

PEKING REVIEW

50

December 10, 1971

Sum Up Experience in Strengthening Party Leadership

Editorial by "Renmin Ribao," "Hongqi" and "Jiefangjun Bao"

India's Armed Aggression Against Pakistan

1. Most Absurd Logic, Flagrant Aggression
by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator
2. Speeches by Huang Hua at U.N. Security Council
3. Refuting the TASS Statement
by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

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Comrade Hill's Visit in Peking

Comrade E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) visited Peking from November 20 to December 2. During his stay, he visited the Peking General Petro-Chemical Works, the No. 3 Hospital of the Peking Medical College and the Peking Physical Culture Institute. He also saw historical relics unearthed during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Comrade Hill was warmly welcomed by revolutionary people wherever he went.

On December 1, Comrades Chou En-lai, Yao Wen-yuan and Keng Piao met and feted Comrade Hill and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

Mauritania's Independence Anniversary

Mohamed Ould Sidi Aly, Mauritanian Ambassador to China, gave a reception on December 4 to celebrate the 11th anniversary of the independence of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien attended.

Ambassador Mohamed Ould Sidi Aly and Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei spoke at the reception, expressing the hope that the friendship between the Chinese and Mauritanian peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries would be strengthened continuously.

Chi Peng-fei Condemns India's Aggression Against Pakistan

In his speech at the reception, Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei strongly condemned India for continuing to expand its subversion and armed aggression against Pakistan with support and encouragement by social-imperialism. He reaffirmed that the Chinese Govern-

ment and people firmly support the just struggle of the Pakistan Government and people.

He said: "Recently because of the daily intensification of India's subversion and aggression against Pakistan, the tension on the Subcontinent is becoming even more serious and causing increasing anxiety. In the past few days, the Indian Government, supported and encouraged by social-imperialism and flagrantly disregarding opposition by Pakistan and condemnation by international opinion, has continued to expand its armed aggression against Pakistan. An Indian leader has openly made the truculent demand for Pakistan troops to withdraw from East Pakistan. Is this not a brazen demand for Pakistan to give up its own territory, to be occupied by Indian troops? This clamour of the Indian leader has completely revealed India's expansionist ambitions. We strongly condemn India for its subversion and aggression against Pakistan and reaffirm that the Chinese Government and people firmly support the Pakistan Government and people in their just struggle to defend their state sovereignty and territorial integrity and oppose foreign aggression."

Peruvian Delegation in China

A Peruvian delegation led by General Jorge Fernandez Maldonado Solari, Minister of Power and Mining of the Peruvian Revolutionary Government, paid a friendship visit to China from November 23 to November 30.

On November 28, Premier Chou En-lai, Minister of Foreign Trade Pai Hsiang-kuo, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Li Yao-wen and others

met all the members of the delegation. The two sides had a cordial and friendly conversation.

During their talks Premier Chou En-lai expressed admiration for the courage displayed by the Peruvian Government and people in their struggle to defend state sovereignty and oppose big nation hegemony, and reaffirmed the Chinese people's resolute support to Peru and other Latin American countries in their struggle to safeguard their rights over the 200-nautical-mile territorial sea and protect their natural resources within it. Premier Chou En-lai once again expressed hearty thanks to the Peruvian Government and people for their support in the United Nations to the resolution put forward by Albania, Algeria and 21 other countries on the restoration to the People's Republic of China of all her legitimate rights in the United Nations and the expulsion of the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. During the conversation Minister Fernandez pointed out that the people of Peru and China had a common struggle. He said: We know that China stands on the side of the people of various countries of the third world. Peru also faces the same struggle, that is, the struggle of the oppressed nations of the world for liberation and against imperialism. In this revolutionary struggle, the revolutionaries have the obligation to unite and assist each other.

An agreement on economic and technical co-operation between the Chinese and Peruvian Governments was signed in Peking the same day. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and others were present at the signing ceremony. Chen Mu-hua, Vice-Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, and General

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Sum Up Experience in Strengthening Party Leadership

Editorial by "Renmin Ribao," "Hongqi" and "Jiefangjun Bao"

IN line with the great leader Chairman Mao's instructions "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism" and "Carry out education in ideology and political line," the whole Party has unfolded a movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work and deepened it step by step since the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Party. The movement has attained marked results and achieved great victory. By seriously reading works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, the masses of Party members, and particularly senior Party cadres, have heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and have gone a step further in exposing and criticizing such swindlers as Liu Shao-chi. New Party committees at various levels have generally been established and the struggle-criticism-transformation in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is developing in depth. Rallying all the more closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and advancing along the line of unity for victory of the Ninth National Congress of the Party, the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country have continued to win new successes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The Communiqué of the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Ninth Central Committee called for strengthening Party building and "giving further play to the leading role of the vanguard of the proletariat." In the past year and more, the whole Party has done a great deal of work in accordance with Chairman Mao's line for Party building. The present domestic and international situation is very fine. In order to fulfil our Party's glorious tasks still better, the Party committees at all levels must sum up their experience in earnest so as to continue to strengthen Party leadership over all kinds of work.

What are the main questions to be stressed in strengthening Party leadership?

It is imperative to strengthen Party concept. Chairman Mao teaches us: "The Chinese Communist Party is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people. Without this core, the cause of socialism cannot be victorious." Our Party is the vanguard of the proletariat; it is the highest form of class organization of the proletariat. Of the seven — industry, agriculture, commerce, culture and education, the army, the government and the Party — the Party gives leadership to the first six. Party committees at all levels

should exercise centralized leadership in all fields of work in accordance with the Party's line and policies and, for the purpose of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, strive to unite the revolutionary masses and unite all the forces that can be united so as to give fuller play to the rôle of the vanguard of the proletariat as the core. Chairman Mao regards Party building as one of the three principal magic weapons for the Chinese revolution and helping to strengthen, and not discard or weaken, the leadership of the Communist Party as one of the most important political criteria for distinguishing fragrant flowers from poisonous weeds. In the complicated class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, every Party member and every revolutionary must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching: "We must have faith in the masses and we must have faith in the Party. These are two cardinal principles. If we doubt these principles, we shall accomplish nothing." It is especially necessary for members of Party committees at all levels to strengthen Party concept and place themselves within the Party committee and not outside it, still less above it.

It is imperative to carry on education in ideology and political line in a deep-going way. Chairman Mao has pointed out on many occasions: **The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything.** Policies are the concrete embodiment of a political line. Fundamentally, strengthening Party leadership means the firm implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies. The history of inner-Party struggle between the two lines shows that the representatives of the bourgeoisie always change their tactics in an attempt to substitute their opportunist line and policies for the Party's Marxist-Leninist line and policies and substitute their bourgeois programme for the Party's proletarian programme, and thus to bring about a change in the character of the Party, turning it from a proletarian into a bourgeois Party, and achieve their criminal aim of liquidating Party leadership and undermining the Chinese revolution. This is an inevitable reflection of the class struggle in society. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's correct line and proletarian policies, our Party is growing more consolidated and stronger in the storms of class struggle. Neither imperialism, nor social-imperialism, nor revisionism within our Party has been able to defeat us. On the contrary, every triumph of the correct line over the incorrect line has dealt heavy blows at the enemies at home and abroad, brought about still greater victories in the revolutionary cause and enabled

our Party to become stronger, more united and thriving. This is the conclusion drawn by history.

It is imperative to strengthen the unity of the Party. Chairman Mao has all along stressed the importance of being able at uniting with the great majority and regarded the unity of the Party as the most essential factor in winning victory in the revolution and construction. Had it not been for the correct principle of unity of the Seventh Party Congress, the new democratic revolution could not have achieved victory. And had it not been for the line of unity for victory of the Ninth Party Congress, the fruits of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution could not have been consolidated and developed. Opportunism in politics is, organizationally, inevitably accompanied by the mountain-stronghold mentality, sectarianism and splittism. History does not lack such lessons. Chen Tu-hsiu's patriarchy, Chu Chiu-pai's punitiveness, Li Li-san's "my word is law," Wang Ming's "ruthless struggle and merciless blows," Chang Kuo-tao's splittism and warlordism, and the "striking at many in order to protect a handful" practised by Liu Shao-chi and other swindlers like him have all caused tremendous harm to the unity and unification of the Party. In his struggle against opportunist lines, Chairman Mao set forth the principles of "unity, criticism, unity" and "learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient." Only by implementing these principles is it possible to educate the cadres and strengthen the unity of the Party on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Hidden anti-Party and anti-socialist counter-revolutionaries are very few in number. The overwhelming majority of good people who committed mistakes in political line are able to return to the correct line through criticism and self-criticism.

Be open and above-board. Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "We Communists have always disdained to conceal our views." All Party comrades, and it goes without saying for senior Party cadres, must be frank and forthright politically. At all times one ought to state one's political views openly and, on every important political issue, express one's position, either for or against, adhering to what is right and correcting what is wrong. This is a question of the Party's style of work and of Party spirit. As chieftains of opportunist lines are engaged in splitting activities, they are bound to resort to conspiracies and intrigues. In his famous talk in 1964 on bringing up successors, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Beware of those who engage in intrigue and conspiracy. For instance, men like Kao Kang, Jao Shu-shih, Peng Teh-huai and Huang Kecheng were to be found in the Central Committee. Everything divides into two. Some persons are dead set on conspiring. They want to do this, so that's that—even now there are such persons at it! That there are persons conspiring is an objective fact and not a question of whether we like it or not." In our Party's history, those bourgeois careerists, conspirators and persons having illicit relations with foreign countries,

who clung to opportunist lines and engaged in conspiracies, could not but bring ruin, disgrace and destruction upon themselves in the end.

It is imperative to strengthen the sense of discipline. Discipline is the guarantee for the implementation of the line. In summing up our Party's struggle against Chang Kuo-tao's opportunist line, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Some people violate Party discipline through not knowing what it is, while others, like Chang Kuo-tao, violate it knowingly and take advantage of many Party members' ignorance to achieve their treacherous purposes. Hence it is necessary to educate members in Party discipline so that the rank and file will not only observe discipline themselves, but will exercise supervision over the leaders so that they, too, observe it, thus preventing the recurrence of cases like Chang Kuo-tao's." We must bear firmly in mind this historical experience, resolutely carry out the Party's unified discipline stipulated in the Party Constitution and resolutely carry out "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention" formulated by Chairman Mao. It is necessary to learn and sing well *The Internationale* and the song *The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention* and "educate the cadres, the masses, the Party members and the people in the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention."

It is imperative to practise Marxism-Leninism, and not revisionism. To practise Marxism or to practise revisionism? The struggles between the two lines within our Party, in the final analysis, boil down to this question. Why is it that some people are fooled and taken in during the struggle between the two lines? The fundamental reason is that they do not read and study seriously and cannot distinguish materialism from idealism and the Marxist line from the opportunist line. This is an extremely profound lesson. Comrades throughout the Party, senior Party cadres in particular, must follow Chairman Mao's teachings, continuously persist in reading and studying seriously, have a good grasp of Marxism, consciously remould their world outlook, combine study with revolutionary mass criticism, constantly raise their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism and carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line ever more consciously.

The Chinese Communist Party with Comrade Mao Tsetung as its leader is a great, glorious and correct Party. Through positive and negative examples, the previous struggles between the two lines have enabled us to understand ever more deeply that Chairman Mao's leadership means the greatest happiness for the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country, and that Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is the life-blood of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, let us unite to win still greater victories!

(December 1)

Most Absurd Logic, Flagrant Aggression

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

BACKED and abetted by social-imperialism, the Indian Government has in the last few days brazenly expanded its armed aggression against Pakistan, thus seriously jeopardizing peace on the Indo-Pakistan Sub-continent and aggravating rapidly the tense situation in this area. The Chinese people denounce the Indian Government strongly for its flagrant aggression against Pakistan.

The armed aggression against Pakistan is the inevitable outcome of the expansionist policy the Indian reactionaries have been stubbornly pursuing. Last March, the Indian Government supported the secessionists in Pakistan by every means and grossly interfered in Pakistan's internal affairs. Later it cooked up a so-called "provisional government of Bangla Desh" which is actually installed on Indian territory and sent so-called "freedom fighters" into East Pakistan to perpetrate armed harassment and subversion. Now, it is trying to inject the so-called "Bangla Desh" puppet regime into Pakistan through open, direct invasion by Indian troops, so as to achieve its long-planned aim to annex East Pakistan. The fact is quite clear: the Indian Government is the naked aggressor. The struggle between the Indian reactionaries and the Government and people of Pakistan is one between the former's interference, subversion and aggression and the latter's fight against them.

In order to launch and expand the aggression against Pakistan, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Defence Minister J. Ram and their ilk have created most absurd pretexts, arrogant to the extreme.

They said: Pakistan is "next door" to India and the "solution" to Pakistan's internal affairs must be done according to India's formula. If Pakistan does not accept India's dictate, India will send troops to occupy Pakistan territory. This is the typical expression of "big-Indiaism." Every country in the world has its neighbours as well as its internal affairs. If this logic of the Indian expansionists can be maintained, then does it not mean that every country may create pretexts at will to interfere in the internal affairs of its neighbours and may send troops to invade them? In that case, what is left of independence and sovereignty and of normal relations between states?

They also said: India "will consider the question of troop withdrawal" after the "return" of East Pakistan's "refugees." In other words, if India fails in its political subversion in Pakistan, then it has the right to resort to military threats against Pakistan and even to occupy

Pakistan territory by force. Everybody knows that the so-called "refugee question" is precisely the product of flagrant interference in Pakistan's internal affairs by the Indian Government. Now, the Indian Government has the impudence to carry out unbridled armed invasion of Pakistan on the pretext of the "refugee question." We are not unfamiliar with such a practice by the Indian Government. Didn't the Indian reactionaries also create the "Tibetan refugee question" more than ten years ago? When the rebellion of serf-owners they engineered in the Tibet region of China had failed then, they abducted tens of thousands of Tibetan inhabitants of China to India and made use of this incident to carry out frantic anti-China activities. It is the customary practice of the Indian reactionaries to poison the relations between nationalities in neighbouring countries and create incidents to be used as pretexts for intervention, subversion and aggression against these countries.

