventionists hanging on there in a very embarrassing situation.

The Soviet armed intervention in Angola stems from its long cherished ambition to seize this strategically important place and expand deeper into southern Africa. The Soviet revisionists argue that their intervention was to "combat" the South African invasion and that not one single soldier went into Angola "until the imperialist South Africans invaded the territory of that country on October 23 of last year." This is a big lie. The fact is that their armed intervention preceded the South African invasion.

In January 1975, about the time of the signing of the Alvor agreement on the independence of Angola, over one hundred Soviet military advisers arrived in Angola. Large consignments of arms soon followed

them in March of that year. In July, four months later, the Soviet Union single-handedly stirred up a civil war in that country. In September, large groups of Cuban troops were dumped in Caxito, northern Angola.

From September 25 to October 23 last year, Moscow sent five shiploads of weapons and over 2,400 mercenaries into the country, and in the week ending October 18, more than 750 Cuban soldiers were transported into Angola. All these facts can be found in the official records. Moscow, for all its subterfuges, cannot dodge the following questions: Since South Africa intruded into the land of Angola on October 23, whom were you fighting previously? Were South African forces the target of your "devastating blows" in the Caxito area and on the northern front in Angola? Was it the South African racists that you describe as "the reactionary forces in Angola"? Are the thousands upon thousands of people you have killed with "powerful gunfire" South Africans? Indisputable facts show that there is no denying the Soviet aggression in Angola and Africa while its talk about opposition to South Africa's intrusion into Angola is a sham.

There is a further question: Why did the Soviet Union and its followers cling to their statement that

it was only after October 23 that they dispatched troops into Angola? The simple answer is that they urgently needed to use the South African invasion as a pretext for the extension of their own interference in Angola. The Soviet Union surreptitiously dispatched mercenaries into Angola before October 23, and after South Africa's invasion it openly went into action on a big scale.

As in the days before October 23, the unbridled Soviet actions in Angola were directed against the Angolans and not in the least against the South African troops. After suppressing one liberation organization in early February in northern Angola, the Soviet Union then directed its mercenaries to launch a massive attack on another liberation organization along the Benguela Railway in central Angola.

By January 26 the South African troops had withdrawn to the border area in southern Angola. We would like to ask the new tsars: At what time did you launch an attack on the South African troops during their stay in southern Angola in the two months ending March 21?

The Soviet Union's opposition to South Africa's intervention is a pretext which can deceive no one. But

it has now been stripped of even this filthy mask. What will it do? To withdraw the troops? But what has been acquired at a cost of several hundred million U.S. dollars cannot be easily given up! To hang on in Angola? But the going will be tough!

The aggressive actions of the Soviet Union have aroused deep indignation among the African people. Senegalese President Senghor recently said, "Should we indict the Soviets for their actions? Of course! . . . In Angola, we condemned intervention by South Africa as well as intervention by the Soviets." Zambian President Kaunda pointed out that "there can be no genuine peace and freedom in Angola so long as the Russian and Cuban troops remain in that country." For the Soviet social-imperialists attempting to hang on in Angola, it is difficult to ensure that things will go well with them.

A mass demonstration was reported in the Angolan border town of Calai the day the South Africans withdrew from that city. The demonstrators angrily shouted: "No Russian-Cuban intervention in Angola — Angola for the Angolans!" People are watching to see what the next step of the Soviet social-imperialists will be.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent)

World Press Supports Egypt's Abrogation of Egyptian-Soviet Treaty

EGYPT'S courageous action of abrogating the Egyptian-Soviet "treaty of friendship and co-operation" has won widespread support from the Egyptian people and, at the same time, have strong repercussions all over the world. The press and radio of many countries in their articles and commentaries have praised Egypt's spirit of defying brute force and pointed out the great significance of its abrogation of the treaty. They also denounced Soviet social-imperialism's aggression and plunder of third world countries under the cloak of "co-operation" and "aid."

Kenya: The paper *Daily Nation* in its March 17 editorial hailed Egypt's courage in abrogating the Egyptian-Soviet treaty and condemned the Soviet Union for its hegemonic acts.

The editorial pointed out: "The Soviet Union has been trying to strangle Egypt," "first by refusing to replace the arms lost during the 1973 war," and then refusing to supply Egypt with spare parts. "Such behaviour is neither indicative of friendship, understanding nor co-operation, particularly when practised by a so-called socialist state." "The Soviet Union has be-

haved in such a manner towards the developing nations — using the supply of arms and debt rescheduling as leverage against the weaker and poorer nations when they take the decisions Moscow does not like. Such behaviour is detestable."

The *Sunday Nation* on March 21 carried an article which pointed out that in practical terms the Egyptian-Soviet treaty "meant that the Russians had acquired a new beachhead for penetration into the Mediterranean Sea, Africa and all the way to the Gulf of the Suez." It said: "The Russians' words like friendship and co-operation are mere cloaks for domination and expansion."

Senegal: The weekly *Afrique Nouvelle* pointed out in a recent article that Egypt's decision to abrogate the Egyptian-Soviet "treaty of friendship and co-operation" is of historic significance and in conformity with the desire of the Egyptian people.

The article said that the cause which led to the abrogation of the Egyptian-Soviet treaty was linked with the Soviet attitude towards Egypt and the Arab world. It pointed out: "Moscow has always made use

of the treaty to dictate its will to Cairo. Therefore, all of us can see that it is a deceptive pact from which Egypt had suffered."

Nigeria: In a March 27 commentary on Egypt's abrogation of the Egyptian-Soviet treaty, Radio Nigeria pointed out that the measures taken by the Egyptian Government against the Soviet Union are in defence of Egypt's national independence and state sovereignty against big-power domination.

Referring to Soviet pressure for the repayment of debts, the commentary said: Egypt's national debt "is owed to the Soviet Union mainly for the cost of arms and other trading transactions. The Soviet Union, knowing the difficult economic circumstances of the country, has nevertheless been pitilessly pressing for the repayment of debts on schedule. This attitude of the Russians could paralyse the economy of the country and, according to President Sadat, the Russians are fully aware of the situation. Egypt therefore has no alternative than to reassess her ties with the Soviet Union."

"The Soviet Union now appears to want to dictate what Egyptian foreign policy should be because she provides her with military and economic aid," it noted.

Kuwait: In its March 16 editorial, the paper *Daily News* said: "President Sadat's move to abrogate Egypt's treaty of friendship and co-operation with the Soviet Union is indeed historic and a turning point in Egypt's national life." It pointed out that facts once again prove that "the Soviet Union is not a trustworthy friend for the Arabs." Egypt's decision would be an eye-opener to the Soviet Union, the editorial added. "It should at least make it clear to the Kremlin that not only the Arabs but the entire Moslem world disagree to the Soviet attempt to gain a foothold in their homelands, and that Arabs having shaken off foreign domination will stubbornly resist any attempts calculated to subordinate their independence to any bloc or power."

In another editorial, the paper said that the Arab world, especially the Gulf countries, "are well aware of the tricks practised by the Russians who try to further their influence in our secure and prosperous region by posing as our 'friends.'" The editorial said that the whole Arab world, especially the Gulf area, badly needed solidarity in order to keep the region free from superpower rivalry and prevent it from becoming a base for foreign intervention. "The people of this area wish that their national wealth and the natural resources of their states be utilized for enriching their countries and raising their standards of living," the editorial pointed out.

Lebanon: The recent issue of the weekly *Al Hawadis* carried an article which said: "It is clear now that the Soviet suspension of supplying Egypt with war materials is aimed at threatening its security." "The Soviet Union has been instigating a movement to subvert the present regime in Egypt," it added.

"With the treaty of friendship having been torn to shreds by Moscow, there is no longer any reason for

the existence of the treaty. Meanwhile, the Russians' access to port facilities in Egypt is unilateral, which is inadmissible in principle and does not conform to reciprocity in political relations," it pointed out.

Albania: In a commentary on March 27, the paper *Zeri i Popullit* pointed out that the denunciation of the Egyptian-Soviet "treaty of friendship and co-operation" by the Egyptian People's Assembly is a just act in compliance with the lofty interests of the Egyptian people, in defence of their freedom and independence and against the interference of foreign imperialist powers in their internal affairs.

The denunciation, the commentary said, has torn up the mask of the social-imperialists as "friends of the Arab peoples" and dealt a blow to their policy of plots in the Middle East. In less than five years, the Soviet social-imperialists, through this treaty and under the hypocritical slogan of friendship and support, have tried to gain political, economic influence and, moreover, naval bases in the Mediterranean. They are concerned with the realization of their expansionist aims and not in the least with the destinies of the Egyptian people and other Arab people.

The commentary noted: Although the Soviet social-imperialists are discredited, they are doing their utmost to avoid their withdrawal from the Middle East. Their frequent imperialist diplomacy, the dispatch of envoys to this or that country in that region, flatteries, promises and pressure — all this serves this end.

The commentary pointed out: Neither of the two imperialist superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, aims at solving the numerous problems, they themselves have created in the Middle East, in favour of the Palestinian people and the other Arab people. Only by the determined struggle against the Israeli aggressors, smashing the plots of the two superpowers and ousting them from the Middle East, can the Palestinian people and the other Arab people realize their lofty aspirations for the liberation of the occupied lands from the Zionist aggressors and for the return of the Palestinian people to their homeland.

Greece: A commentary carried in the paper *Acropolis* on March 18 noted that some people once believed the Soviet Union was a selfless protector of small countries, especially those of the third world. However, the recent revelation by Egyptian President Sadat of Soviet pressure "broke into pieces this idyllic picture . . . and brought into daylight the imperialist substance of Soviet foreign policy towards the non-aligned countries."

"The decision of President Sadat is a valuable experience with which we can assess more objectively the value of the recommendations made by some to follow such a policy (to develop relations with Moscow . . .), especially when we are not far away from what is called the Eastern coalition as is Egypt but have common borders with it," the commentary stressed.

Turkey: In a commentary on March 19, the paper *Son Hawadis* supported Egypt's abrogation of the Egyptian-Soviet treaty.

It said: Russia has been attempting to advance its relations with Egypt in the direction set by itself. Once the attempt failed, it started exerting pressure.

Rebellion is the only response from other countries so long as Russia tries to bring its relations with them to the direction set by itself, the commentary noted.

Iran: The paper *Keyhan* in a commentary on April 1 said: "The Soviet Union still feel much pained by President Sadat's action because it has lost its main part for infiltration in the Middle East. It can no longer do what it did before. In these circumstances, Moscow still hopes that it will not lose its influence completely. Therefore, Moscow will make all efforts to prevent the unity of Arabs when necessary."

The *Ettela'at* pointed out in a commentary that the abrogation of the Egyptian-Soviet treaty is "a heavy blow to the Russians." The *Ayandegan* said that Egypt's abrogation of the Egyptian-Soviet treaty indicated that the Kremlin's policy towards the Arabs has met a bitter failure.

Pakistan: In an editorial on March 17, the paper *Hurriyat* said: The bold step taken by Egypt to end the so-called "treaty of friendship and co-operation" with the Soviet Union shows "a resurgence in the Middle East of a desire to be free from big power political domination." "It will not be confined to this region," the paper continued, "other smaller countries of the world will also try to change such state of affairs."

On March 18, the paper *Ta'Meer* pointed out in its editorial that in taking this decision, Egypt has played a historical role in unmasking the Russians. "It was a decision to safeguard the land of Nile from Russian domination," the paper declared.

Nepal: The weekly *Matribhumi* in a commentary on March 23 pointed out: "The Egyptian leaders had realized that the Soviet Union was supplying arms with the purpose of dominating Egypt and other Arab countries, and not out of a selfless desire to help them recover the territories occupied by Israel."

"No doubt, Egypt's effort to extricate itself from Soviet influence by nullifying the treaty will strengthen its national independence and sovereignty. Every independent and self-respecting nation of the third world should always be prepared to face pressure from the two superpowers," the commentary said.

"The Soviet Union increased its economic and military pressure on Egypt. In view of this open pressure tactics, the 15-year Egyptian-Soviet treaty proved meaningless," the commentary declared.

Thailand: In a commentary on March 21, the paper *Pracha Thipatai* said that "friendship and co-operation treaties" signed by third world countries with the Soviet Union or the United States are usually used by these two countries for seeking their own interests.

"There can be complete sovereignty only when imperialism is ousted" — this is the lesson Egypt provides

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for countries having close ties with the superpowers, the commentary said.

Sirinakorn Daily News said in an editorial on March 23 that the termination by Egypt of the Egyptian-Soviet treaty is an international event of great significance worth noting.

It continued, Brezhnev declared in his report to the 25th Soviet party congress that the Soviet Union hoped to strengthen its relations with Egypt. "This further shows the Kremlin's hypocrisy," it added.

The editorial stressed that the third world countries must duly draw a lesson and keep vigilance over the so-called Soviet "friendship and co-operation."

The Philippines: An article in the paper *The Orient News* on April 2 said: After abrogating the Egyptian-Soviet treaty of friendship and co-operation, Egypt announced the closure of port facilities to the Soviet navy. "The decisions of the Egyptian Government have won nationwide resolute support and warm praise from the justice-upholding countries in the world."

The article pointed out: "Who are friends? Who are enemies? This is a question of fundamental importance. Egypt has her own experience and lessons in this respect." Facts demonstrate that "the Soviet Union is the most vicious enemy. The Soviet experts in Egypt were found out to be spies engaged in espionage. The Soviet Union attached harsh terms to its aid and asked for privileges of all kinds. It sold outmoded weapons to Egypt at high prices while refusing to supply spare parts. It plundered Egypt of her cotton and other agricultural products. To put it bluntly, the Soviet Union attempted to control Egypt under the guise of 'friendship' and 'aid.'"

The article said: "Egypt's experience tells us we must distinguish a friend from a foe by judging what he does instead of what he says. One who signs a hundred 'friendship' treaties may do ten thousand evils. To talk friendship with the new tsars is as dangerous as going with tigers for company. Hoping to get genuine aid from the Soviet Union is as absurd as trying to persuade a tiger into offering its skin to you."

Malaysia: In an editorial on March 27, the paper *Sing Pin Jih Pao* said that after Egypt abrogated the treaty, the Soviet Union flew into a rage and exerted more pressure on Egypt. This can only reveal more clearly that the Soviet Union wanted to control and contain the Arab countries by imposing its will on them.

The editorial noted: "Brezhnev has carried out interference and infiltration abroad on the basis of Khrushchov's revisionist line. He euphemistically described his actions as resistance against U.S. imperialism, but actually he wanted to expand the Soviet Union's spheres of influence under this pretext."