They also openly clamoured that "the very presence" of Pakistan troops in East Pakistan is a "threat" to India's security and that only the "withdrawal" of Pakistan troops could "be a gesture for peace." This is gross bullying indeed! In the eyes of the Indian expansionists, East Pakistan is no longer the territory of Pakistan, but has become the territory of India. Therefore, Indian troops can march into East Pakistan at will, while the Pakistan troops must be withdrawn from it. To put it bluntly, the so-called striving "for peace" of the Indian expansionists means that Pakistan has to allow India to conduct subversion and aggression against it and to hand over half of its territory to India on a platter. It reminds people of the fact that Japanese imperialism had used such a method to invade and bully China in the 30s. In 1931, the Japanese militarists flagrantly created the Mukden incident, drove the Chinese troops south of the Great Wall and rigged up a "Manchukuo" in northeast China. In 1935, while engineering the so-called "autonomy in north China" and rigging up a puppet administration in east Hopei, the Japanese aggressors, to attain their goal of further occupation of north China, openly demanded the withdrawal of Chinese troops from their own territory Hopei Province. The gangster's logic of the Indian expansionists today is merely the usual tactic of all aggressors. The "Bangla Desh" of today is simply a reproduction of the "Manchukuo" of the past.

The Indian reactionaries are rampant to such an extent because they have the support of social-imperialism in the political, economic and military fields. Social-imperialism signed a treaty with India a few months

ago which is in essence a treaty of military alliance. Since India launched her armed aggression against Pakistan, social-imperialism has sided with the Indian aggressors more openly, tried to coerce Pakistan into submission to India and shipped large quantities of arms to India. This has emboldened the Indian Government and increased its arrogance. The purpose of social-imperialism's active meddling is to seize this opportunity to strengthen its control over India and to expand its sphere of influence in the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent. This is the major reason why tension has sharpened in this part of the world.

The Chinese Government and people are closely following the developments of the situation on the Subcontinent. We always maintain that the internal affairs of each country should be settled by the people of the country themselves and that disputes between countries

should be settled through consultations by the countries concerned. We are firmly opposed to interference in the internal affairs of other countries, to launching armed aggression and occupying the territory of other countries, no matter under what pretext these acts are carried out. The peoples of China and Pakistan have always sympathized with and supported each other in their common struggle against imperialism and expansionism. The struggle of the Pakistan Government and people against Indian aggression is a just one. The Chinese people resolutely support the Pakistan Government and people in their struggle to defend state sovereignty and territorial integrity and to counter foreign aggression. If the Indian expansionists are bent on acting arbitrarily, they are bound to be burnt by the fire they have kindled, and suffer ignominious defeat.

(December 6)

At U.N. Security Council's Urgent Meeting

Huang Hua Denounces Indian Government for Its Aggression Against Pakistan

SPEAKING at the Security Council's urgent meeting on the evening of December 4, Huang Hua, Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China on the U.N. Security Council, strongly denounced the Indian Government's armed aggression on Pakistan and gross interference in Pakistan's internal affairs, and reaffirmed the resolute support of the Chinese Government and people for Pakistan's just struggle against India's military aggression and political subversion.

Huang Hua said: "Of late, the Indian Government has openly sent troops to invade East Pakistan and provoked large-scale armed conflicts, thus aggravating tension in the India-Pakistan Subcontinent and Asia. The Chinese Government and people express serious concern over this and are closely following the development of the situation.

"1. The question of East Pakistan is purely the internal affair of Pakistan, in which no one has any right to interfere. It is impermissible for the Indian Government to commit armed aggression against Pakistan by using the question of East Pakistan as a pretext.

"2. The Indian Government asserts that it has sent troops to East Pakistan for the purpose of 'self-

defence.' This is a sheer gangster logic. The facts show that it is India which has committed aggression against Pakistan, and not Pakistan which has 'menaced' the security of India. According to the logic of the Indian Government, anyone can use the pretext of 'self-defence' for invading other countries. In that case, what guarantee is there for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of various countries?

"3. The Indian Government asserts that the purpose for its sending troops to invade East Pakistan is to help the refugees of East Pakistan to return to their homeland. This is utterly untenable. At present, there are in India large numbers of so-called 'refugees' from Tibet, China; the Indian Government is also grooming Dalai Lama, the chieftain of the Tibetan counter-revolutionary rebellion. According to the Indian Government's assertion, are you going to use this also as a basis for aggression against China?

"4. The Pakistan Government has proposed that the armed forces of the two sides withdraw from the border respectively and disengage and that the question of the refugees of East Pakistan be settled through negotiations between the two Governments. This is en-

tirely reasonable. However, the Indian Government has unwarrantedly rejected it. This shows that the Indian Government has no intention at all to settle the question of the refugees of East Pakistan, but wants to capitalize on this question as a pretext for further subversion and aggression against Pakistan."

Huang Hua pointed out: "The Chinese Delegation maintains that according to the United Nations Charter, the Security Council should strongly condemn the aggressive acts of the Indian Government and demand that the Indian Government immediately and uncon-

ditionally withdraw all the Indian armed forces from Pakistan."

He said: "Finally, on behalf of the Chinese Government, I wish to state that the Chinese Government and people firmly support the Pakistan Government and people in their just struggle against Indian aggression. Here I would like to point out to the Security Council, the United Nations and the people of the world that the Indian Government's current acts of aggression have been perpetrated with the support of social-imperialism. This is borne out by an abundance of facts. I reserve the right to speak further on this matter."

Huang Hua Condemns Soviet Union for Supporting Indian Aggression

AT the continued urgent meeting of the Security Council on the evening of December 5 to discuss the question of the tension in the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent caused by India's armed aggression against Pakistan, Huang Hua, Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China on the United Nations Security Council, reiterated the solemn stand of the Chinese Government on this question and took the floor several times to give stern rebuffs to the draft resolution put forward by the Soviet representative in support of India's aggression and his pack of fallacies aimed at shielding this aggression:

Huang Hua's speeches exposed the Soviet Government as being the supporter, encourager and protector of India's aggression against Pakistan with the aim of gaining control over the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent and the Indian Ocean and enlarging its sphere of influence in its contention with the other superpower for hegemony.

Speaking on the "proposal" put forward by the Soviet representative for inviting a representative of the so-called "Bangla Desh" to the meeting, Huang Hua said: "The Chinese Delegation considers that the question of the so-called 'Bangla Desh mission' raised by the Soviet Delegation is a question of substance and not a procedural matter. The Soviet and Indian representatives are singing in a duet, openly trumpeting for the dismemberment of Pakistan in a sinister attempt to impose the so-called 'Bangla Desh' they have created upon the United Nations. This act of subverting and dismembering a sovereign country runs entirely counter to the U.N. Charter and is definitely not permissible."

Huang Hua pointed out: "In order to dismember Pakistan and realize their scheme of so-called independ-

ence of East Pakistan, the Soviet representative came out with the argument based on population statistics at yesterday's meeting. This reminds one of the fact that in order to split China and engineer the so-called Taiwan independence, the representative of another superpower put forward at the meeting of the present session a similar argument that China's Taiwan Province has over 10 million population. This is indeed a coincidence! This is a true 'duet.'"

Huang Hua said: "We would like to ask the distinguished representative of the Soviet Union: In 1962, the Soviet Government engineered a counter-revolutionary rebellion in China's Sinkiang Province, carrying out subversion and splittist activities against China. The several tens of thousands of Chinese civilians who were forcibly taken away by you under coercion still remain in your hands, and you have used some of them for anti-China scheming activities. According to Mr. Malik's logic with regard to the Pakistan refugees, are you going to take it also as a pretext for launching armed aggression against China? Are you also going to invite those people to the United Nations to justify your subversion and aggression? Wang Ming, a scum of the Chinese nation and renegade to the Communist Party of China, has all along been reared by you as a treasure and a tool for subversion against China. Are you also going to invite him to the United Nations? At present, outside your country, there exist quite a few people who oppose the Soviet Government and engineer a so-called independence movement. According to your principles, are you also going to agree to invite them to the United Nations? We hope to get a reply from the Soviet representative."

Huang Hua made an explanation when he voted against the Soviet draft resolution. He said:

"The Soviet draft resolution constitutes a direct interference in the internal affairs of a member state. The present armed aggression by the Indian Government against Pakistan is carried out under the connivance, support and shielding of the Soviet Union. Countless facts have proved this.

"Over a long period, the Soviet Government has energetically supported India's expansion and has provided the Indian expansionists with large quantities of arms and other war materiel. It has encouraged India in its scheming activities to subvert and dismember Pakistan and has at the same time openly exerted all kinds of pressure on the Pakistan Government. Last August, the Soviet Union and India concluded a so-called treaty of peace, friendship and co-operation which is in fact a treaty of military alliance. With the encouragement of this treaty the Indian Government has become even more unbridled in carrying out expansion and aggression. Not long ago, the Indian Prime Minister visited Moscow and held talks with the Moscow leaders. It is by no means accidental that since then the Indian Government has flagrantly sent troops to invade Pakistan."

Huang Hua said: "The Soviet representative Mr. Malik's performance at yesterday's meeting has made it even clearer that the Soviet Government is the supporter, encourager and protector of the Indian aggression against Pakistan. Reversing right and wrong and confounding black and white, the Soviet representative calls India which carries out armed aggression the victim and instead blames Pakistan which is subjected to aggression for the current armed conflict. The Indian representative undisguisedly declared that the Indian Government has taken the dismemberment of Pakistan and the disruption of the unity of Pakistan as its state policy, and openly slandered the representative of Pakistan as representing only West Pakistan. The Soviet representative has also done his utmost to defend the Indian aggressive acts of subverting the Pakistan Government and disrupting the national unity of Pakistan. In the draft resolution he put forward yesterday, the Soviet representative went to the length of attacking Pakistan for causing the deterioration of the situation, and to assert that only after the so-called political resolution of the question of East Pakistan could the acts of hostility cease. In other words, so long as the Pakistan Government refuses to agree to the 'independence' of East Pakistan, the Indian Government has the right to continue its subversion and aggression against Pakistan. This echoes the open clamour of the Indian leaders that the Indian troops and armed personnel must not be withdrawn from East Pakistan and their demand that Pakistan troops withdraw from their own territory East Pakistan and that a so-called 'Bangla Desh' be established. This is a naked revelation of the role played by Soviet social-imperialism in India's armed aggression against Pakistan.

"To put it bluntly, in supporting India to provoke an armed conflict with Pakistan, the purpose of the Soviet Government is to take advantage of India's inevitable dependence on the Soviet Union in the war to control the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent and the Indian Ocean and expand its sphere of influence so as to contend with another superpower for world hegemony. This is exactly the same tactics it has used on the Middle East question."

He further pointed out: "The Soviet social-imperialists are carrying out aggression, interference, subversion and expansion everywhere. Everyone will recall the Soviet military aggression and armed occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1968. Everyone will equally recall that the Soviet Government plotted to subvert the legal government of an African country this year, grossly interfering in the internal affairs of that country. There are too many similar instances to be enumerated. The present acts of the Soviet Government in the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent are exactly the extension and continuation of that policy. No matter how hard the Soviet representative may justify himself, he cannot write off the facts. The present Soviet Government is out-and-out social-imperialism. No matter how Mr. Malik dislikes it, the label is on and cannot be taken off."

Huang Hua said: "Betraying the fundamental interests of the Indian people and serving the wild designs of the Soviet Government for controlling the Subcontinent and the Indian Ocean, the Indian Government will only eat the bitter fruits of its own making. Soviet social-imperialism which supports and connives at Indian aggression and expansion will come to no good end either."

Huang Hua also rebuffed the virulent invectives hurled at China's revolutionary foreign policy by the Soviet representative Malik. Huang Hua said: "My statements have hit Mr. Malik's tender spot. That is why he made such a very preposterous and slanderous speech. But the revolutionary foreign policy of great China can be in no way distorted by a petty Mr. Malik. Mr. Malik mentioned the outstanding contributions made by the Soviet people in the October Revolution and the Second World War. The Chinese Government and the Chinese people hold in high esteem the great contributions made by the great Soviet people in the October Revolution and the Second World War. But the blood of both the martyrs in the October Revolution and the Soviet martyrs in the Second World War cannot wash out the crimes committed by the Soviet renegades. The glory of the Soviet people in history does not add the slightest splendour to the faces of the renegades. This we can clearly see only by drawing a comparison between the revolutionary foreign policy of the Soviet Union in the past and the social-imperialist policy being pursued by the Soviet Government today.

"Mr. Malik made reference to the Czechoslovak incident. He even 'regretted' that China did not take part in that act of aggression by social-imperialism. This is day-dreaming. The Chinese people, the Chinese Government and the Communist Party of China have long sternly condemned the aggressive act of the Soviet Government against the Czechoslovak people. You were not rendering 'aid' to a socialist country. Like gangsters, you stealthily moved troops into Czechoslovakia deep in the night, landed air force and paratroopers at the Prague airport and controlled the city. You abducted some of the then Czechoslovak leaders to Moscow and forced them to accept your humiliating conditions in betrayal of the Czechoslovak people. This fully demonstrates the essence of 'lending a friendly hand' so claimed by you social-imperialism.

"The Soviet representative had better read over today's TASS statement. The Soviet Government has fixed its security borders on the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent and the Indian Ocean. You say that the incident of Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent directly involves the interests of security of the Soviet Union. This theory of yours is completely identical with the 'security borders' or security interests which the Israeli government tries to impose on the Arab countries."

Huang Hua said: "On the Middle East question, you submitted a proposal for cease-fire and troop withdrawal to the U.N. after the outbreak of the Israeli aggressive war in 1967. Why do you refuse to apply the same principle to the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent today? This has totally exposed your ambition for aggression and expansion in the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent. You intend to use delaying tactics to co-ordinate with the military action of the Indian aggression against Pakistan in a vain attempt to change the military situation of Pakistan in a short period. As certain Indian leaders said, they considered that the Indian military action against Pakistan could be completed in a short period. Immediately after the opening of the meeting, you put forward a demand to invite a so-called 'representative of Bangla Dosh' to the meeting of the Security Council, and repeatedly used it to prevent the progress of the meeting. And then you put forth the sinister draft resolution. In one word, in close co-ordination with the Indian expansionists, you have tried every possible means to realize your ambition to dismember Pakistan and control the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent. Otherwise, why did you successively veto two draft resolutions which include provisions for cease-fire and withdrawal of forces?"