"As a result of its valiant resistance against hegemony, Egypt has finally got rid of the yoke imposed

on it. Though Egypt may still meet with pressures of various kinds at present, we are convinced that it will certainly overcome them," the editorial concluded.

Brazil: In an editorial the paper *O Estado de Sao Paulo* pointed out that Egypt, in abrogating the Egyptian-Soviet treaty, "has dealt a heavy blow to the military and diplomatic plans of Soviet expansionism."

"The Soviet Russians always give absolute priority to their imperialist designs," the editorial said. The objective of the Soviet Union in concluding treaties with Egypt and other countries since May 1971 was to "main-

tain its military and political strategic bases and extend its military influence from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean," the editorial noted.

The editorial said that Egypt is convinced that "military and diplomatic co-operation with the Soviet Union not only runs counter to the nationalist interests of Egypt, but constitutes a means which the Soviets are using to incorporate Egypt into their imperialist sphere of influence" and that "the Soviet policy of making 'no war, no peace' is not one for the realization of the nationalist Arab objectives but for the Soviet Union's political and physical presence in the Middle East."

The Soviet Revisionists' Performance in the Middle East October War

EGYPT'S decision to abrogate the Egyptian-Soviet "treaty of friendship and co-operation" has put the Soviet revisionists in a fix. It has exposed them as false friends and discredited them throughout the Arab world and the third world at large. To continue to deceive the public, the Kremlin, having lost all sense of shame, has hurriedly cranked up its propaganda machine to desperately defend its hegemonic acts in Egypt while trying to blackmail and intimidate that country anew. But all this has proved futile.

Singing in chorus on March 15 and 16, TASS and Radio Moscow energetically bragged about the Soviet Union's "meritorious service" during the 1973 October War in the Middle East, alleging that Soviet military "aid" to Egypt played a "decisive role" and that the Soviet Union had carried out "military co-operation" with Egypt during the war, and so on and so forth. According to them, the Soviet Union is the benefactor No. 1 of Egypt which should kneel down before it to show its gratitude.

But lies cannot cover up facts. The hard fact is the Soviet Union is the arch-criminal in sabotaging the October War.

It is well known that the Soviet Union did its utmost to maintain a state of "no war, no peace" in the Middle East in order to contend for hegemony in the area with the other superpower. It had always opposed the Egyptian and other Arab people waging armed struggle to recover territories occupied by Israel. It sold arms to Egypt, but prohibited their use without Soviet permission. Soviet chieftains had repeatedly tried to intimidate Egypt, saying that they knew what war really meant. However, the Egyptian, Syrian and Palestinian army men and civilians got rid of Soviet shackles and

launched the October War to repel Israeli aggression. This was against Soviet will and was in itself a telling blow to the Soviet Union.

Before the war broke out, the Soviet Union had time and again delayed the shipment of arms needed by Egypt. Worse still, when the Soviet Union learnt of the plan of operations already drawn up by Egypt and Syria, it suddenly withdrew its experts and their families from both countries two days before the war started and made a ballyhoo about it, which was tantamount to providing Israel with military information. Isn't this the act of a traitor?

Then, only six hours after the war started, the Soviet ambassador to Egypt twice requested to meet President Sadat and invented lies in an attempt to lure and pressure Egypt into accepting a ceasefire. He did this when the Egyptian troops were forcing the Suez Canal and making a breach in the "Barlev line." Seeing through the Soviet trick, the Egyptian leader categorically rejected Moscow's proposal. The successful development of the war really put the Soviet revisionists on pins and needles.

On October 16, Kosygin went in person to Cairo and had five rounds of talks with President Sadat during which he used tough and soft tactics to peddle his plan for a ceasefire. This, however, also failed.

Meanwhile, Soviet Representative to the United Nations Malik also resorted to various tricks at the Security Council in an effort to force Egypt and Syria to accept a ceasefire.

To stamp out the flames of the Egyptian people's war against aggression, the Soviet Union went so far as

to withhold shipment of arms and applied still greater pressure in an attempt to force Egypt into submission.

At the crucial moment of the war when Israeli troops had already sneaked into the west bank of the Suez Canal, the Soviet Union not only stopped supplying Egypt with more arms but suddenly withheld the arms supply they had promised to deliver before October 6. As a result, Egypt had no replenishments for its aircraft lost in the war or for tanks which were badly needed on the west bank, while all this time Israel was receiving a steady supply of arms and ammunition from the United States. Moreover, the Soviet Union, revealing its features as an out-and-out arms merchant, pressed Egypt for immediate payment of hard currency

for Soviet arms and thus raked in huge profits; in the meantime, it froze the non-military "assistance" and even dunned Egypt, trying to make enormous profits by taking advantage of Egypt's difficulties.

This was the truth about the Soviet revisionists' "co-operation" with Egypt and the "decisive role" they played in the war!

For all their fine words, the Soviet revisionists stop at no evil. They are now racking their brains to fabricate lies in order to whitewash themselves, but all this is futile.

The Soviet revisionists' tactics, intimidation or sophistry can only arouse hatred and contempt on the part of the Egyptian and other Arab people.

Western Public Opinion Senses Danger in Nurturing Tiger

THE Western press and public figures have of late become increasingly aware that the Soviet Union has sinister motives in developing "economic co-operation" with Western countries and that this is very dangerous to the interests of the West, just like nurturing a tiger which will eventually devour its benefactor.

The Kremlin bosses have been busy visiting the capitals of West European countries, the United States and Japan over the past years, trying by hook or by crook to persuade the West to develop "economic, scientific and technological co-operation" with the Soviet Union. Brezhnev even went so far as to include the development of "long-term" economic, scientific and other "relations of co-operation" with the West in a so-called "programme" of "peace and international co-operation" which he presented to the 25th Soviet revisionist party congress.

Economic Benefits From the West

For what purposes, after all, is the Soviet Union so intent on "economic co-operation" with Western countries? As Soviet papers put it, such co-operation can provide a "solid basis" for "detente" on the one hand and bring "substantial material benefits" to the Soviet Union on the other. Clearly, this reveals the sinister motives of Brezhnev and company. Politically, they make use of trade and economic "co-operation" with Western countries to spread a false sense of "detente" with a view to hoodwinking and lulling these countries

and disintegrating the Western alliance, and take advantage of the daily expanding economic and trade ties to influence and meddle with the foreign policies of certain Western countries, to strengthen tendencies of appeasement towards the Soviet Union, and to strike at forces which advocate that the Soviet threat of aggression should be dealt with seriously. Economically, Brezhnev and company want to reap real benefits, attempting to ease the Soviet economic difficulties with the direct or indirect help of Western technical know-how, funds and materials, and engage in still more unscrupulous arms expansion and war preparations. In short, these designs are part of the Soviet general strategy in contending for world hegemony.

What "substantial benefits" in the economic field has the Soviet Union secured from the West?

Firstly, the Soviet Union has received 20,000-million-dollar credits from the West—a blood transfusion for its economy which has desperately lacked funds as a result of its frenzied military buildup. Some of the credits were extended for as long as ten years or even 20 years and at interest rates lower than those for credits obtained by Western enterprises.

Secondly, the Soviet Union has obtained large quantities of badly needed modern equipment and technical knowhow in its drive to overcome one of its strategic weak points—lag in industrial technology. With Western funds, equipment and technique, the Soviet

Union is reportedly building some 200 big enterprises, including a series of items of strategic significance such as metallurgical, auto, oil and petrochemical projects. Lately, the Soviet Union has also stepped up its talks with some Western countries on importing high-yield atomic power stations and electronic computer know-how and on the joint exploitation of Siberia's resources.

Thirdly, the Soviet Union has more than once coped with its agricultural crises and built up grain reserves in preparation for war by buying grain in substantial quantities from the West. From 1971 to last September, it bought 36.55 million tons of grain from the United States alone.

The Soviet Union has got such "substantial material benefits" from the West because it has capitalized on the pressing need of Western countries to alleviate their economic crises by increasing exports. It has cashed in especially on illusions cherished by some Westerners who want to "soften up" the Soviet Union by means of "economic co-operation" and induce it to "reduce" its menace because of its need to seek help from the West. However, more and more Westerners have come to know from stark realities that "economic co-operation" has not in the least "softened up" or "restrained" the Soviet Union. On the contrary, the West is in danger of falling into the Soviet trap.

Moscow's Aggressive Ambitions Encouraged

Many Westerners have pointed out recently that in its bid for world domination, the Soviet Union is redoubling its efforts to beef up its military buildup. Real Soviet military spending last year accounted for 20 per cent of its national income, or nearly 30 per cent more than that of the United States. But the Soviet revisionist ruling clique has not stopped at this. In his speech at the 25th party congress, Brezhnev blustered that the Soviet Union would do its utmost to equip its armed forces with all necessary means. A grave agricultural crisis and serious economic difficulties notwithstanding, the Soviet Union, in its 10th 5-year plan, still stressed the need to strengthen its economic power and defence capabilities. The trend in the Soviet Union as shown at the 25th party congress has thrown cold water on those who cherish illusions that the Soviet Union can be "softened up." A Western weekly said pointedly, "the Soviet aim is world hegemony at nothing less than the level that Britain occupied in the 19th century."

There are more and more signs that, contrary to the wishes of the West, the substantial benefits have failed to "restrain" and "soften up" the Soviet Union, but further encouraged its ambitions of aggression and expansion and increased the danger of war.

This growing danger of war has aroused serious concern in the West. The Austrian paper *I-d Europa Informationen* noted that the loans and investments provided by the West have served as a material basis for the Russians to maintain their frenzied arms build-

up. The *Financial Times* of Britain said that the modern technical knowhow the West grants Moscow is, far from beneficial to the cause of peace, detrimental to the West. A book published in the United States pointed out that all electronic equipment now in use in the Soviet Union, whether civil or military, came from the West. The large number of merchant ships bought from the West have enabled the Soviet shipbuilding industry to concentrate on producing warships and submarines. Japanese newspapers reported that the Soviet Kama River Truck Plant—the world's largest—built with technical knowhow and an investment of more than 1,000 million dollars from the West, can turn out tanks if war breaks out.

Manfred Woerner, spokesman on defence affairs of the opposition parties (C.D.U.-C.S.U.) of West Germany, stressed that Western credits for the Soviet Union have helped its effort to finance its policy of arms expansion against the West. Western technical and financial support for the arms buildup of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact "is simply suicidal for the West," he noted. The large amount of grain the United States provides for Moscow, said U.S. Senator Byrd, has bailed the Kremlin out of many of its agricultural disasters. The modern technical knowhow Moscow gets from the West under cover of "detente" has helped it produce its MIRVs three to five years ahead of schedule, the American Senator noted, adding that the huge credits from the West subsidize the Soviet economy, enabling the Russians to step up their large-scale arms expansion.

Hitler's Tricks

Western public opinion also point out that the Kremlin which, flaunting the banner of "peace" and "co-operation," has reaped real economic benefits from the West to strengthen its war machine was using precisely the trick resorted to by Hitler in the 1930s. Hitler borrowed over 10,000 million marks from Britain, France and the United States, and bought huge amounts of munitions, millions of tons of scrap steel and other strategic materials in a desperate effort to expand his military strength for unleashing World War II. British Conservative M.P. Winston S. Churchill reminded people recently that the situation today is like that in the 1930s. He said that the Soviet Union is bent on "imposing its rule on other parts of the globe," and that in terms of armaments, it is "consuming the same percentage of national wealth that Adolf Hitler spent one year before he plunged humanity into World War II." For this reason, he opposed any supply of grain, technology and loans to the Soviet Union. "Why should we finance our own destruction?" he queried.

Summing up the historical lesson of World War II, British historian Hugh Trevor-Roper noted meaningfully that the aggressors can by no means be appeased. The policy of appeasement has never succeeded in history, he stressed. The Australian paper *The Sydney Morning Herald* editorialized that to accept that "Rus-

sia will be less beastly to us only if we help it to grow stronger — is indeed appeasement, Munich-style."

It is good to draw lessons from the past. In the face of the offensive of the social-imperialists who are following in the footsteps of Hitler, more and more

COMMENTARIES

Is This "Complete Unanimity"?

IN his report to the Soviet revisionist party's 25th congress, Brezhnev bragged about the so-called "unanimity of the community," such as "unanimity" of "world outlook," "unanimity" of "goals," "unanimity" of "will," and so forth. In a word, Moscow claims that its relations with the "fraternal allies" are "characterized by complete unanimity." What a "united and amiable" "community" indeed!

In the same report, however, Brezhnev had to admit that there still existed a "complicated situation" in the "community" and that some member states held "special points of view." Putting on the airs of an overlord, he accused them of "autarky" and "national isolation." Isn't all this self-contradictory? In fact, this is not surprising at all. It is this boss of the "community" who has used "unanimity," that is, economic and military "integration" and other similar methods, to bully, oppress and exploit other member states. This has triggered off discontent and resistance from some member states. That is why the chieftain of the Soviet colonial empire has personally taken the field, openly taking to task those in the "community" who refuse to be obedient.

Why did the Soviet revisionist chieftain attack certain East European countries as guilty of "autarky"? This is because the tendency to "independence" has appeared to varying degrees in these countries. For quite some time recently, certain East European countries, which can no longer put up with Soviet revisionist control, have begun to establish various kinds of contact with the West and the third world and have taken certain actions asserting their sovereignty and independence. With regard to Moscow's demand to cut the prices of goods it had ordered, some countries made it clear that they would suspend their production by way of protest. Of late, certain countries stressed that they would develop their own resources and tap their own potentialities to lessen their dependence on Moscow and strengthen their hands for independent action.

Why did Brezhnev charge certain East European countries with "national isolation"?

As everybody knows, the Soviet Union has taken advantage of the Warsaw Pact Organization to station

Western people have been awakened. They have also become alert to the Soviet Union's intention of further developing "economic co-operation" with the West. They realize that it is as dangerous for one to nurture one's opponent to injure oneself as to feed a tiger, which will eat its benefactor.

troops in other member states and put them under armed occupation. It has also used the Council for Economic Mutual Assistance to enforce "international division of labour" and "integration," thereby reducing these countries to its subsidiary factories, markets for dumping its goods and sources of commodity supply. On the pretext of maintaining the interests of the "community," it has compelled other member states to dovetail their policies with its own and even asked them to hold their party congress in the same year as the Soviet revisionist party congress. Such arrogance has aroused resentment among certain East European countries. Some came straight to the point when they said that the Soviet Union has pared down their sovereignty to an empty word. Others openly pointed out that their relations with Moscow should not be based on their making sacrifices.