Draft Resolution on India's Aggression on Pakistan Submitted by Huang Hua

Huang Hua, Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China on the U.N. Security Council, submitted a draft resolution concerning the tension on the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent and condemning the Indian Government's armed aggression on Pakistan when the Security Council continued its urgent meeting on the evening of December 5. Full text of the draft resolution follows:

The Security Council,

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Pakistan and India,

Noting in particular that India has launched large-scale attacks on Pakistan, thus gravely undermining the peace in the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent,

Strongly condemning the Indian Government's acts of creating a so-called "Bangla Dosh" and of

subverting, dismembering and committing aggression against Pakistan,

Calls upon the Government of India to withdraw its armed forces and armed personnel sent by it from Pakistan territory immediately and unconditionally and calls upon the Government of Pakistan to withdraw the armed forces which it has sent into Indian territory for counter-attack,

Calls upon India and Pakistan to cease hostilities and to withdraw respectively from the international border between India and Pakistan and to disengage from each other so as to create conditions for a peaceful settlement of the disputes between India and Pakistan,

Calls upon all states to support the Pakistan people in their just struggle to resist Indian aggression,

Requests the Secretary-General to submit as early as possible a report to the Security Council on the implementation of this resolution.

Refuting the TASS Statement

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

THE Soviet news agency TASS issued a statement on December 5, 1971. On the Indo-Pakistan situation, the statement stands truth on its head, confuses right and wrong, flagrantly interferes in the internal affairs of Pakistan and instigates with utmost effort the Indian Government to enlarge its armed aggression against Pakistan. At a time when tension is rapidly mounting in the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent, the TASS statement which smells strongly of gunpowder warrants serious attention.

In its statement, TASS started off by saying that "the Pakistan Government's actions" in East Pakistan were "the main cause of the tension" between India and Pakistan. This is sheer nonsense. The East Pakistan question is entirely Pakistan's internal affair. How can the internal affair of one country become the main cause of tension between states? TASS has glossed over the fundamental fact, that is, the Indian Government's interference, subversion and aggression in Pakistan. Indian troops have since the latter half of last month launched large-scale armed attacks on Pakistan and occupied its territory. Why did TASS pretend not to see this? The Indian Prime Minister openly clamoured for the withdrawal of Pakistan troops from their own territory, East Pakistan. The Indian Minister of Defence flagrantly cried that the Indian troops which have crossed the border and invaded Pakistan may "go across as far as necessary." Why did TASS pretend not to hear this? Facts show quite clearly that "the main cause of the tension" is none other than the support and encouragement given by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism to the Indian reactionaries in their aggression and expansion against Pakistan.

Pakistan is an independent and sovereign state. No country is entitled to interfere in its internal affairs. Nevertheless, the TASS statement, in the tone of an overlord, told Pakistan that it must do this and do that. This is another performance of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism in trampling on the norms of international relations at will and grossly interfering in other country's internal affairs. In so doing, it is flagrantly supporting the Indian reactionaries to create a puppet "Bangla Desh." In the 30s, Japanese imperialism rigged up a puppet "Manchukuo" in north-east China, and, acting in close co-ordination, the German and Italian fascists "recognized" it. Now, the so-called "Bangla Desh" has not yet been thrust into Pakistan, yet at the U.N. Security Council meeting the Soviet representative wanted to "invite" the represen-

tative of "Bangla Desh" to the meeting. This shows how eager and impatient Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is!

The TASS statement advertised the Soviet Government as "consistently coming out for the preservation of peace in the Hindustan Peninsula" and that it "comes out for the speediest ending of the bloodshed." This is 100 per cent hypocrisy. In the same statement, TASS declared with ulterior motives that the "Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent to the developments, considering also the circumstance that they are taking place in direct proximity of the U.S.S.R.'s borders and, therefore, involve the interests of its security." This is really an unheard-of absurdity! It is crystal clear that you, the superpower, in collusion with the Indian expansionists, have been bullying Pakistan. How could it be said to the contrary that the security of the Soviet Union is threatened? You occupied by armed force your neighbour Czechoslovakia several years ago by flaunting the banner of so-called defending "security." Now, by making special mention about "in direct proximity of the U.S.S.R.'s borders," are you going to take action? This is barefaced blackmail and intimidation.

While paying lip service to "peace," Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is actually doing its utmost to stir up trouble and pour oil on fire by instigating the Indian Government to proceed unscrupulously along the road of military venture. One of the main aims of the Soviet-Indian treaty of military alliance concluded last August is to support India in committing aggression and expansion and annexing East Pakistan. This has been fully borne out by the development of events.

The TASS statement exposes once again the ugly features of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. People can see from this that this superpower is trying, by taking advantage of the aggravation of the Indo-Pakistan situation, to further control India and expand its sphere of influence in the Subcontinent and the Indian Ocean. But its scheme will never succeed. The Pakistan people are waging a just struggle to defend their state sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Indian people will eventually see through Soviet revisionist social-imperialism as their false friend. All peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples demand that India's armed aggression against Pakistan be checked. It can be said with certainty that Soviet revisionism will come to no good end in pushing the policy of social-imperialism in the Indo-Pakistan situation.

(December 7)

Indian Reactionaries Launch Armed Aggression Against Pakistan

With the backing of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, the Indian reactionaries have invaded Pakistan on a massive scale. It tries in this way to impose the puppet regime of the so-called "Bangla Desh" on East Pakistan so as to realize its long-premeditated aggressive design to annex East Pakistan. The Pakistan Government and people are firmly resisting the Indian invasion.

THE Indian Government has wilfully interfered in the internal affairs of Pakistan since last March, scheming to create a so-called "Bangla Desh" in order to divide Pakistan and annex East Pakistan. On November 21, the Indian troops massed around East Pakistan made repeated attacks on some border areas of East Pakistan. The Indian Government escalated its aggression and attacked West Pakistan on December 3. Following its full-scale attacks against Pakistan, the Indian Government on December 6 flagrantly announced recognition of the "Bangla Desh" engineered by it single-handedly. This completely exposes the Indian Government's ugly features in pushing its expansionism.

India Attacks

On the evening of November 21, India's 9th Infantry Division, 4th Mountain Division and two tank regiments crossed the border and attacked the Jessore area in the western part of East Pakistan. After this attack was checked by Pakistan armed forces, the Indian Government sent another brigade of troops to launch another attack. During the Indian troops' attacks on this area, their Soviet-made Migs strafed three Pakistan villages, killing or wounding over 200 people. The Indian troops also shelled Jessore airport with Soviet-made 130 mm heavy artillery and also used Soviet-made tanks. The Pakistan troops destroyed two Soviet-built amphibious tanks of the Indian army in a battle near Jessore.

At dawn on November 22, India's 8th Mountain Division mounted an attack on the Sylhet area in the

northeastern part of East Pakistan. Under the counter-attack of the Pakistan army, the Indian troops were forced to withdraw on November 24 from the positions they had occupied.

On November 23, the 311th Mountain Brigade of India's 57th Division with the support of tanks unleashed an attack on Akhaura of Comilla District in the eastern part of East Pakistan.

In addition to the attacks on these three areas, India's 23rd Mountain Division invaded Chittagong from the southeast of East Pakistan beginning November 22. The Indian troops also opened new battle-fronts in Dinajpur in the northwest, and Rangpur in the north, of East Pakistan. In launching the attack on Dinajpur District, the Indian troops threw in an armoured regiment equipped with up-to-date Soviet-made tanks.

Indian troops launched seven massive attacks on East Pakistan on December 2 from the northern, eastern and western borders.

A handout issued in Rawalpindi by the Press Information Department of the Pakistan Government said that in West Pakistan, between 3:30 and 4:00 p.m. on December 3, Indian armed forces "made simultaneous attacks on Sialkot sector, Chamb between Jassar and Lahore and in Rajasthan at Rahimyar Khan."

An Indian official spokesman said that the Indian army, air force and navy launched an "all-out attack" on East Pakistan from the early hours of December 4. K.B. Lall, Secretary of the Indian Defence Ministry, announced the same day that Indian air force planes made large-scale attacks on East and West Pakistan. While carrying out wanton raids on East and West Pakistan and bringing havoc to the people there, the Indian air force was also ordered to cut all air communication between East and West Pakistan.

Moreover, the Indian navy attacked East Pakistan ports, Pakistan merchant vessels and warships. Indian Defence Minister Jagjivan Ram raved on December 4 in the Indian Parliament that all ports in East Pakistan had been blockaded by the Indian navy, cutting sea supply lines between East and West Pakistan.

After the Indian troops invaded West Pakistan on December 3, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in a

broadcast speech declared "emergency" for the whole of India and put the country "on a war footing." She asked the Indian people to "be prepared for a long period of hardship and sacrifice" for the war of aggression launched by the Indian Government. On the afternoon of December 4, Indira Gandhi asked the Indian Parliament to adopt a "defence of India bill" so as to impose military rule on the Indian people.

Threats and Intimidation

With the support and encouragement of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, high-ranking officials of the Indian Government recently made one statement after another crudely interfering in the internal affairs of Pakistan and raising naked war clamours.

Since the invasion of East Pakistan by Indian troops on November 21, Indian Defence Minister Jagjivan Ram has brazenly styled himself the spokesman of the "Bangla Desh" and threatened the Pakistan Government again and again that it should accept the scheme to divide Pakistan hatched by the Indian Government. According to the *Times of India*, J. Ram said at a mass rally in Rewari on November 25 that "Pakistan should immediately concede independence to Bangla Desh [meaning East Pakistan] as that was the only solution to the present crisis." Reuter reported on November 28 that at a mass rally in Calcutta, he raved that the "independence of East Pakistan was now probably only days away." According to the Indian Information Service, while threatening Pakistan with war in a television speech on November 30, he asserted that "war could still be avoided" only if the "rulers of Pakistan" "give independence to the people of Bangla Desh" and "respect their wishes."

Indian Government's Plot

In fact, the so-called "Bangla Desh" is simply a plot of the Indian Government to interfere in the internal affairs of Pakistan, to divide and subvert Pakistan.

Pakistan President Yahya Khan declared last March 26 that "matters took a very serious turn" in East Pakistan for which the "blame rests entirely on the anti-Pakistan and secessionist elements," who "want East Pakistan to break away completely from the country" and who have "attacked the solidarity and integrity of this country." This question is entirely an internal affair of Pakistan in the first place. However, the Indian Government made use of some secessionists in Pakistan to rig up in mid-April a so-called "provisional government of Bangla Desh." This "provisional government" is actually set up on Indian territory. The Indian Government staged the "independence ceremony" of the "Bangla Desh" in a remote village in East Pakistan very close to the Indian border. A Western

news agency report said, "The Indian authorities played a major part in putting on the show." Actually, members of this "Bangla Desh government" are active in Calcutta, New Delhi and other places in India. This "Bangla Desh" on Indian territory is of course opposed by the Pakistan people.

After the Indian troops' military invasion of East Pakistan, a UPI dispatch from Calcutta on November 26 said that the Indian Government summoned several ringleaders of "Bangla Desh" to New Delhi for conspiracy on November 24. The dispatch says, "Discussions were expected to centre round India's recognition of the rebel 'Bangla Desh' and a 'treaty of friendship.'" "The rebels expected recognition to be announced (by India) within the next 10 days." As expected, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi announced in a statement to the Indian Parliament on December 6 that the Indian Government "decided to grant recognition" to the so-called "Gana Praja Tantri Bangla Desh" ["People's Republic of Bangla Desh"] "after most careful consideration." A Reuter dispatch says, "India today (December 6) recognized Bangla Desh as an independent nation as her tanks and infantry smashed their way deeper into East Pakistan."

Some dispatches and articles of Western newspapers and magazines pointed out that the Indian Government tries to subvert Pakistan by committing military aggression and creating "Bangla Desh." The British *Daily Telegraph* in an article on November 29 said that India has invaded Pakistan, because "Mrs. Gandhi's government would welcome dismemberment of Pakistan and would be glad to have an independent, pro-Indian Bangla Desh on its eastern flank." "Such a new nation" would serve as "a valuable economic and political satellite." In another article on December 1 the same paper wrote: "Russian arms and incitement might tempt India into excessive risks." "There are doubtless many in India who consider this a rare opportunity to excise East Pakistan and reduce West Pakistan." In its December 6 issue, the U.S. *Newsweek* said that for the Indian Government, "most important of all, the breakup of Pakistan would assure India's undisputed supremacy on the Subcontinent."

Ridiculous Argument

After the Indian Government started military incursions into some areas of East Pakistan on November 21, it asserted that the military actions in East Pakistan are taken by the so-called "Mukti Bahini" (the "Bangla Desh liberation army"). India's massive attack against Pakistan has completely exposed this lie. Many foreign press and news agency reports revealed at the end of last month that the so-called "Mukti Bahini" are nothing but Indian troops in disguise. The London *Times* in an article on November 24 said, "In-

dian troops disguised as Bengali guerrillas have moved into East Pakistan at brigade strength and have occupied a slice of territory northwest of the Pakistan garrison town of Jessore." The British paper *Daily Telegraph* in an article on November 27 also said, "The Indian plan is for a powerful lightning thrust ensuring capture and enabling India to install the new Bangla Desh government." It added, "The scheme of the Indian high command is that once Jessore is 'liberated,' India will recognize Bangla Desh, now East Pakistan."

Futile Efforts

With regard to the Indian Government's plot, an official spokesman of Pakistan said: India has made some dents into Pakistan territory and some of Pakistan areas are under New Delhi's control. Pakistan will take a serious view and check Indian aggression fully, if India tries to capture a chunk of territory in order to install the so-called "Bangla Desh government."

India's armed threats and military aggression have not cowed the Pakistan Government and people. In Dacca, Sylhet, Chittagong and other East Pakistan cities the people have held demonstrations in protest against India's intervention and aggression. The demonstrators angrily shouted: "Down with Indian expansionism!"