In a word, the struggle between control and anti-control, between plunder and anti-plunder and between exploitation and anti-exploitation has appeared on the horizon in Eastern Europe which is under Soviet revisionist control. This is independent of the will of Brezhnev and his coterie and cannot be covered up by such empty words as "complete unanimity."

Penetrating Every Nook And Corner

THE Soviet revisionists have reached out their hands in every nook and corner and resorted to the most unscrupulous means in their bid for world hegemony. Their action towards the Spitsbergen Islands of Norway, is a vivid illustration.

Located in the Barents Sea close to the Arctic Ocean, the Spitsbergen Islands have always been under the jurisdiction of Norway which has sovereign rights over them. The Soviet revisionists, however, are doing all kinds of evil deeds in a desperate effort to turn the islands into a Soviet colony in a disguised form. The coal mines there occupied by the Soviet Union in accordance with an international treaty produce very little coal, but "miners" sent to the islands from the Soviet Union number some 3,000. The Soviet Union has set up post offices in the area, and the mails delivered there are all stamped with the postal mark of the city of Murmansk. It has built airports over which it has administrative rights, and its aircraft regularly patrol the islands from the air and carry out illegal activities. Last August, when the Norwegian Prime Minister visited the area, the Soviet revisionists openly tried to prevent his



plane from landing. On the other hand, Soviet aircraft can land on the islands at will without having to obtain permission from the Norwegian authorities. The Soviet revisionists do whatever they like in the area, completely ignoring Norwegian sovereignty over the islands.

Nor is this all. Moscow has even proposed on many occasions to change the original provisions of the international treaty to put

Spitsbergen under the joint control of the Soviet Union and Norway. No wonder the Western press said that Moscow is trying to gradually swallow up Spitsbergen through colonization.

It is no accident that the Soviet revisionists, whose appetite for expansion is insatiable, want to occupy these islands in the Barents Sea. Possessing strategic importance, they lie close to the Soviet Northern Fleet's main passage to the North Atlantic Ocean from Murmansk. In its attempt to control the Barents Sea and the Norwegian Sea, the Soviet Union which has established a naval base in Murmansk, has frequently carried out in recent years expansionist activities in the area. Hundreds of Soviet warships patrol the seas north of Norway, and large-scale exercises by Soviet navy, army, air force and guided missile units have repeatedly taken place. It is obvious that the Soviet Union wants to turn Spitsbergen Islands into a forward base for establishing a sea passage for its fleet and menacing Europe from the northern flank.

Brezhnev and his cronies claim that they are eager to fulfil their "internationalist" duties to "support" the people of various countries in "thoroughly eliminating" the hangovers of colonialism. What they are doing, however, is nothing but naked colonial expansion, and they do not even relax their grip on the second world countries.

Can't Small Countries Protect Their Own Security?

CAN a small country protect its own security?

The Soviet weekly *New Times* (Russian edition), in an article on the so-called "question of Asian collective security" in its No. 6 issue this year, has given a wonderful answer to this question. The article said: "Is it

possible for every country to safeguard its own security? Theoretically this may be possible for a great power with a large population. But it is extremely doubtful whether a small nation can undertake such a task."

In the eyes of the Soviet revisionists, a small country with only a small population and little or nothing to fall back on, has neither the manpower to build a huge army nor the money to buy sophisticated aircraft, guided missiles and naval vessels. What security is there for such a nation? If it wants security, there is no other way but to take refuge under the umbrella of a great power and live on its "benevolence." This, however, still does not fully spell out what the Soviet revisionists have in mind. What they are driving at is, in plain language, a small country should voluntarily submit itself to the rule of the great powers and its people should become their subjects. In this way, it will feel much safer and doesn't have to worry about its "security." What a considerate plan the Soviet revisionist propagandists have worked out for the small countries which really ought to be grateful!

But people would like to ask: Why do the small nations have no security in the world today? Who are threatening and encroaching on their security? Is it not the one or two superpowers, the Soviet Union in particular, that are pursuing a policy of aggression and expansion? You are riding roughshod over the people everywhere and doing everything you can to subvert, control, interfere in and bully the small and medium-sized countries; and it's you who are violating the sovereignty of other countries and threatening the security of other peoples. You infiltrate into Asia and carry out expansion there by hook or by crook, plotting with vehemence to bring the whole of Asia into your sphere of influence. The so-called "Asian security system" you have vigorously peddled for so many years is nothing but a ruse designed to realize your criminal scheme. The fallacy dished up by *New Times* precisely shows the real nature of your "security system."

Facts are more eloquent than words, and fallacies can never deceive anyone. In Asia, as in other parts of the world, the small and medium-sized countries have risen to their feet. They firmly maintain that all nations, big or small, are equal. The people of small countries have the full right and the power to protect their state sovereignty and security and will brook no interference or control by any great power. In recent years, the small and medium-sized countries have strengthened their unity and carried out resolute struggles against superpower hegemony and power politics and won one victory after another.

It is when the small and medium-sized countries are awakening and growing in strength that the Soviet revisionists shamelessly trot out the fallacy that small nations are unable to safeguard their own security. This can only provide the world's people with new teaching material by negative example. It will enable them to see more clearly the despicable nature of Soviet revisionist big-power chauvinism.

Report From Geneva

Small Nations Should Also Be Prepared

SWITZERLAND, with its beautiful scenery, is known as the "garden of Europe." However, beneath a superficial tranquillity rages the fierce contention between the two superpowers — the Soviet Union and the United States — for the domination of Europe. The military threat from social-imperialism, in particular, is arousing ever more concern among the Swiss people.

The conventional force now maintained by the Soviet Union in Europe far outnumbers that of NATO.

In the past year, with ulterior motives, Moscow has strengthened its offensive capability at an alarming tempo — in both quality and quantity — and especially its tank and air forces.

Pierre Graber, former President of the Swiss Confederation, stressed that in Central Europe, "military concentrations are denser and with better equipment than elsewhere." "Competition here is of more decisive significance" than in any other place, he added.

Travelling in the country, one can see how vigilant the general public is against the danger of war. Many Swiss friends told us that their country must strengthen its defences and be prepared at all times to resist foreign aggression, and that only in this way can its independence be safeguarded.

According to a policy based on this idea, we were told, the country maintains a system of compulsory military service under which tens of thousands of youth are recruited every year for training. Besides, every male citizen between the ages of twenty and fifty is obliged to practice marksmanship with live ammunition every year. This ensures that a force of over 600,000 men can be immediately mobilized and dispatched to the frontier in case of outside aggression.

A country that has a standing army of only several thousand men, Switzerland often stages military exercises for a review of the combat readiness and fighting capability of its troops. It held some time ago a ten-day exercise in the Schaffhausen area of northeast Switzerland, involving nearly 40,000 people. This was regarded as the biggest manoeuvre Switzerland has carried out since the Helsinki conference. It proceeded according to a hypothetical invasion by an enemy advancing deep into Swiss territory after crossing the

Rhine River. With the support and co-operation of air and tank forces, the Swiss troops fought back and mounted a counter-offensive. Swiss soldiers swam across the Rhine in pursuit of the enemy, recovered Schaffhausen and finally drove out the invaders.

In Switzerland, more and more people are realizing that in repelling aggression launched by a superpower, it is necessary to rely on the masses of the people, not only the armed forces.