President Yahya Khan in a speech over the radio to all the Pakistan people on December 4 called upon them to resist the Indian aggression, defend their motherland and hold firm to national unity. He said: "India's hate and enmity for Pakistan is well known to the world. It has always been India's endeavour to weaken Pakistan and destroy it. The latest and most serious aggression by India is her biggest and last bid to achieve that aim. We have shown great patience and restraint but the time has come that we give a crushing response to the enemy."

The Pakistan people will never allow the Indian expansionists to occupy one inch of their territory.

Soviet Revisionists and Tension on the Subcontinent

THE Soviet Government has continuously collaborated with the Indian Government over a long time in interfering in the internal affairs of Pakistan. Soon after the so-called "refugee problem of East Pakistan" came up at the end of last March, the Soviet Government openly supported and sided with the Indian Government in an effort to exert pressure on Pakistan. In a letter to President Yahya Khan last April 3, Nikolai Podgorny, President of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, openly interfered in Pakistan's internal affairs, asking the Pakistan Government to seek a "peaceful political settlement" of the so-called East Pakistan issue according to the subversive plan of the Indian Government. In his reply, President Yahya Khan said that Pakistan "is determined not to allow any country to interfere in Pakistan's internal affairs."

Military Nature of Soviet-Indian Treaty

In early August this year, the Soviet Government accelerated the tempo of its military intervention on

the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent. It formally signed with the Indian Government a treaty of "peace, friendship and co-operation" which is in fact a treaty of military alliance. Article 9 of the treaty says that "in case any of the parties is attacked or threatened with attack the high contracting parties will immediately start mutual consultations with a view to eliminating this threat and taking appropriate effective measures to ensure peace and security for their countries." This article has laid bare the military nature of the Soviet-Indian treaty. At a meeting of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet last August 13 to discuss ratification of the Soviet-Indian treaty, Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs A.A. Gromyko openly threatened that the treaty "is becoming particularly important in the light of the present international situation, and, in particular, in the light of the situation developing south of the borders of the Soviet Union." He also clamoured that this treaty will "definitely strengthen India's position in the existing tense situation in the Subcontinent." This interpretation of the Soviet-Indian treaty by the

Soviet Government shows more clearly against who the military treaty is directed and at what it is aimed.

As expected, after the signing of the treaty, the Soviet Government put pressure on Pakistan by stepping up its meddling in the affairs of the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent in the field of public opinion, and in the diplomatic and military spheres. It instigated and supported the Indian Government more openly in carrying out subversive activities and armed aggression against Pakistan.

Creating Public Opinion for Aggression Against Pakistan

Anti-Pakistan statements have repeatedly appeared in the Soviet press. Calling black white, the Soviet paper *Pravda* carried successive commentaries alleging that the "fault" of the Pakistan Government "has led to a dangerous aggravation in relations between India and Pakistan" and that the Pakistan Government is "inclined to" "fan up a conflict between the two states." The paper tried its utmost to defend the aggressive acts of the Indian Government. Other Soviet papers *Izvestia* and *Krasnaya Zvezda* recently carried articles and reports accusing the Pakistan Government of launching an "anti-India campaign," of "relying on a military solution" and "jeopardizing peace on the Asian Subcontinent." Besides, the Soviet Government also egged on certain organizations to hold meetings and issue statements to abet the subversion and aggression committed by the Indian Government against Pakistan.

Diplomatic Pressure on Pakistan

At the same time, the Soviet Government exerted greater diplomatic pressure on Pakistan. Shortly after the signing of the Soviet-Indian treaty, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolai Firyubin "visited" India on September 22 and had "bilateral consultations" with Indian officials on the tense Indian-Pakistan situation. The joint statement of the two sides said that "the consultations" were held "under Article 9 of the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Co-operation," and that the two sides "manifested an identity of views on the subjects discussed." Then, Soviet air force chief Pavel Kutakhov "visited" India on October 30 and had talks with the Indian Defence Minister and service chiefs on the "defence needs" "in case of a war" between India and Pakistan. As a result of the talks, according to Indian officials, "India can expect to receive as much military assistance as it requires."

In addition, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi "visited" the Soviet Union from September 27 to 29

and had talks with Brezhnev and others on "Soviet-Indian relations" and "important current international problems of mutual interest." Speaking at a luncheon in her honour, a Soviet leader once again blamed Pakistan for the tense situation on the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent and openly asked President Yahya Khan "to take the most effective steps for the liquidation of the hotbed of tension that has emerged."

Increased Arms Shipments to India

After a series of "mutual consultations" by the two signatories to the Soviet-Indian treaty, the Soviet Government increased the supply of large quantities of weapons and military materials to the Indian Government. Not long ago, Soviet Defence Minister A.A. Grechko pledged to the Indian Ambassador to the Soviet Union that in the spirit of "the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Co-operation," the Soviet Union will provide India with all assistance in order to cope with the present troubles confronting India. UPI reported on November 25 that "a procession of heavily laden arms ships sailed into Bombay harbour in recent weeks," and that Soviet freighters bringing military cargo to Bombay totalled six in the past month and a half. The same dispatch said that the cargo brought by these freighters included surface-to-air (Sam) missiles, tanks, armed personnel carriers, etc. It added, "the sea shipments of military items were in addition to an airlift in the past two months of other supplies into Bombay and New Delhi, particularly spare parts for India's Russian-designed Mig-21 and Su-7 jet fighters and strike aircraft." The West German Sunday paper *Welt am Sonntag* said on November 27, "The Soviet Union is maintaining an airlift supplying India with war material required in the fight against Pakistan." According to a report in the *Pakistan Times* on November 28, a Pakistan official spokesman said that "Pakistan has been making appropriate representations to the Soviet Government all the time over continued arms supply to India."

Most energetically encouraged and supported by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, the Indian Government has become overweeningly arrogant and has, since November 21, flagrantly sent large numbers of troops to launch incessant massive armed attacks on East and West Pakistan and cross the borders to occupy Pakistan territory.

The Soviet Government's acts in instigating the Indian Government to commit large-scale aggression in Pakistan have created the present grave situation on the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent and caused public opinion in various countries to be concerned and uneasy. People are closely watching how far the signatories to the Soviet-Indian treaty are ready to go on the road of military adventure.

Motivation Behind Heroic Deeds

by Our Correspondent

"In industry, learn from Taching." The Taching Oilfield has been commended by Chairman Mao as a red banner on China's industrial front. From exploration to development, Taching has consistently followed the road of developing industry under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Following is the second article on the Taching Oilfield. The first, "Wang Chin-hsi — Outstanding Representative of the Chinese Working Class," was published in "Peking Review" No. 47, 1971. — Ed.

A FOREST of derricks and clusters of refinery towers, Taching was once a vast wilderness. The many oil-wells that now lie scattered over this area have turned it into a first-rate, big modern oilfield in China.

New advances were made in building up the oilfield during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Crude oil production in 1970 rose 150 per cent compared with 1965, and the state target set in the Third Five-Year Plan was met two years ahead of schedule. Refining capacity doubled what the original design called for and multi-purpose use in the petro-chemical field has begun to move ahead.

These achievements are the result of the Taching workers' study and application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

Advancing Against Difficulties

In 1960 China was hit by serious natural calamities, the U.S. imperialists and modern revisionists were furiously opposing China and Liu Shao-chi and his gang tried to sabotage and interfere in our cause. It was at that time that the Chinese Government decided to open up the Taching Oilfield.

Tens of thousands of oil workers converged on the Taching grassland within a short period. Equipment, material and means of transport were inadequate, to say nothing of facilities for a comfortable life. Should they have gone ahead or retreated? What should they have relied on in building this big modern oilfield?

Although Liu Shao-chi and his gang did all they could to oppose the study of Chairman Mao's works by the masses, the first decision of the oilfield Party com-

mittee called on all workers and staff to study Chairman Mao's *On Practice* and *On Contradiction* and use dialectical-materialist viewpoints in analysing and solving contradictions in building the oilfield.

Taching's workers, cadres and technicians started an upsurge in the study of Chairman Mao's works. In groups of three or five, they studied hard and had intense discussions under the towering derricks, in wind-pierced tents and small makeshift shelters or on the frozen ground.

Mao Tsetung Thought nurtured a great number of heroes like Iron Man Wang Chin-hsi who were unafraid of hardship or death. With revolutionary pride and enthusiasm they plunged into the battle to build the oilfield.

Once Ma Teh-jen, leader of the 1202 drilling team, and his mates were studying *On Contradiction* beside an outdoor fire at night. Sentence by sentence he read out: "There are many contradictions in the process of development of a complex thing, and one of them is necessarily the principal contradiction whose existence and development determine or influence the existence and development of the other contradictions." The workers used this teaching of Chairman Mao's to analyse various contradictions that confronted them. While this was going on, Ma Teh-jen said: "It's right to go into problems of living and eating and those arising from inadequate equipment, material and transportation. But the principal contradiction is that there isn't enough oil to meet the needs of the state!"

U.S. imperialism tried to make China a permanent dumping ground for its oil. Before liberation it sent to China on many occasions so-called geological "experts" to make "investigations." They rattled on that "the types of rock and their geological age in the greater part of China fail to show any possibility of oil deposits" and arbitrarily concluded that "China is poor in oil." The modern revisionists also said that China lacked oil and tried to use oil to restrict our development. Ma Teh-jen angrily accused them and refuted their statements, saying: "Chinese drillers have finally discovered a big oilfield right here after overcoming many obstacles!"

His face beaming in the light of the camp fire, he continued in an excited voice: "Comrades! There's

oil under us. Unless we keep on in the battle for it and solve this principal contradiction, we cannot avoid being bullied by the imperialists and the modern revisionists!"

Study and discussions encouraged the drilling workers to firmly carry on despite the difficulties.

Iron Man Wang Chin-hsi, Ma learnt, led members of the 1205 drilling team to move and erect the drilling rig by carrying and pulling its parts before all the hoisting equipment and transport vehicles had arrived. Ma Teh-jen immediately followed suit, and the drilling rig was quickly set up and an oil-well bored. Though the workers' hands and shoulders blistered, they were happy: "As long as we can change our backward state in oil production, this hardship is a source of joy for us."

Oil-wells were being sunk one after another. Team leader Hsueh Kuo-pang led his team in extracting oil. However, tanks had not yet been built. Where could they put the oil? The team dug a big sump on the ground and conducted the black crude oil into it. Later, trains of oil tank cars arrived and the problem of loading the cars came in. The crude oil was solidified and pumps were of no use. Hsueh and other workers on the team pooled their wisdom and made steam heaters to handle the problem. The crude oil around the sides of the sump was melted, but the centre remained as solid as a "fortress." Carrying a heater, Hsueh jumped into the sump and attacked the "fortress" At last, the rumbling oil pumps sent the crude oil into the tank cars. Thanks to the team's arduous efforts of four days and nights, the first train loaded with Taching's crude oil pulled out.

A tank containing several thousand tons of oil caught fire. A maintenance team leader, Hsi Hua-ting, reminded himself of such great communist fighters as Chang Szu-teh and Dr. Norman Bethune. Despite the danger of an explosion at any moment, he climbed atop the tank. Taking off his cotton-padded coat, he put it over the ventilating hole, sat on it and thus put out a raging fire. A serious accident was avoided.

By their determination and spirit of hard work, the workers armed with Mao Tsetung Thought overcame all kinds of difficulties and opened up this big oilfield.

Taking Scientific and Technical Fortress

Studying Chairman Mao's works enabled the workers and technicians to combine a highly revolutionary spirit with a strict scientific approach,

unearth the oilfield's underground secrets and effectively solve many important scientific and technical problems in opening up the oilfield.

Knowing the true features of the oil layers and mastering the laws of their changes are prerequisites in doing a good job in opening up a field. Buried far below the ground, the layers vary widely. Some bourgeois scholars felt that the difficulties in getting a clear picture of these layers were too great. One geologist listed "nine major difficulties" in determining oil layers and reluctantly concluded that there was no need to try to do the impossible.

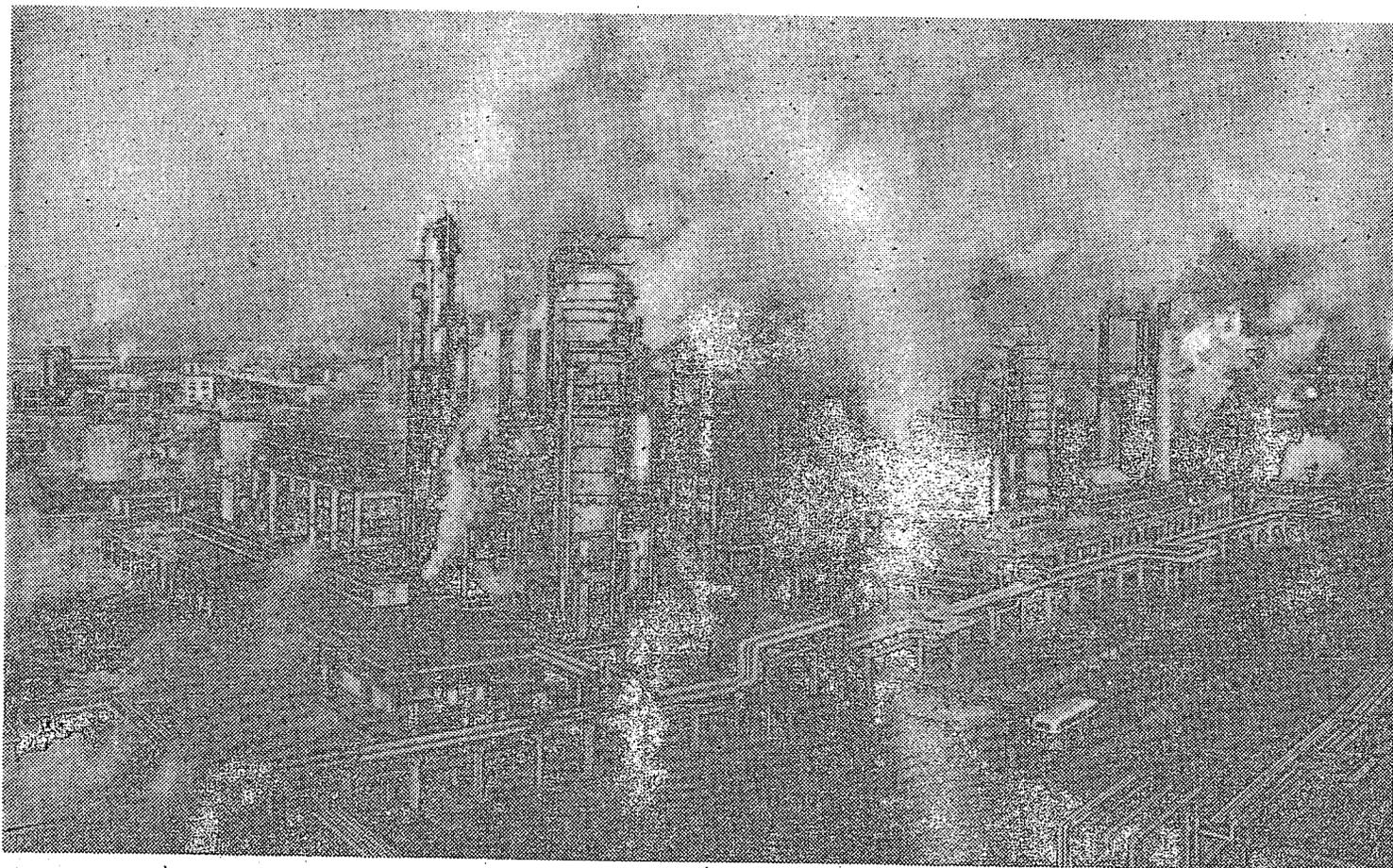
Influenced by this idea, some bourgeois geologists have regarded the widely different oil layers as being evenly distributed. Based on limited prospecting material and data, they have used average calculations over large sections of strata. This cannot reflect the actual conditions of the oil layers. Designing worked out on this basis often makes the work of opening up an oilfield difficult from the very start.