The *Handbook on Civil Defence*, required reading for every family in Switzerland, emphatically points out that safeguarding the country is not the business of the troops alone. For resistance to outside aggression to be effective, people should be fully prepared in advance; one should not wait until one is thirsty to dig a well. A Swiss friend said that his country now follows a policy of "total defence," covering all aspects of life — military, civil, economic and social.

An officer of the Federal Civil Defence Office told us that the country has already built underground shelters for two-thirds (4.5 million) of its population and 600 underground civil defence command posts. Efforts are being made by civil defence authorities to ensure that shelters are accessible to all in case of need.

Accompanied by an officer of Berne Civil Defence, we made rounds of some underground works dug under a stadium in the city. There we found comprehensive underground civil defence facilities, covering an area of 10,000 square metres. It comprises a command post, a hospital, a waiting post for defence personnel and a mass shelter, complete with alarm and communication systems, air filters against chemical warfare, and also pumps and generators. There are also three canteens capable of serving 300 people at once, with enough food and liquor supply to last 1,000 people half a month. The hospital has 110 beds, with wards for serious and slight injuries.

The defence staff has an emergency post provided with facilities for receiving and executing orders, sapper's outfits and vehicles and equipment for first-aid missions. The mass shelter affords protection to 500

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ROUND THE WORLD

PALESTINIAN "DAY OF THE LAND"

Unity in Struggle

March 30 was Palestinian "Day of the Land." On that day, Palestinian people in the lands occupied by the Israeli Zionists held strikes and demonstrations against the confiscation of land, the settlement of Jewish immigrants, the eviction of Palestinians and other measures based on racial discrimination taken by the Zionist authorities. Their just struggle was supported by Palestinian and other Arab people everywhere. Many governments and political parties of Arab countries have issued statements on this occasion.

The statement of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (P.L.O.) pointed out that the struggle of the Palestinian people in occupied Galilee and Negev has been escalating. In the occupied land they have risen to defend their homeland and Arab identity, which demonstrates the unity of the Palestinian people.

The P.L.O. will continue the struggle inside and outside the occupied land, the statement added.

Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad of the Arab League in a statement appealed to the people of the whole world to support the struggle of the Palestinian people in the occupied land. The statement said that the Palestinian people fight not only for their own cause but also in defence of the freedom of the people throughout the world.

Addressing a rally marking the "Day of the Land" of Palestine, Egyptian Prime Minister Mamdouh Salem said that the Palestinian cause holds an important place in Egyptian policy and in actions taken in the spheres of Arab and international affairs.

The Egyptian people have never given up their all-out support for the

Palestinian people in their fight for rights, and will never do so, he declared.

A statement issued by the National Leadership of the Arab Baath Socialist Party in Syria stressed that the Palestinian cause is the central issue of the Arab struggle and reaffirmed Syria's stand of supporting the Palestinians in their resistance movement and actions.

Mass organizations of Iraq and Kuwait also issued statements and held rallies to firmly support the raging struggle against the Israeli aggressors waged by the Palestinian people in the occupied land.

Several hundred Sudanese and Palestinian people demonstrated in Khartoum, capital of Sudan, shouting slogans such as "Liberate the land of Palestine with our blood!" "Down with Zionism!" and "Revolution till final victory!"

LOME CONVENTION

Strengthening Economic Ties

The Lome Convention Between the European Economic Community and African, Caribbean and Pacific States, which was signed in Lome, capital of Togo, on February 28 last year between 46 African, Caribbean and Pacific (A.C.P.) developing countries and nine E.E.C. countries, came into force as of April 1, 1976. This is an encouraging development in strengthening the ties between the developing countries and the E.E.C. countries in the economic sphere.

In recent years, the struggle waged by the third world countries against hegemonism in the international economic sphere has developed in depth. Propelled by this historical trend,

more and more second world countries have come to realize that only by stepping up their "dialogue" and co-operation with the third world can they shake off or reduce control and exploitation by the two superpowers.

Following the signing of the Lome convention, two Arab-European "dialogue" meetings of experts were held in June and July last year to further discuss the strengthening of economic and technical co-operation between the Arab and European countries. At the same time, multilateral and bilateral relations between the second and third world countries have been established and developed, resulting in an expansion of economic co-operation and trade relations between them. All this is conducive to changing the long-standing unequal economic relations between the second and third world and to the worldwide struggle against superpower hegemonism.

Alarmed at this situation, the two superpowers have done their utmost in carrying out disruptive activities and making trouble. Soviet social-imperialism, in particular, has resorted to every trick to undermine the economic ties between the second and third world. It has launched unbridled attacks on the Lome convention and even worked clandestinely to prevent some developing countries from taking part in it. Its sinister design is to isolate the second world countries and bring the third world countries into the economic system under its control so as to facilitate its contention for world hegemony with the other superpower. This, however, is just a pipe dream. The second and third world countries will see through the Soviet stratagem to sow discord among them; they will strengthen their co-operation, adjust and develop mutual economic and trade relations, and fight in unity against superpower economic hegemonism. A convincing example of their efforts in this direction is the coming into force of the Lome convention.

"March Demonstration" Marked

Various activities have been initiated recently in a number of places in Yugoslavia to mark the great demonstration staged in March by the Yugoslav people 35 years ago against the signing of a traitorous treaty by the government of the Yugoslav Kingdom.

In the past few days, the Yugoslav press, broadcasting and television stations have in articles and talks given the details of this glorious historic event of the Yugoslav people.

The weekly *Komunist* pointed out that the great demonstration of March testified to the Yugoslav people's ardent desire for freedom and their genuine patriotism and showed to the world the Yugoslav people's determination to offer their greatest sacrifice for freedom. The Yugoslav paper *Vjesnik* noted that "immortal are the people who are resolved to sacrifice themselves for freedom."

The young soldiers stationed in the city of Titovo Uzice pledged at a rally on March 27 to carry forward the glorious traditions and faithfully safeguard the independence and security of their motherland. Colonel Marko Todorovic, an officer in charge of the army unit stationed in the city, stressed in his speech: "Let all those who dare to encroach on a single inch of our homeland know that we are steel-willed fighters."

On March 25, 1941, the government of the Yugoslav Kingdom signed a traitorous treaty joining "the Axis" and going over to the fascists. This despicable act immediately aroused strong indignation and protests among the freedom- and independence-loving people of all the nationalities of Yugoslavia. Mammoth demonstrations broke out in Kragujevac, Belgrade and many

other cities from March 25 to 27, with people shouting resounding slogans: "We would rather die than surrender!" "We would rather have wars than treaties!" and "Down with the traitors!" The government was compelled to step down and the prelude to the Yugoslav people's anti-fascist struggle began.

EAST TIMOR

Continuing to Pound the Indonesian Invaders

Widespread guerrilla operations were reportedly staged in March by the armed forces for liberation of East Timor. They wiped out some 100 Indonesian aggressor troops, downed a helicopter and captured a quantity of arms and ammunition.

Nicolau Lobato, Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of East Timor, announced on March 5 that the armed forces "still control most parts of East Timor." He appealed to the world to give many-sided support to the struggle of the East Timorese people so as to stop the Indonesian aggression. Another leader of East Timor said that his people have been fully mobilized to fight against the invaders with all kinds of weapons ranging from sophisticated ones captured from the enemy to traditional arrows. "Indonesia is our arms supplier," he added.