Acting according to Chairman Mao's teachings, Taching's workers and technicians were determined to "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry." The Party committee of the oilfield mobilized the masses to launch a movement to divulge the oilfield's buried secrets.

The Taching people firmly believed that no matter how complex the oil layers might be, they must be governed by objective laws and that these laws could be understood as long as they were carefully studied. They studied each stratum of the oilfield, got as much



Workers studying Chairman Mao's works around an outdoor fire.



A corner of the Taching Refinery.

material and data as possible and made a detailed study of the oil layers. To get more first-hand information, the technicians left their offices. Despite summer heat and winter cold, they ate, lived and worked together with the drilling workers. While drilling every well they collected 20 kinds of material and 72 data about the underground layers.

Once when a squad of the 3249 drilling team was extracting a six-metre-long section of core, an inch of the core was carelessly dropped down a well. Squad leader Fang Yung-hua showed great concern and said: "An inch of missing core will make our judgment of the stratum less scientific and our work more difficult."

The workers made up their minds to get the core out of the well. The team leader tried to talk them into going back for a rest, but they firmly declined. A political director who sent their meals to the well-site got them to eat even though they did not want to take the time. After more than 20 hours they finally got the core back by using a special drilling bit.

With such determination, the Taching people have raised the rate of obtaining core to 95 per cent or 100 per cent in many wells. They extracted core dozens of li long and surveyed tens of thousands of li of various stratigraphic curves and got different materials containing data in the hundreds of thousands from beneath the ground.

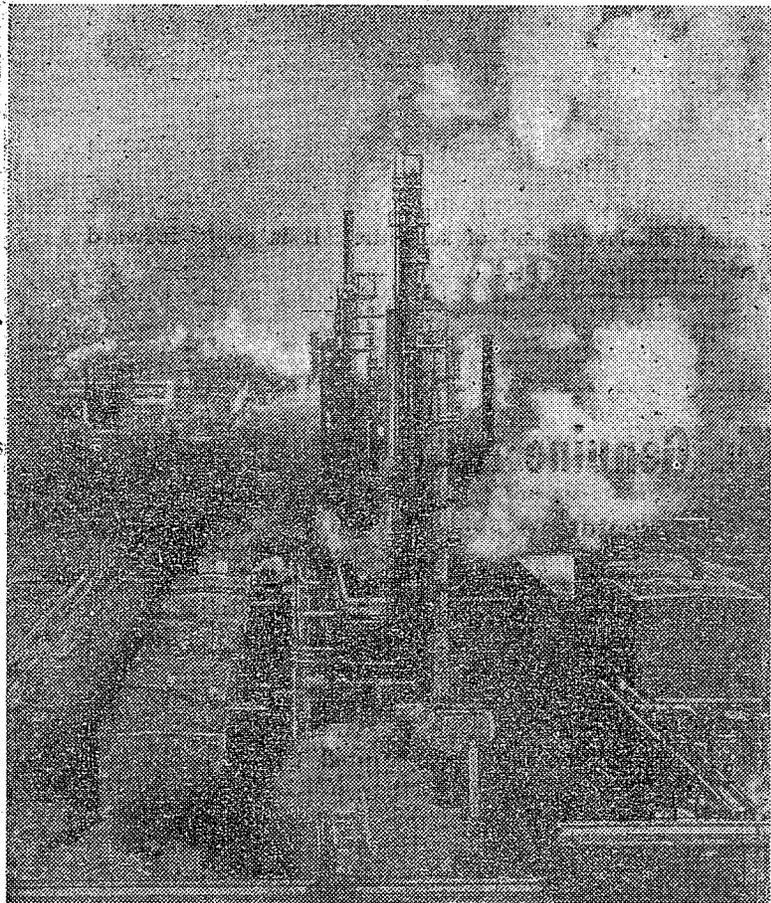
In analysing oil layers, including small ones, they made clear the law of how they change and analysed their interrelation. They made hundreds of thousands of analyses of rock specimens and millions of analyses and tens of millions of stratigraphic correlations. This further revealed the law of change.

After a great deal of scientific research work, the Taching people became quite familiar with the oil layers — which is thick and which is thin; which sustains big pressure and which sustains small; which has good permeability and which has poor — as if they had walked beneath the earth's surface.

A Red Banner

Taching has produced oil, created experience and trained many cadres, thus making outstanding contributions in China's socialist construction. In 1964 Chairman Mao issued the call "In industry, learn from Taching" to the whole nation and Taching became the model for the whole nation to emulate.

How do the Taching people look on the successes and honour they have won and the praise given them? Iron Man Wang Chin-hsi, an outstanding representative of the working class, said: "We should ascribe our successes to the merits of the Party, Chairman Mao and the people of the whole country. I should



only use my small notebook to jot down my shortcomings."

Enlightened by Chairman Mao's teaching on "one divides into two," the Taching people try to find where they lag behind after they achieved successes and become more modest after being honoured. The oilfield leadership mobilized the masses to find out where they lagged. When a welder was welding an oil pipe, a few grains of sand which had blown into the slit were welded inside. He knew this would affect the quality of his work and cause oil and gas to leak out. He cut the welded slit open, removed the sand and re-welded the pipe. This was how workers like him set high and strict demands on themselves to do their work better.

The Taching people started a new upsurge in the mass movement to study Chairman Mao's works during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. With Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon, they scathingly criticized Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, smashed the class enemy's sabotage which was "Left" in form but Right in essence, and by their outstanding successes defended Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Commended as a red banner, Taching now shines even brighter.

Under a towering derrick, a booming drill shook the ground. Drillers in aluminous helmets, apply-

ing the brakes and controlling drill rods, quickly drilled the stratum. They were members of the 1205 drilling team once led by Wang Chin-hsi. Firmly implementing Chairman Mao's instruction "Grasp revolution, promote production," the team was determined to drill 100,000 metres a year. This was no easy job. In old China, less than 71,000 metres were bored in 42 years.

Workers on the team worked in over 30 degrees below zero. Defying hardship and fatigue, they worked without let-up. The drilling bit was often out of gear and so they failed to make much headway. They were so anxious that they were unable to eat or sleep well. Why couldn't they speed up the work even though they wanted to?

To solve this problem, they sat down to study Chairman Mao's *On Practice* and had a heated discussion. After studying a quotation from Chairman Mao, veteran worker Wang Tso-fu said: "We haven't done very well in mastering the geological laws or adopted different methods to deal with different geological conditions. We've acted energetically and rashly. As a result, we ran up against a hard stratum and damaged the bit."

To fathom the region's distribution and the accurate position of different strata, they squatted beside a mud tank and worked round the clock to take bits of rock out of the mud which they had removed from the bottom of wells. They analysed these and worked out a series of methods for flexible and swift drilling according to their practical experience. This not only protected the bits but greatly speeded up drilling.

Seeing that the drilling bits were not up to high-speed drilling, they went all out to improve the design. Unable to draw, some comrades designed in one month more than 40 models of bits with mud, turnips and wood. Through comprehensive analyses and repeated experiments, they successfully made five new-type drilling bits which were up to high-speed drilling.

They finally set an advanced record of drilling 100,100 metres a year.

Workers at a delayed coking workshop of the Taching Oil Refinery skilfully handled the drilling rods at the derrick floor of a high coking tower. The drilling bits crushed the huge coke. Then the pitch-dark coke swiftly flowed from the tower bottom to a coking store. The Taching workers used an advanced micro-cutter for hydraulic decoking which they themselves devised in decoking at high speed.

Patterned on foreign ones, the cutters they had used before were huge, heavy and clumsy. In decoking every tower of coke, they had to change three different types of cutters. Each time they changed the cutters, they felt the work fatiguing and difficult and it took much time. The workers were greatly concerned about this. Inspired by Chairman Mao's teaching that

we cannot just take the beaten track traversed by other countries, the workers proposed renovating the cutters. A three-in-one experimentation group composed of workers, technicians and cadres was promptly formed. After repeated experiments, they finally made a micro-cutter for hydraulic decoking. Its weight was only one-tenth that of each of the three old ones it replaced and it cut the time of decoking one tower of coke by three-fourths.

Since the Great Cultural Revolution, the Taching Oilfield has made over 1,200 technical innovations, some of which have reached advanced domestic and world levels.

Nineteen seventy-one is the first year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan in China's national economic construction. The Taching Oilfield has met this year's drilling plan 100 days ahead of schedule. It is going forward with vigorous steps.

Zimbabwe Will Certainly Win Genuine Independence

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

THE British Government has recently reached an agreement with the Rhodesian racist regime on ending the so-called Rhodesian "independence" dispute between the two countries. Under the agreement, Britain recognizes the "independence" of Rhodesia on the pretext that Rhodesia has promised to "eventually" introduce "majority rule," thus putting a garb of "legality" on the notorious Smith white racist regime. This is a new step by the British Government to preserve its colonial interests in southern Africa and to intensify its support for the reactionary Rhodesian authorities and a grave provocation against the 5 million Africans in Zimbabwe and the people of various African countries.

The Rhodesian racist regime headed by Ian Smith was established with the connivance and support of Britain. At home, this regime practises absolute fascist rule and pursues a barbarous policy of racial discrimination, depriving the African people who account for an overwhelming majority of the population of all political rights. Externally, it colludes with the South African white settlers' regime and the Portuguese colonialist rulers in ruthlessly suppressing the national-liberation movements of the people in southern Africa. It serves as a criminal tool of colonialism and neo-colonialism against the Zimbabwe people and other African peoples. As the national-independence movements steadily mount in Zimbabwe and other areas in southern Africa, the reactionary Smith regime finds itself in an increasingly difficult position. Britain's aim in reaching an agreement with Rhodesia is to stage a come-back in Africa, give the tottering Smith regime a shot in the arm, and extend further support to the regime to suppress the national-independence movements in Zimbabwe and other areas in southern Africa so as to preserve Britain's colonial influence in Zimbabwe and Africa. This is something the Zimbabwe and the broad masses of the African people will never permit.

The British Government has had the support of the United States in openly shielding the reactionary Rhodesian authorities. To serve its own colonial interests, the

United States has all along colluded with the British Government and the reactionary forces in this area to oppose the just struggle of the African people. Not long ago, in defiance of the opposition of the overwhelming majority of countries in the United Nations, particularly the African countries, the United States obdurately stuck to its position of importing chrome from Rhodesia. Now the U.S. State Department has expressed satisfaction as soon as the agreement reached in the talks between the British Government and the Rhodesian colonial authorities was made public. The haste in which the U.S. Government expressed its support for Britain once again showed its true colours before the people the world over.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The tide of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism is sweeping through all Africa. All countries, whether they have attained or have still to attain independence, will sooner or later win complete and thorough independence and liberation." The agreement between the British Government and the reactionary Rhodesian authorities can never impede the advance of the Zimbabwe people in the struggle for national independence.

The Chinese Government and people have always supported the just struggle of the Zimbabwe people against the white settlers' rule and racial discrimination and for national independence, and strongly condemn the British Government and the reactionary Rhodesian authorities for the fraud they have perpetrated. We are deeply convinced that so long as the Zimbabwe people strengthen their unity and persist in struggle, they will, with the solidarity and support of the Afro-Asian people and the people all over the world, certainly be able to overcome the obstacles on their revolutionary road of advance and defeat the reactionary Smith regime which is backed by colonialism and neo-colonialism. The just struggle of the Zimbabwe people will certainly win final victory and Zimbabwe will certainly win genuine independence.

(December 5)

Anglo-Rhodesian Agreement Cannot Fool the African People

The agreement between Britain and the Smith regime of Rhodesia on the so-called "settlement of the Rhodesian independence dispute" is a fraud. Dressed up as an agreement to resolve the "dispute" between the British Government and the reactionary Rhodesian regime over the question of "Rhodesian independence," it is actually designed to co-ordinate their steps and measures for joint obstruction of the struggle of the Zimbabwe people for national independence, to legalize the Rhodesian racist regime and continue to maintain Britain's colonial influence and interests in the southern part of Africa. As soon as it was announced, the agreement was strongly opposed by public opinion in African countries. They angrily denounced this new crime of imperialism and colonialism and expressed their determination to struggle to completely expose and smash this new imperialist plot.