Jose Ramos-Horta, Minister for External Relations and Information of the Democratic Republic of East Timor, announced in a March 30 statement that the Indonesian Government had in the past two weeks sent a reinforcement of over 5,000 men to Dili, capital of East Timor. He pointed out: The Indonesian Government's allegation that Indonesian troops have recently pulled out of East Timor is nothing but a lie.

An article published by the Australian paper *Vanguard* on April 1 said that the Indonesian invaders "are

faced with ever-growing problems." They "are being ambushed and annihilated daily by the units and patrols of the Revolutionary Front for Independent East Timor," it continued. Internationally, the article pointed out, the condemnations of the Indonesian aggressors continue to mount. "No matter how barbarous and repressive the Indonesian invaders are in East Timor, the people of that country will inevitably win in the end," it added.

U.S.-TURKEY

New Defence Agreement

Turkish Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil and U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger held talks in Washington from March 24 to 26 and signed a four-year agreement on U.S. military bases in Turkey and other issues.

According to the new agreement, Turkey will reopen U.S. military and intelligence bases in that country, and in the next four years, the United States will provide Turkey annually with 250 million dollars' worth of military assistance.

The new agreement ended the year-old strain in U.S.-Turkish relations. Owing to the sharpening of the dispute over Cyprus between Turkey and Greece, the U.S. Congress decided in February 1975 to suspend U.S. military assistance and to stop arms sales to Turkey. As a result, Turkey last July announced the closing down of more than 20 U.S. military and intelligence bases on Turkish soil. Since last October, to relax tension with Turkey and to prevent the Soviet Union from fishing in troubled waters, the United States has been negotiating with Turkey on the reopening of U.S. bases in that country. The U.S. Congress also decided last October to partially lift the embargo on arms to Turkey.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Factories and Mines Overfulfil Production Plans

NEWS arrived that a number of enterprises have overfulfilled their state production plans. Workers and staff members, by grasping revolution and promoting production, have plunged into the great struggle initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao to beat back the Right deviationist wind of reversing correct verdicts, and have penetratingly criticized that unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party.

Taching Oilfield — a red banner on China's industrial front — is in the vanguard of revolution, while its production continues to develop at high speed. It has fulfilled state production plans in all aspects every day and every month of this year. Up till March 29, 14 major items including the amount of oil extracted, oil refining and construction work on the oilfield have increased by big margins compared to the corresponding period of last year, reaching all-time high records. The amount of crude oil extracted from Taching today, for instance, is equal to six Tachings of 1965, the year preceding the Great Cultural Revolution. In mid-March over 50,000 advanced workers, 3,486 advanced crews and groups and 646 advanced units at the oilfield were chosen and commended and a conference of advanced workers' representatives was held.

Miners of the Tunghua Mining Bureau, Kirin Province, persist in coming up the shafts to participate in revolutionary criticism and going down to engage in production. In the first quarter of this year, on the basis of overfulfilling its production quotas successively for the past seven years, the bureau's coal output and drilling footage plans were fulfilled 10 and 29 days ahead of schedule respectively. All its major economic targets were also fulfilled comparatively well. In coal mines under the

Hsuchow Mining Bureau of Kiangsu Province, Shihtanching Mining Bureau of Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region, and Wuta Mining Bureau of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region as well as the Dungfanghung Coal Mine, Hopei Province, and Hsingerhkou Coal Mine, Shansi Province, coal production quotas for the first quarter of this year were fulfilled 8 to 26 days ahead of schedule.

Forestry workers carry out their tasks militantly in the Greater and Lesser Khingan Mountains in Heilungkiang Province. They thoroughly criticize revisionism at night and during the day are busy at building socialism in a big way, tapping all potentials they can. The whole forest region overfulfilled the state's planned targets for timber for four years running. With this as a basis they have overfulfilled their production targets every month, and thus fulfilled their first quarter production plans three days ahead of schedule. The forest area in Kirin Province completed its first quarter timber production quota seven days ahead of schedule. Output of timber was over 100,000 cubic metres more than the corresponding period of last year. Besides this, quality of prod-

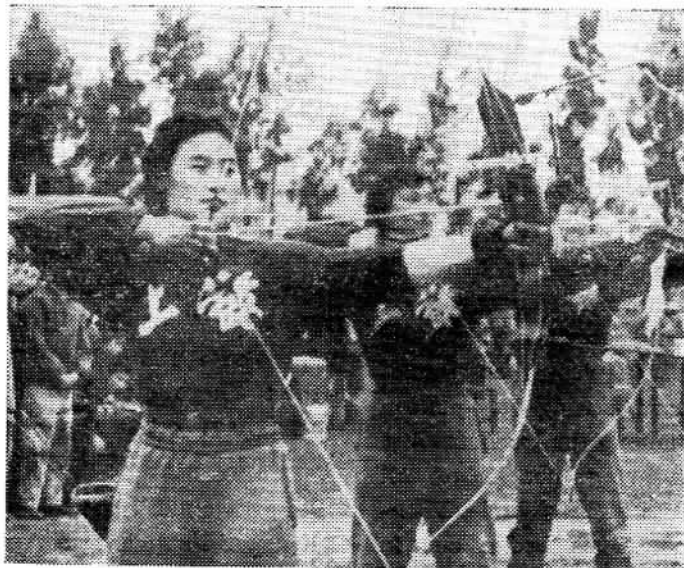
ucts, utilization of the forest resources, efficiency in production plus economic value are all better and higher than last year's.

Two World Records Chalked Up

THE 1976 spring national archery test tournament was held in east China's Foochow from March 23 to 26 with the participation of over 70 men and women archers. Three of them broke two world records in women's events.

On March 25, Wang Wen-chuan, a Shanghai girl, toppled the world record in the women's 70-metre single-round event with 315 points. The previous world record of 310 points in this event was set by the American archer Myers in 1974. The following day, she and two other girls broke the world record of 661 points in the women's 30-metre double-round event set by the Soviet archer Rustamova in 1975. Wang Wen-chuan scored 675 points; Kuo Pei, another Shanghai girl, 670 points; and Talaka from the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, 665 points.

In this contest, Sung Shu-hsien, a woman athlete of the Peking Physical Culture Institute, equalled the 60-metre double-round world record of 618 points and Wang Ta-wei of Shantung Province bettered the national record of 592 points in the



Wang Wen-chuan (left).

men's 70-metre double-round event by two points.

Kansu's Economic Construction Achievements

KANSU Province in northwest China has developed into an important new industrial base. In agriculture good harvests have also been reaped in successive years, with 1975 grain output 3.7 times that of the early post-liberation years.

According to statistics, the total output value of industry and agriculture in the whole of Kansu Province kept going up at an annual average rate of over 20 per cent during the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1971-75), thanks to rapid industrial and agricultural development since liberation.

Especially impressive are the many new industrial cities which have sprung up and several large hydro-junction projects which have been built along the Yellow River, not to mention the former disaster-stricken, low-yielding Kansu Corridor (Hohsi Corridor), which is being turned into a granary.

The remarkable changes in this province's economic construction were brought about by the local people through hard work and with the concern and unstinting support of the central government, that is, by conscientiously carrying out Chairman Mao's policy of bringing into play the initiative of both the central and local authorities.

Since the First Five-Year Plan started in 1953, the state has made successive investments in Kansu Province. Funds were provided for building a number of large modern factories and mines, including an oil refinery, a chemical works and a petrochemical machinery factory, expanding the Yumen Oilfield, and building four railway trunk lines — the Tienshui-Lanchow, Paotow-Lanchow, Lanchow-Chinghai and Lanchow-Sinkiang Railways. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, many other gigantic projects with state investment were completed in Kansu Province. These include a metallurgical equipment plant, a prime movers plant, power-operated irrigation

projects and the Liuchiahsia Hydro-power Station — China's biggest. With these large factories and mines as the backbone, several big industrial areas have come into being in the province.

Simultaneous with the building of large enterprises by the state, Kansu Province has mobilized the masses to develop medium and small enterprises under a unified plan by relying on their own efforts and using locally available material resources and technical forces. These medium and small enterprises cater to the needs of the big industries, agricultural development and the people's livelihood. With the small and medium enterprises helping the large ones and vice versa, Kansu Province now boasts a solid industrial basis.

Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began in 1966, various kinds of medium and small enterprises have mushroomed in the urban and rural areas of the province. There are now 40 small chemical fertilizer plants. Output of small coal mines and small cement plants accounts for one-third and one half of the province's total. Over 880 small hydropower stations dotted all over the countryside supply electricity to many mountain areas and villages.

Kansu Province used to rely on other provinces and municipalities for the supply of nearly all light industrial goods. But with the building of a number of medium and small factories turning out light industrial products in the last five years, it has become more and more self-sufficient in this respect.

Agriculture in Kansu Province has also developed speedily. As the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture deepens, the peasants, relying on the strength of collective economy, have achieved good results in overcoming drought and shifting sands and changing the basic conditions for agricultural production. Many new reservoirs, channels and irrigation projects for diverting and pumping water have been built. In the last five years, the irrigated acreage has been expanded by 380,000

hectares. And 66,000 hectares of forest belts, timber forests and orchards were added each year. Farm mechanization is being stepped up year by year. All this guarantees the rapid development of agricultural production.

A Tibetan Woman Meteorologist

SOLANG FANTO, born of a serf family, is one of the first generation of women meteorological forecasters of Tibetan nationality. Nurtured by the Party, she can now work on her own to give medium- and short-term weather forecasts and part of long-term ones.

Over the last few years, in cooperation with her comrades, she has analysed and studied the various factors behind weather changes on the Tibetan Plateau and mastered some special laws. Formerly some experts believed that windstorms in the Bay of Bengal had nothing to do with weather changes on the Tibetan Plateau. Taking Marxist-Leninist philosophy as their guide, Panto and her fellow workers made a scientific analysis of the abundant data on hand and came up with a new thesis that windstorms in the Bay of Bengal can reach beyond the Himalayas and influence weather on the Tibetan Plateau. This has furnished a new basis for forecasting blizzards and rainstorms which often occur on the plateau. The departments concerned attached great importance to the results of their research which has appeared in *Meteorology*, a magazine published in China.

The feudal serf system in old Tibet had brought untold sufferings to Solang Panto. After its overthrow, thanks to the democratic reform in 1959, Panto was liberated and went to school.

In 1964 she began to do meteorological work. With only five years of schooling and lacking rudimentary knowledge of natural science, she found it rather difficult at first. But she took up her work with a determination to master it. To increase

her ability, she kept a small notebook in which she jotted down all the basic meteorological knowledge she could accumulate, including the related meteorological terminology. Sometimes she used the palm of her hand as a memo pad to study as she lay in bed. She also paid attention to combining the theoretical knowledge and observation criterions she had learnt with all sorts of weather and natural phenomena, following up with careful analysis and study. Through hard effort, she finally grasped the laws of weather observation and became capable of carrying on independent work.

Since 1973, when she began working as a weather forecaster, Panto has often crossed mountains and streams to visit agricultural and pastoral areas where she solicited opinions from the masses. By drawing on the practical experience of peasants and herdsmen in weather observation, she has learnt something new in forecasting the weather on the Tibetan Plateau. Last year, according to a wealth of material based on investigations, she and her comrades accurately forecasted dry spells in May and June. This made it possible for the various communes and brigades to take precautionary measures against drought well in advance.

Panto gloriously joined the Communist Party of China last year. She pledged to redouble her efforts in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and work harder to scale new heights in meteorological science.

Neighbourhood Service Centres

IN recent years, neighbourhood committees in Peking have set up service units on a wide scale to cater to the needs of the people. These include general service centres, clinics, centres for after-school activities among middle and primary school students, small retail shops, canteens and nurseries. The organization of these service centres has brought many benefits to the people, especially to working couples. It also promotes the revolutionization of residential quarters.

At present, Peking proper and its suburban areas have set up about 500 service centres, over 900 clinics, some 1,100 centres for after-school activities, more than 300 small retail shops, upwards of 260 canteens and 250 nurseries.

The service centres were set up and developed in accordance with the needs of workers and staff members. The number of people employed in Peking has been rising over the years and a great number of housewives are taking part in work outside the home. What with the marked improvement of the people's standard of living, there is a greater necessity for socializing housework.

Since these service centres are widely scattered and run in different ways, people can buy non-staple food and articles of daily use within easy reach and at any time. Some small retail shops offer a handy doorstep shopping service.

As for canteens, they are not only for the convenience of workers, staff members and local residents, but also warmly serve children of working couples. When parents are at work, their children can have cheap, appetizing meals at these canteens. When the canteen workers find old sick people in the neighbourhood, they prepare special meals and deliver them regularly to their homes.

Neighbourhood nurseries are a great boon. Although not very big, they are only a few steps away, so that it is no trouble at all to send and collect the children.

The clinics are enthusiastic about their work and do their utmost to prevent and cure sickness among the people. When any of the workers' or staff members' children or old people fall ill, medical personnel pay them visits and provide them with medicine.

The centres for after-school activities invite retired workers, worker-militiamen from nearby factories and school teachers to serve as instructors. They organize the students within a residential area to participate in interesting and socially significant activities after school and during holidays as an important measure to imbue the youngsters with proletarian ideas. For example, more than 110,000 middle and primary school students take part in a variety of activities in the Eastern City District — one of the busiest in Peking.

Since these service centres were set up, over 60,000 women who have been liberated from household chores have participated in various kinds of work.

(Continued from p. 19.)

persons; anyone who lives far away or has no dugout at home in the vicinity can enter.

Every household in Berne is advised to dig its own shelter, while factories and government offices in the city generally have their own underground installations, the civil defence officer accompanying us explained. Thus, in case of war or any other emergency, everyone can seek protection underground, he said.

The precautionary measures taken by Switzerland have aroused great interest in Europe in recent years. Civil defence organizations of Sweden, Denmark, Norway and other countries have sent their men to Switzerland to study its defence facilities and to exchange experiences.

Switzerland is a neutral country. Its peace-loving people have a glorious tradition of fighting against foreign aggression. A Swiss friend recalled that during World War II, Switzerland was twice threatened by foreign invasion. But the aggressors were deterred because some half a million Swiss troops were sent to the frontiers in no more than 24 hours, he said. Another Swiss friend, speaking about the international situation today, stressed that the peace and neutrality of Switzerland must be defended with arms. A third friend emphatically refuted the particular notion that Switzerland, being a small nation, needs no modernized national defence of its own. No Swiss citizen will agree to such an assertion, he declared. As things stand today, small nations should also be prepared, he said.

(Hsinhua Correspondent)