FROM November 19 to 24, British Foreign Secretary Douglas-Home held talks in Salisbury with Ian Smith, chieftain of the racist regime in Rhodesia. On November 25, both sides respectively published the agreement reached at the talks for the so-called settlement of the "dispute" between them over Rhodesia's constitutional problem. In this agreement, the British Government agrees to recognize Rhodesia's "independence" in the absence of a "majority (African) rule," lift previous "sanctions" against the Smith regime and give it other political and economic assistance. The complicated electoral arrangements agreed upon by the two sides are actually a fraud, aimed at giving a cloak of "legality" to racist rule. For example, they stipulate that only "higher Africans" with at least a "secondary education" and a higher income or a considerable amount of immovable property are qualified to vote. This is simply sneering at the African people.

On the question of ending racial discrimination, the two sides merely made an empty "declaration of rights" and proposed the formation of a "3-man independent commission" to "examine" racial discrimination. This is just a cover for the ugly reality of present racial discrimination in Rhodesia.

The British Government has also decided to provide the Smith regime with 50 million pounds sterling in the next ten years to help it maintain its racist rule. It is no wonder that after the agreement was reached, Smith said: "No European need harbour any anxiety about the security of his future in Rhodesia."

Background of Rhodesian Racist Regime

The creation of the racist regime in Rhodesia is the work of British imperialism's colonialist rule. After World War II, a storm of struggle for national independence swept the continent. To prevent the disintegration of its colonial system in Africa, British imperialism did its utmost to hold on to its footholds in southern and central Africa. In 1953 it knocked together the so-called "Central African Federation" which was ruled by white colonialists, and in 1961 it clearly stipulated minority white rule when it drew up a "new constitution" for Rhodesia. After the break-up of the "federation" at the end of 1963 because of the strong opposition of the people, the Rhodesian racist authorities unilaterally declared Rhodesia's "independence" in November 1965.

Called Zimbabwe by the African people, Rhodesia has a population of more than 5,470,000 people of whom 5.2 million are Africans; only some 200,000 are white settlers from Europe. Under white racist rule, the over 5 million Africans are deprived of all political and economic rights. In June 1969, the reactionary Smith regime adopted the so-called "republican constitution" which arbitrarily stipulates that Rhodesia be divided into black and white residential areas and prohibits black people from owning any property in white residential areas. As a result, the African people, who

make up 95 per cent of the population, are forced to live in that half of Rhodesia which consists of poor barren land. Many Africans have to leave their native places and wander about homeless. The Rhodesian racist regime at the same time also formed a counter-revolutionary "holy alliance" with the South African racist regime and the Portuguese colonialists to ruthlessly suppress the struggle of the Zimbabwe people and the people in other colonies in southern Africa who are striving for national independence.

British Imperialism's Hypocrisy

The Zimbabwe people have waged a protracted struggle for national independence and have put forward the slogan: "Majority (African) rule" in Rhodesia. Fearing outright colonial rule would goad the Zimbabwe people and African countries to even greater opposition and, as a result, endanger its own colonial interests, British imperialism, an old hand in treachery, had to express its disapproval of the Rhodesian regime's unilateral proclamation of "independence." At the same time, it ambiguously professed that it was not against a so-called gradual peaceful transition to majority rule. This in essence meant that it was advocating using fraudulent means in an election to deceive the Zimbabwe people. Such is the "dispute" of British imperialism with the Rhodesian racist regime.

In fact, the "dispute" is merely a disagreement over the method to be used while the criminal aim is completely identical — to continue to force colonial rule on the Zimbabwe people. After the reactionary Rhodesian authorities unilaterally declared Rhodesia's "independence," British imperialism was forced by pressure from all quarters to hypocritically express its intention to apply "sanctions" against this regime. However, it still continued surreptitious collusion with it and has never severed economic links with it. Examples of this are many. Britain has imported large quantities of tobacco from Rhodesia and exported large quantities of goods to it. Britain has also provided the Smith regime with financial assistance in the form of grants and tax payments through British corporations operating in Rhodesia. Furthermore, in collusion with U.S. imperialism, it has supplied oil and other commodities to Rhodesia through South Africa and the Portuguese colonialists.

Since the beginning of this year, Goodman, the British Government's special envoy, has shuttled back and forth between London and Salisbury working out a series of tacit agreements and finally the so-called agreement for the "settlement of the Rhodesian independence dispute" was cooked up. The essence of this "agreement" is the combination of the British Government's method of enticement and the reactionary Rhodesian regime's method of naked force, that is, to legalize the Rhodesian racist regime's unilateral "independence" and its racist bogus "constitution" while con-

tinuing to try and fool the Zimbabwe people through parliamentary and voting trickery in order to counter the armed struggle of the Zimbabwe people for national independence. The agreement has fully exposed the British Government's hypocritical features of sham opposition—real support and sham sanctions—real protection over the issue of "Rhodesia's independence."

Colonialism's Death-Bed Struggle

Upon learning the news of this agreement, the U.S. State Department immediately said that it was "encouraged" to hear about it. This U.S. reaction is not at all surprising as it has also used the same underhand methods. In words the United States shouts about imposing economic "sanctions" against the Rhodesian regime, but in reality it has never stopped trading with it. The U.S. Government has approved the purchase of 150,000 tons of chrome-ore from Rhodesia this year. It has also bought large quantities of Rhodesian tobacco and increased its investments in Rhodesia through various ways. At the same time, the United States has sent over a thousand "experts" to work in various economic projects in Rhodesia.

Rhodesia's economic lifeline is mainly in the hands of British and U.S. monopoly capital which controls and exploits Rhodesian gold, chrome-ore, coal and asbestos as well as controlling the iron and steel enterprises there. To maintain and expand their colonial interests in Rhodesia and other parts of southern Africa, British and U.S. imperialism must support the Rhodesian racist regime and use it as their tool for suppressing the national-liberation movements in southern Africa and for carrying out subversion and aggression against the independent African countries.

The Anglo-Rhodesian agreement is a manifestation of the death-bed struggle of old and new colonialism in Africa. But Africa today is no longer the Africa of the past when imperialism was able to decide its fate at will. The struggle of the African people to win and safeguard national independence is an irresistible historical trend. Zimbabwe nationalist organizations have strongly condemned this fraudulent agreement and have pledged to step up armed struggle to win liberation. The governments and public opinion of various African countries have also strongly denounced this agreement and are firmly supporting the Zimbabwe people's struggle. President Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania said that this agreement "creates a second South Africa." In a commentary entitled "The Legalization by London of the Gangsterism of Ian Smith," the Malian paper *l'Essor* pointed out that "the world is not duped and so isn't Africa." The attempt by imperialism and old and new colonialism to maintain the rotten colonialist system by resorting to such fraudulent means will prove to be futile and is bound to end in defeat. Victory is sure to go to the heroic Zimbabwe people and the other people of Africa who are struggling for national liberation.

China at the United Nations

Supports Palestinian People's Struggle

Fu Hao, Representative of the Delegation of the People's Republic of China, in his speech on the Palestine question at the Special Political Committee of the U.N. General Assembly on the afternoon of November 30, condemned the aggression against the Palestinian and other Arab peoples committed by the Israeli Zionists with the support and connivance of U.S. imperialism. He pointed out that the only effective and fundamental solution to the so-called question of the refugees of Palestine lies in the restoration to the Palestinian people of their national rights.

Fu Hao said: "Quite a few representatives have stated their views on the question of the refugees of Palestine and their relief, expressing their concern for and sympathy with the refugees of Palestine. The Chinese Government and people have always felt as their own the tragic sufferings of the Palestinian people who have been subjected to aggression and oppression and made homeless and are facing starvation and death, and the Chinese Government and people have always given great sympathy and support to them. This is known to all."

Fu Hao pointed out: "Why is it that the people who lived in Palestine for generations have become homeless refugees? This is the result of the aggression committed by the Israeli Zionists against the Palestinian and other Arab peoples with the support and connivance of U.S. imperialism. Herein lies the essence of the so-called question of the refugees of Palestine. Therefore, only the restoration to the Palestinian people of their national rights is the effective and fundamental solution to the so-called question of the refugees of Palestine."

Fu Hao expressed admiration for the speech Saadat Hassan, Representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization, made on November 29.

Fu Hao stressed: "In the past few years, the Palestinian people, holding high the banner of opposing imperialism and Zionism, have persevered in armed struggle, overcome numerous difficulties and advanced wave upon wave in their valiant and tenacious struggle against the aggressors. Their struggle has become an important component part of the Arab national-liberation movement and the world people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and their lackeys. Their struggle has won the sympathy and support of all the countries in the world that love peace and uphold justice."

Fu Hao reiterated: "The Chinese Government and people have always given unswerving support to the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle

against U.S. imperialism and Zionism. The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung has pointed out: 'The world is progressing, the future is bright and no one can change this general trend of history.' We are firmly convinced that so long as the Palestinian people uphold unity and persevere in struggle, they will certainly win final victory."

Backs Guinean People's Struggle

Huang Hua, Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China on the U.N. Security Council, made a speech at the council meeting on the morning of November 30, after hearing a report of the council's special mission to Guinea. He strongly condemned the aggression committed against the Republic of Guinea by the Portuguese colonialists with the support of other imperialists, and reiterated the Chinese people's resolute support for the Guinean people in their just struggle for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty.

Huang Hua said: "In November 1970, the Portuguese colonialists flagrantly sent mercenary troops to launch a sudden attack on the Republic of Guinea by piratical means, in a vain attempt to subvert the Government of the Republic of Guinea headed by President Sekou Toure and throw the Guinean people again into the dark abyss of colonial rule. The Chinese Government and people expressed utmost indignation at this naked act of aggression and strongly condemned it."

Huang Hua continued: "Under the command of President Sekou Toure, the heroic Guinean people, filled with indignation against the enemy, dealt heavy blows at the invaders and victoriously defended their state sovereignty and national independence. The Chinese Government and people warmly praised the Guinean people for their revolutionary spirit of defying brute force, upholding unity and resisting the enemy with concerted efforts and hailed the victories achieved by the Guinean people in this struggle against aggression."

"What is particularly worth mentioning is that when the Guinean people were subjected to aggression, the great majority of African countries and people, united as one, gave powerful support to the Guinean people, thus setting an example for mutual support and assistance among the oppressed people and nations in their struggles against colonialism and neo-colonialism."

Huang Hua pointed out: "Although the Portuguese colonial authorities ignominiously failed in their armed invasion, the nature of the colonialists and neo-colonialists will not change. They will continue to put up

their last-ditch struggles. The facts prove that they have never for a moment ceased to plot aggression against the Republic of Guinea, and recently they are contriving a new scheme to invade Guinea again. This has been irrefutably proved with abundant evidence by the Government of the Republic of Guinea, which has called the attention of the Security Council to the above scheme, requested that the Security Council take the necessary measures to prevent the recurrence of large-scale invasions. This request of the Guinean Government is just, which we firmly support."

Huang Hua noted: "Countless facts prove that the colonialist policies pursued by the Portuguese authorities constitute a threat to the sovereignty and security of independent African states, a challenge to the African people's rights to national independence and a grave violation of the spirit of the United Nations Charter."

Huang Hua further pointed out: "Why should the Portuguese colonialists, who are corrupt to the extreme, dare to perpetrate such glaring acts of aggression and are now preparing for military adventures on an even larger scale? This is because they have the support and connivance of other imperialists. It is not difficult to see that their aim is not only to subvert the Government of the Republic of Guinea but also to suppress the national-liberation movement which is vigorously developing in Africa. Therefore, the significance of the Guinean people's struggle far exceeds the limits of Guinea. The Guinean people are not only fighting for the independence and sovereignty of their motherland, but are also fighting for the independence and sovereignty of the African states and are giving support to all the countries of the world that treasure their own independence and sovereignty."

In conclusion, Huang Hua said: "The Guinean people are by no means isolated in their struggle. All justice-upholding people of the world firmly support them; the Chinese people firmly support them. Victory surely belongs to the Guinean people who uphold justice, heighten their vigilance and persevere in the fight!"

Votes for Resolutions Condemning South Africa's Apartheid Policy

The plenary meeting of the U.N. General Assembly on November 29 adopted by an overwhelming majority nine resolutions condemning the apartheid policy of the South African regime.

These resolutions were recommended by the U.N. Special Political Committee after prolonged debate and votes. They called on all governments to implement fully the arms embargo against the racist South African regime, denounced all military collaboration with it, denounced its apartheid policy in education, sports and trade union, condemned "the continued and increasing co-operation by certain states and foreign economic interests with South Africa in the military, economic, political and other fields," and reaffirmed the legitimacy of "the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa to eliminate, by all means at their disposal, apartheid, racial discrimination and similar ideologies, and to attain majority rule in the country as a whole."

Fu Hao, Representative of China, voted in favour of these resolutions together with many Afro-Asian and Latin American delegates as well as delegates of other countries. South Africa and Portugal voted against the resolutions. The United States and Britain voted against some of them.

(Continued from p. 3.)

Jorge Fernandez Maldonado Solari signed the agreement.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ The Chinese Government Delegation led by Li Shui-ching, Minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building, returned to Peking on November 30 after attending the inaugural ceremony of a heavy machinery plant and the ground-breaking ceremony of a foundry and forge project, both undertaken with Chinese aid, and paying a friendly visit to Pakistan.

▲ The China Dance Drama Troupe returned to Peking on December 1

after concluding its friendly performance tours of Albania, Romania and Yugoslavia.

▲ A protocol between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania on the exchange of goods and payments for 1972 was signed in Peking on November 26.

▲ The Romanian Ice Hockey Team led by Paun Ion, Member of the Romania National Committee for Physical Culture and Sports and Head of the International Department of the Committee, ended its friendly visit to China on December 1.

▲ Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and his wife Yu Li-chun, and Wang Kuo-chuan, Vice-President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, on November 29 met all members of the Women Workers' Friendship Visiting Group to China of Japan's Fukushima Prefecture led by Koto Takada, leader of the group, and Sata Kusakabe, its secretary general.

▲ A mutual supply of goods and payments agreement for 1972 between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam was signed in Peking on December 5.

Japanese Reactionaries' Aggression and Expansion in South Korea

Under the cloak of economic "aid" and "co-operation," the Japanese reactionaries have stepped up their economic expansion in south Korea. Capital exports to south Korea have greatly increased and south Korea has become an important market for dumping Japanese commodities. Economic expansion inevitably leads to military expansion. The Japanese reactionaries have carried out a series of active preparations for armed aggression in south Korea. Their intention is to occupy it by force and turn it into a military base for aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, China and other Asian countries.

URGED on by U.S. imperialism, the reactionary Sato government of Japan and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of south Korea signed in Tokyo in June, 1965 the "Japan-ROK basic relations treaty" and other related accords, throwing the door wide open to aggression and expansion by Japanese militarism. After 1967, the Japan-Pak "regular ministerial conference," the Japan-Pak "M.P. forum," the Japan-Pak "co-operating committee," the Japan-Pak "joint civil economic committee" and many other aggressive bodies under different names were set up to pave the way for Japanese militarism stepping up aggression in south Korea.

Policy: Economic Force to Prepare the Way and Armed Force as the Prop. Since 1965, Japanese exports to south Korea have climbed yearly, from 180 million U.S. dollars in 1965 to 818 million in 1970, a four-and-half-fold increase. Thus, Japan has far outstripped the United States in exports to south Korea and ranks first

in this respect. According to statistics in the *Foreign Trade Survey* published in Japan last January, Japan's accumulative exports to south Korea from 1965 to the end of 1970 exceeded 3,110 million U.S. dollars, while south Korea's accumulative exports to Japan during the same period amounted only to 670 million U.S. dollars. As a result, Japan had a favourable trade balance of more than 2,440 million U.S. dollars with south Korea which has become an important market for dumping Japanese commodities.

Disguised as economic "aid" and "co-operation," capital exports to south Korea by the Japanese reactionaries have increased. From June 1965, when the "Japan-ROK basic relations treaty" was signed, until last July, these have totalled 767 million U.S. dollars in the forms of grants, loans, and private investments. The sum included 300 million U.S. dollars in grants, 389 million in loans and 78 million in private investments. It is worth noting that 80 per cent of the exported capital was concentrated in railway, highway, port and communications projects which are closely related to military affairs and such heavy industries as munitions.

Design: Controlling Economic Arteries of South Korea, and Annexing It. Last year Japan's "National Policy Study Council" set forth an aggressive plan for setting up a Japan-Pak "economic co-operation sphere" in the 1970s. In March 1970, Japanese monopoly capital obtained privileges from the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to invest in building factories in south Korea and set up the "Masan free import and export zone" with the collaboration of the clique. To get complete control over this area, Japan is making active preparations to build over 80 Japanese factories there. Moreover, at the second meeting of the Japan-Pak "co-operation committee" in April 1970 and at the third meeting of the Japan-Pak "joint civil economic committee" last March, the Japanese reactionaries mapped out a so-called Japan-Pak "economic co-operation zone" embracing the

western part of Japan, including Kitakyushu, and the coastal area in the southern part of south Korea, including Pohang, Ulsan, Pusan, Samchonpo, Yosu and Mokpo. This fully bared the design of the Japanese militarists to annex south Korea.

Activities: Regarding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the Enemy. Japanese militarism's economic expansion into south Korea will inevitably lead to military expansion. The militarists openly clamoured that "the (Japanese) constitution allows sending troops to south Korea to defend the lives and property of Japanese nationals in south Korea and Japan's rights and interests there." In recent years, under the signboard of "protecting" its so-called "rights and interests" in south Korea, the reactionary Japanese Government has made a series of military preparations. It has repeatedly carried out different kinds of military training and exercises aimed at launching aggression against the Korean Peninsula. For instance, the Japanese "ground self-defence force" conducted "cold weather resistance training," "large-scale guerrilla warfare" and "anti-guerrilla warfare," "landing exercises" and mountainous terrain, air and long distance mobile training in places where the terrain and climate are similar to those in the mountainous and coastal areas of north Korea. The Japanese navy and air force have also taken an active part in joint U.S.-Japan military exercises and U.S.-Japan-Pak military exercises in which the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the hypothetical enemy.

By reopening the Shimonoseki-Pusan ferry service in June last year, the Japanese reactionaries linked Japan proper with the south Korean high-speed highway from Pusan to Seoul, thus ensuring that once they launch a war of aggression against Korea the Japanese militarists could transport Japanese troops together with their equipment to places near the 38th Parallel in a little over 10 hours. In August last year they also opened an "airline for airlifting materiel" from Japan to south Korea, so that they may move military material continuously and speedily to the Korean battlefield in time of war. Furthermore, the reactionary Japanese Government is building or expanding military airfields and ports in western and central Japan near the Korean Peninsula with a view to speedily throwing the Japanese navy and air force into the Korean battlefield in case of war.

What merits particular attention is that the Sato government has continually sent high-ranking officers

of the three services in the guise of members of delegations and tourist groups to south Korea in the past few years to collect military intelligence and discuss a "joint operation system" with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. Of late, the Sato government flagrantly sent a big military delegation to south Korea for conspiratorial activities. The Sato government and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have reached an agreement to the effect that each side would select ten high-ranking officers to conduct "exchanges on fatigue duty" as from this year. The agreement also stipulated that the Japanese officers may go among the Pak Jung Hi puppet troops and study questions of joint operation.

Intrigues: Stepping Into Shoes of U.S. Imperialism in Committing Aggression. While conducting economic and military aggression in south Korea in the past few years, the Japanese reactionaries have done everything they could to create counter-revolutionary public opinion for sending troops to south Korea. The 1969 Japan-U.S. joint communique declared that Korea "was essential to Japan's security," openly including Korea in Japan's "sphere of defence." At the Lower House Budget Committee meeting in February and March last year, a handful of reactionary Japanese chieftains, including Sato, shouted that "should a military conflict break out on the Korean Peninsula". Japan could not adopt the attitude of "watching the fire from the other side of the river." They even raved about exercising Japan's "self-defence right" over south Korea. The Japanese reactionaries stated even more blatantly this year that to share U.S. imperialism's "defence" task in Asia, Japan's "self-defence forces" would fill the "military vacuum" created by U.S. imperialism when it reduces its aggressor troops in south Korea. This has further exposed the rabid ambition of the Japanese reactionaries to invade and annex south Korea.

However, the situation in the 70s is quite different from that in the past. The people of Japan, Korea and other Asian countries who suffered from the evils of Japanese militarism will never allow it to embark again on the dangerous road of aggression and war. Just as the Korean people's great leader Premier Kim Il Sung has pointed out, "Korea today is not the Korea of yesterday; Asia today is not the Asia of yesterday. If the Japanese militarists embark on the road of renewed aggression against Korea and Asia in disregard of the lessons of history, they will perish in the fire they kindle themselves."

ROUND THE WORLD

CAMBODIA

Prologue to Dry Season Battles

The heroic Cambodian patriotic armed forces and people began this year's dry season battles with splendid victories by wiping out over 5,000 troops in successive and devastating attacks along strategic Highway 6 and the Phnom Penh perimeter.

In less than one month after the dry season started, the 20,000 Phnom Penh puppet troops stationed along Highway 6 had been severely pounded and suffered heavy casualties. The defence line around Phnom Penh was in peril.

This recent attack by the Cambodian patriotic armed forces and people followed tremendous victories during the last dry season and rainy season when over 80,000 enemy troops were put out of action. Holding the battlefield initiative, they have made repeated fierce attacks on vital and weak enemy defence points.

Supported by the U.S. and Saigon air forces, the Phnom Penh puppet clique, in its attempt to clear Highway 6, mobilized 70 battalions totalling more than 20,000 men to start their operation "Chenla 2" on August 20. In two months time the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces had put over 4,000 Phnom Penh puppet troops out of action.

Liberation armed forces launched a powerful offensive on October 26 after encircling the enemy in some strongholds and sections of Highway 6. Important positions and posts such as those in Prakhma, Taing Kauk, Rumluong and Baray were attacked and besieged. The beleaguered enemy troops had to rely on air drops in their desperate struggle. Highway

6 was cut at many important points, and after two weeks of slow advance enemy reinforcements from Phnom Penh failed to reach the surrounded strongholds. Many reinforcements en route were wiped out or routed by the liberation forces. The encircled enemy in Rumluong whose food and munition supplies were exhausted was overrun in a November 13 surprise attack. More than 1,000 were killed or wounded and the area taken by liberation armed forces.

In the Highway 6 offensive, the liberation forces made full use of the strategy and tactics of people's war and wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives. Initial reports from October 26 to November 17 indicated that one enemy brigade and seven battalions were annihilated and six battalions shattered or severely trounced. As a result, over 5,000 puppet troops were killed, wounded or captured. Since late August, half the enemy units involved in operation "Chenla 2" have lost fighting capacity, and three brigades and 20 battalions have been either annihilated or badly mauled. All told, more than 9,000 enemy troops were wiped out.

In close co-ordination with the Highway 6 offensive, liberation forces made frequent attacks on enemy posts along the Phnom Penh perimeter.

Pochentong Airport near Phnom Penh was attacked repeatedly from November 10 to 23. In the November 10 attack liberation forces destroyed 36 grounded enemy aircraft and damaged many others.

At the same time enemy radio and telecommunication centres near the airport were also raided and telecommunication service completely knocked out of commission.

Following incessant attacks on enemy strongholds west and south

of Phnom Penh, the cutting of Highways 2, 3, 4 and 5 which link the city with the outside world and the November 21 occupation of Phnom Prey Khieu 11 kilometres from Phnom Penh, the panicky puppet clique called for help from the United States and Saigon.

The spectacular dry season victory of the patriotic armed forces and people of Cambodia along Highway 6 and the Phnom Penh perimeter shows that the adventurous operation "Chenla 2" of U.S. imperialism and its Phnom Penh lackeys was crushed. Their attempts to clear Highway 6, consolidate their front-line to the north of Phnom Penh and nibble into the liberated areas in northeastern Cambodia have fallen flat.

As always, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are not reconciled to defeat. On November 22, the U.S. imperialists again sent a large number of Saigon puppet troops to intrude into Cambodia to save the shaky Phnom Penh puppet clique by acts of harassment and destruction in the Cambodian liberated areas. But it was to no avail.

Victory reports are again coming from the Cambodian battlefields. From the night of November 27 to 29, the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces launched successive attacks on Highway 6, capturing 9 strongholds around Kompong Thmar and putting several hundred troops out of action. Using the tactic of attacking enemy reinforcements while encircling his strongholds, they annihilated one enemy battalion near Phnom Penh. On December 1, they mounted a powerful offensive against besieged Lon Nol puppet troops in Baray 90 kilometres north of Phnom Penh and took the town, an important enemy stronghold on Highway 6. One Western news agency said this was the Lon Nol clique's "worst military disaster." Riding the crest of victory, the national liberation people's forces were advancing and chasing enemy remnants.

U.S. Special Envoy's Scheming Opposed

Robert Finch, U.S. President Nixon's special envoy, visited Peru, Ecuador, Argentina, Brazil, Honduras and Mexico from November 11 to 24 in an attempt to alleviate contradictions between the United States and Latin American nations and weaken and undermine the latter's concerted struggle against U.S. hegemony. But the U.S. Government's attempt failed.

Prior to his trip, Finch had said his tour would be in line with President Nixon's policy of "trying to consider each of the Latin American nations on an individual basis." During the tour, he repeatedly stressed the principle of forming "individual" ties with Latin American countries, saying that the United States wanted to have closer ties of friendship with the Latin American countries "on an individual basis" and build "bridges of understanding" with them. The U.S. Government was trying to dissuade Latin American countries from their stand in defence of state sovereignty and national interests by dealing with them "individually" and tackling them one by one.

In Peru and Ecuador, he proposed a meeting of the United States, Peru, Ecuador and Chile to discuss the question of sovereignty over territorial waters. This was an attempt to force the three countries to renounce their firm stand on sovereign rights over 200-nautical-mile territorial waters. But Finch's scheme was immediately rejected by both Peru and Ecuador. AFP reported that Peru and the United States "have not been able to surmount their opposing positions" with regard to territorial waters. Before and after Finch's visit, the Ecuadorian authorities captured 21 U.S. fishing boats for violating Ecuador's territorial waters. Even Finch himself had to admit that he had not reached any agreement on the question of territorial waters in talks with the Ecuadorian Government.

During his trip, Finch made all kinds of promises to try to allay the

strong universal dissatisfaction of the Latin American countries over the 10 per cent U.S. surtax on imports. In Argentina he declared that the United States would consider lifting the surcharge country by country or commodity by commodity. But he made no mention of the resolution unanimously adopted by the Special Committee for the Co-ordination of Latin America at an emergency meeting in September for the immediate cancellation of the U.S. surtax. The Mexican daily *Excelsior* pointed out that Latin America has suffered as never before from U.S. foreign policy and Finch's tour was a "diplomatic act which would achieve no effective results."

In a flagrant attempt to interfere in their domestic affairs, Finch also threatened Latin American countries which are pursuing a policy of nationalizing their own important natural resources in defence of their national interests.

Finch's sinister activities set off a wave of strong protests among the people in a number of Latin American countries. Protesting his visit, students in the Ecuadorian capital of Quito and in Guayaquil demonstrated on November 13 shouting "Down with imperialism!" and "Yankees go home!" On November 14, the day Finch arrived in Quito, students showed him a big placard inscribed with "Representatives of U.S. monopoly, robbers of tuna and oil, get out of Ecuador!" Many workers and university students shouted at Finch's motorcade: "Expel the U.S. neo-colonialists!"

GROUP OF TEN

Fruitless Rome Conference

The "group of ten" (Belgium, Britain, Canada, West Germany, France, the Netherlands, Italy, Japan, Sweden and the United States) held a conference of finance ministers in Rome on November 30 and December 1. Its purpose was to try to find a way out of the monetary crisis which threatens the entire capitalist world ever more seriously. It failed, however, to reach any agreement after sharp arguments because of the

U.S. insistence on safeguarding the hegemony of the already discredited U.S. dollar and shifting its financial crisis on to the other nine countries.

The "group of ten" had two previous conferences, in London on September 15 and in Washington on October 25. Both ended in a deadlock as the United States attempted to force the other countries to make unilateral concessions.

Prior to the latest conference, the finance ministers of the West European Common Market countries, plus Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, held a two-hour meeting to co-ordinate their stand and six common counter-measures to be taken at the conference. Once again they unanimously demanded the devaluation of the dollar and the removal of the U.S. import surcharge. They also decided to oppose any discussion on questions other than monetary at the conference.

A preliminary meeting of vice-ministers of finance was held on November 29, the day before the conference opened. At this meeting U.S. Treasury Under-Secretary Paul Volcker presented a "package" plan on behalf of the U.S. Government.

This plan strongly rejected devaluation of the dollar and a return to the convertibility of the dollar into gold, as demanded by the other countries, and insisted that the 10 per cent import surcharge would be lifted only if some specified conditions are fulfilled by the U.S. major "trading partners." These conditions are: 1) the major countries revalue their currency upwards by an average of 11 per cent; 2) a big reduction in the European Common Market's customs tariffs affecting U.S., particularly agricultural, products, and in the European Common Market's preferential clauses in trade relations with a number of European and African associated countries; 3) revised burden-sharing of NATO military expenses among the member countries; and 4) a widening of the upward and downward floating in the exchange rates up to 3 per cent (from 1 per cent upward and downward as

was originally fixed by the International Monetary Fund). The United States also urged its major "trading partners" to strike out the restrictions on foreign capital, chiefly U.S. capital.

When the conference began on November 30, U.S. Treasury Under-Secretary Volcker again put forward the "package" plan.

The representatives of the nine other countries unanimously held the U.S. "package" plan unacceptable. The Italian Treasury Minister Mario Ferrari Aggradi argued that the revaluation of any currency must be accompanied by a devaluation of the U.S. dollar. He also said that if no agreement was reached at the conference or in a short period, "Europe would be forced to set up a regional monetary system." Giscard d'Estaing, France's Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, recalled that in past years, when Great Britain and France found themselves in economic difficulties similar to those of the U.S. today, they devalued their currencies. Why should not the U.S. do the same? he asked. A DPA report said that the European countries put forward a counter-proposal to the U.S. "package" plan at the November 30 session. It demands a 5 per cent devaluation of the U.S. dollar and the lifting of the 10 per cent U.S. import surcharge.

The United States, facing resolute opposition by the nine other participating countries, was in a very isolated position at the conference. Trying to extricate himself from this predicament, the U.S. representative was obliged to offer "in theory" to devalue the dollar, but under unspecified conditions. After his return to Washington, U.S. Treasury Secretary John Connally openly declared on December 2 that he "had made no offer to devalue the dollar." "Assumptions were made, but no offers," he said.

As a result of the differences between the U.S. and the nine other countries, the "group of ten" conference was again stalemated. No communique was issued. The only decision announced was that the conference would meet again on December 17 and 18 in Washington.

The Rome conference was another demonstration of the drastic decline in the once dominant position of U.S. imperialism in the capitalist world.

FRANCE AND BRITAIN

Relations Improving

That Franco-British relations will improve further as contention and collusion in Europe between the two superpowers intensify was demonstrated by the November visit to London by French Foreign Minister Schumann.

The Foreign Minister was in the British capital on November 11 and 12 for talks with British Prime Minister Heath and Foreign Secretary Douglas-Home.

This was the first official visit to Britain by a French foreign minister since 1966. With the growing tendency in recent years of some West European countries to join forces in opposing U.S. imperialism's power politics and domination and control of Europe by the two superpowers, relations between the two have been markedly improved. France has changed its policy of opposing Britain's entry into the West European Common Market; Britain has been gradually changing its "special relationship" with the United States and drawn closer to France. After the Paris meeting between the British Prime Minister and French President Georges Pompidou last May, agreement was quickly reached at the talks on Britain's entry into the Common Market. At the same time, co-operation between the two countries in the political, economic and military fields has been developing in varying degrees.

During his visit Schumann mainly discussed with Douglas-Home questions of further strengthening the European Common Market, relations between East and West, measures to cope with the U.S. "new economic policy" and improving relations between the two countries. The joint declaration issued after the talks indicated that "there was a close identity of views on all the major issues discussed." In a statement

following the talks Schumann said that the views of Britain and France were closer than those between France and West Germany.

The talks emphasized the improvement and development of bilateral relations between the two countries. The joint declaration said that the two sides "look forward to renewed and intensified co-operation between their two countries in every field and at all levels." They agreed that closer liaison would be established between them in industrial production and in science and technology, and that they would "work effectively together," especially on major projects such as the production of Concorde and Jaguar aircraft, and helicopters now under way through collaboration. Both sides also decided to forge links between various cities of the two countries, speed up plans for building the Channel tunnel, and have closer co-operation in organizing exchanges in art and culture.

The day the Foreign Ministers ended their talks, it was announced in London and Paris simultaneously that Queen Elizabeth II of Britain will make a state visit to France next May. This will be her second visit; the first one was in 1957.

French and British papers generally held that Schumann's trip to London would further promote relations between the two countries. The London *Times* said that the announcement of the British Queen's second visit to France "shows that the Anglo-French rapprochement has now moved into its culminating phase."

France-Soir said: "For the two governments, the question now is to get Anglo-French co-operation for the great Europe of tomorrow." The French newspaper *Combat* in an editorial on November 13 pointed out that it undoubtedly was necessary for France and Britain to develop relations because of the confusion caused by German policy to one and that by U.S. policy to the other. "Britain and France have to draw nearer to each other in order to prevent them from being isolated," the paper noted.

SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS



Small Cement Plants Mushrooming

PROVINCES, municipalities and autonomous regions have widely mobilized the masses to go all out in developing small cement plants. Found in 60 per cent of China's counties, more than 1,800 small cement plants have been built in different places. This year they will account for over 40 per cent of China's total cement output. Quality is generally up to fairly good standards.

Workers and poor and lower-middle peasants displayed the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in developing the small cement industry. The Liku Cement Plant in Honan Province was built with simple equipment in 1958 by seven poor and lower-middle peasants at the cost of 200 yuan. After 13 years, daily production has risen from the 25 kilogrammes when it was commissioned to 350 tons. Originally done by manual operation, production has been semi-mechanized. Now the workers are not only able to produce slag cement but also high-quality silicate cement. Unable to produce cement a year ago, Shantung's Taian County had to depend on the state for the cement it needed in industry and agriculture. Seventeen small plants which used local resources to produce over 6,000 tons of cement were built in the past year by the county, communes, brigades and other units.

Through experimentation, people in different places have succeeded in using pebbles, oyster shells and other raw materials to make cement.

They thus increased the number of materials used from several to dozens and opened up broad prospects for developing the cement industry. At the same time, they made important renovations of cement kilns and grinders.

The rapid development of the small cement industry has played a positive role in socialist construction. The cement from small plants is used to build electrically-operated irrigation stations, pumping stations, and to make boats, sleepers, prefabricated parts for factory buildings and poles for electric wires. This has saved much construction material, including timber and rolled steel. The Taian Administrative Region in Shantung Province has in the past few years used local cement to build or rebuild 95 small or medium reservoirs, over 2,200



The Peking No. 2 Machine Tool Plant fulfilled its annual production plan four months ahead of schedule. Its output of precision machine tools was 2.3 times that of the corresponding period of last year.

pumping stations, 19,000-odd power-operated wells and some 1,790 embankments.

Over 100 Peking Factories And Mines Fulfil 1971 Production Plans

MORE than 100 factories and mines in Peking fulfilled their 1971 state production plans by mid-October.

Compared to the same period last year, total industrial output value for the first nine months in the city rose by more than 23 per cent, an all-time high; marked increases were registered in output of such major products as iron ore, pig iron, steel, rolled steel, petroleum products, coal, machine tools, semi-conductor appliances and radio elements, with improved quality in many products, lower costs and increased variety. In addition, 72 projects, including those in the Chienan Iron Mine and the Peking General Petro-Chemical Works, were basically completed and put into production.

Guided by the Ninth Party Congress' line of unity for victory, Peking's working class has since the beginning of this year deepened the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work and conscientiously carried out education in ideology and political line. Seriously studying the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, it has raised its consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and brought about accelerated development in production.

Treating Acute Abdominal Cases Without Operations

COMBINING traditional Chinese and Western medicine, China's medical workers have had initial good results in treating acute abdominal cases without operating.

The cases include acute appendicitis, intestinal obstruction, pancreatitis, perforation of the ulcer, cholecystitis (inflammation of the gall-bladder), gall-stone, biliary ascariasis (parasitic roundworm in the bile duct), ectopic pregnancy, etc. In place of operations, traditional Chinese and Western medicine for both internal and external purposes, injections and acupuncture are used in most cases. A number of successes have been reported in many places.

In April this year, Yao Ching-lu, an old peasant on Tientsin's outskirts, had an acute appendicitis with complications of diffuse peritonitis. When he was rushed to the hospital, intestinal paralysis occurred and the case was critical. The doctors treated him by acupuncture and gave him Chinese medicine both internally and externally in co-ordination with infusions and other methods. The pain eased the same day. The following day, abdomen tension was less. He began eating the fourth day and was discharged fully recovered on the tenth day.

Good results have been witnessed in treating gall-stones with a Chinese decoction used together with Western medicine in the hospital attached to the Tsunyi Medical College in southwest China's Kweichow Province. After a period of treatment, the gall-stones of a long-suffering patient began passing out and altogether more than 100 stones were eliminated, the biggest one centimetre in diameter and the smallest the size of a grain of sand. The patient completely recovered.

Statistics in Tientsin's Nankai Hospital show that since 1962, 80 per cent of the patients with acute appendicitis have been cured without an



Tachai Commune members harvesting rice.

operation. The percentage is over 90 for patients with acute pancreatitis and biliary ascariasis and 70 and over 50 in acute perforations of ulcers and acute intestinal obstruction respectively. In the hospital attached to the Tsunyi Medical College, success was reported in some 90 per cent of the 1,500 acute abdominal cases treated without being operated on in the last two years. In the past decade or so one hospital in Shansi Province has saved the lives of 520 women with cases of ectopic pregnancy without an operation and their ability to give birth not affected.

Rich Rice Harvest in Tachai Commune

THIS year is the first time the Tachai People's Commune, Shansi Province, has planted rice on a large area and reaped a rich harvest. Per-mu output on more than 80 per cent of the 310 mu of paddy rice ranged from 700 to 1,000 jin. The Tachai Brigade has produced 1,270 jin on a one-mu experimental plot.

The commune is in a mountainous area where rugged farmland and serious soil erosion and

water shortage left crops dry nine years out of ten. Under the leadership of the Party since liberation, the people there worked hard to transform mountains and build farmland. Grain production has showed a sizable increase. Not satisfied with their achievement, the local people made up their minds to build the commune into a land rich in rice and food from what was an age-old dry gully.

Last winter, they reclaimed wasteland on the stone dotted river bank by building up a four-kilometre-long flood-prevention stone embankment. After levelling the river bank and covering it with soil, they dug ditches to conduct water from a nearby reservoir and transplanted rice seedlings. What was once the river bank became paddy fields.

Along with raising output on the original farmland, the commune members had a rich rice harvest on a large area of the reclaimed fields. Some brigades have already sown wheat on the same field after the rice. They plan to plant rice after the wheat next year so as to obtain experience in planting two crops of wheat and rice a year.

Radio Peking

English Language Transmissions

(Some of the frequencies listed below are used for summer or winter only. Specific changes will be announced in our broadcasts.)

	Peking Time	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands	Kc/s	
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	00:00-01:00	18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	39, 30, 19	7620, 9860, 15095	
	01:00-02:00	19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	39, 30, 19	7620, 9860, 15095	
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	03:30-04:30	18:45-19:45 (Monrovia) 19:30-20:30 (Accra, Freetown) 20:30-21:30 (Lagos) 21:30-22:30 (Cairo)	31, 30, 25, 19	9440, 9965, 11695, 15030	
	04:30-05:30	19:45-20:45 (Monrovia) 20:30-21:30 (Accra, Freetown) 21:30-22:30 (Lagos) 22:30-23:30 (Cairo)	31, 30, 25, 19	9440, 9965, 11695, 15030	
EUROPE	04:30-05:30	21:30-22:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	47, 45, 43, 39, 33, 25	6270, 6610, 6933, 7590, 9030, 11650	
	05:30-06:30	22:30-23:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	47, 45, 43, 39, 33, 25	6270, 6610, 6933, 7590, 9030, 11650	
NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	08:00-09:00	19:00-20:00 (E.S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11675, 15060, 17673	
	09:00-10:00	20:00-21:00 (E.S.T.)	42, 30, 25, 19, 16	7120, 9780, 11980, 12015, 12055, 15060, 17855	
	10:00-11:00	21:00-22:00 (E.S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11980, 12015, 12055, 15060, 17855	
	11:00-12:00	22:00-23:00 (E.S.T.)	42, 30	7120, 9780	
NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	20:00-21:00	07:00-08:00 (E.S.T.)	31, 25, 19	9480, 11685, 15095	
	11:00-12:00	19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.)	42, 31, 30, 25, 19, 16	7120, 9460, 9780, 11650, 15060, 15095, 15385, 17735	
	12:00-13:00	20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.)	31, 25, 19, 16	9460, 11650, 15060, 15095, 15385, 17735	
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	16:30-17:30	18:30-19:30 (Aust. S.T.) 20:30-21:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11600, 11720, 15060, 15435, 17835	
	17:30-18:30	19:30-20:30 (Aust. S.T.) 21:30-22:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11600, 11720, 15060, 15435, 17835	
	SOUTHEAST ASIA	20:00-21:00	19:00-20:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok) 19:30-20:30 (Singapore) 20:00-21:00 (Saigon, Manila) 18:30-19:30 (Rangoon)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11600, 15240, 15510
21:00-22:00		20:00-21:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok) 20:30-21:30 (Singapore) 21:00-22:00 (Saigon, Manila) 19:30-20:30 (Rangoon)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11600, 15240, 15510	
SOUTH ASIA		22:00-23:00	19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo) 19:00-20:00 (West Pakistan) 20:00-21:00 (East Pakistan) 19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu)	41, 40, 30, 19	7315, 7470, 9860, 15095
		23:00-24:00	20:30-21:30 (Delhi, Colombo) 20:00-21:00 (West Pakistan) 21:00-22:00 (East Pakistan) 20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu)	41, 30, 19	7315, 9360, 15095
	02:00-03:00	23:30-00:30 (Delhi)	248	1210	