

# PEKING REVIEW

49

December 3, 1976

## Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's Speech

— At Peking ceremony for laying cornerstone of memorial hall for Chairman Mao Tsetung

## Obey the Party Central Committee Headed By Chairman Hua in All Our Actions

## Thoroughly Expose and Criticize The "Gang of Four"

— "Renmin Ribao" editorial

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## Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's Speech



Comrades,

To perpetuate the memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of our Party, our army and the people of all nationalities in our country and the great teacher of the international proletariat, the oppressed nations and oppressed people, the central authorities decided to build a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung. We are holding a solemn ceremony for the laying of the cornerstone of the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall here in Tien An Men Square today in the capital city of Peking to carry out this decision which conforms to the common aspirations of hundreds of millions of people. After the memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung is completed, the people for generations to come will be able to pay their respects here to Chairman Mao's remains, recall his magnificent contributions, review his teachings, and be touched personally by the

education and inspiration that Chairman Mao gave. I am convinced that the workers, cadres, engineering and technical personnel and commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army taking part in this solemn, magnificent construction project will live up to the enormous trust of the Party and the people and successfully accomplish this glorious task.

Since the passing of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Party Central Committee has been carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, persevering in Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and his domestic and foreign policies and leading the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country in waging a heroic and tenacious struggle on all fronts and pushing the proletarian revolutionary cause in China pioneered by Chairman Mao further forward. Our Party has won a great, historic victory in smashing the plot of the anti-Party "gang of four," Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan, to usurp Party and state power. An excellent situation indeed now prevails throughout the country, from east to west, from north to south and from town to countryside. The main indication of this excellent situation is that hundreds of millions of civilians and armymen throughout the country are jubilant, militant and daring, and full of confidence in victory. But we should not be complacent. There are still arduous tasks before us. The whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country must carry out Chairman Mao's behests, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, redouble their efforts and continue their triumphant advance, carry the struggle against the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique through to the end, and win new victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Unite to win still greater victories!

# Peking Ceremony for Laying Cornerstone of Memorial Hall for Chairman Mao Tsetung

A SOLEMN ceremony for laying the cornerstone of the memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung was held in Tien An Men Square in Peking on November 24. China's 800 million people had been looking forward to the building of this memorial hall. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng attended the ceremony at which he made an important speech (full text see p. 3) and filled in earth around the cornerstone.

Other Party and state leaders attending the ceremony alongside our esteemed and beloved leader Chairman Hua were: Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Kuo Mo-jo, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Chen Yun, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan, Tsai Chang, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Teh-heng, Hu Chueh-wen, Li Su-wen, Yao Lien-wei, Wang Chen, Yu Chiu-li, Ku Mu and Sun Chien. Also present were Shen Yen-ping, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and Chiang Hua, President of the Supreme People's Court.

To build a memorial hall for Chairman Mao Tsetung was a wise decision made by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council and the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee immediately after the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng smashed the criminal plot of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party "gang of four" to usurp Party and state power. The decision expressed the common aspirations of the



Chairman Hua Kuo-feng fills in earth around memorial hall cornerstone.



Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying fills in earth around the cornerstone.



people of all nationalities throughout the country. They declared that they would do their part in erecting the memorial hall to express their profound respect for and honour the memory of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao.

The memorial hall for Chairman Mao Tsetung will be situated south of the Monument to the People's Heroes in Tien An Men Square. The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has attached great importance to the designing and construction of the memorial hall and has given concrete instructions concerning it. The blueprint of the hall calls for a magnificent and imposing structure in the national style and with national characteristics. Old, middle-aged and young architects from eight provinces and cities have been working wholeheartedly day and night

for more than a month. A contingent of outstanding building workers and engineers and technicians have speedily completed all preparations for starting the project.

The construction site on November 24 was a scene of solemnity. A huge colour portrait of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao stood on the northern side of the site. Flanking it were eight bright red flags and two huge posters inscribed with the words "Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!" and "Long live invincible Mao Tsetung Thought!" Facing the portrait was an 84-metre-long streamer with these eye-catching words: "Rally most closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, carry out Chairman Mao's behests and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end!" Other slogans on all sides of the work-site read: "Chairman Mao lives for ever in our hearts!" "Start a new upsurge in the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!" "Heartily support the central authorities' decision to build a memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung!" and "Warmly celebrate laying the cornerstone of the memorial hall for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung!" Bulldozers, pier-drivers, lorries, cranes, excavators and other building machines lined the work-site in orderly fashion.



Party and state leaders Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Chen Yung-kuei and Wu Kuei-hsien adding earth to the cornerstone.



Peking workers, peasants, soldiers and representatives of people from all walks of life shovelling earth to the memorial hall cornerstone.

Attending the ceremony were 8,000 representatives of workers, peasants, P.L.A. commanders and fighters and people from all walks of life in the capital as well as the project's workers, engineers and technicians. The ceremony began at 4:10 p.m. When Chairman Hua and the other Party and state leaders arrived at the work-site, the people there were deeply moved and the whole construction site was astir. Chairman Hua cordially waved greetings to the crowd amidst thunderous applause and enthusiastic shouting of slogans.

Comrade Wu Teh presided over the cornerstone-laying ceremony. After making a speech, Chairman Hua went to the site of the cornerstone and filled in earth around the granite slab with a spade. Then, Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying and the other Party and state leaders and representatives of people from all walks of life did the same.

The cornerstone-laying ceremony for the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall represents a great victory for the resolute struggle waged by the whole Party, the whole army and the peo-

ple. of all nationalities throughout the country against the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique. After Chairman Mao's departure, the "gang of four," with the aim of usurping Party and state power, resorted to various underhand manoeuvres to criminally interfere with and sabotage the preservation of Chairman Mao's remains. Representing the wishes of the hundreds of millions of people throughout the country, the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng smashed the plot of the "gang of four" and properly arranged for Chairman Mao's remains to be preserved.

On this solemn cornerstone-laying occasion, the people taking part in designing and building the pro-

ject pledged to obey the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, live up to the enormous trust placed in them by the people of all nationalities throughout the country and work hard to accomplish the glorious task of building the Chairman Mao Tsetung Memorial Hall with distinction.

Also attending the ceremony were leading members of departments concerned Su Yu, Yang Cheng-wu, Liang Pi-yeh, Chang Tsung-hsun, Teng Ying-chao, Tsao Yi-ou and Kang Ke-ching; representatives of the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, People's Liberation Army men, educated youth who have settled in the rural areas, Red Guards and representatives of national minorities and of the Taiwan compatriots in Peking.

## Thoroughly Expose and Criticize The "Gang of Four"

UNDER the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the struggle to smash the anti-Party clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan has won great victories. Wang, Chang, Chiang and Yao have been submerged in a sea of indignant denunciation by the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country. An upsurge to expose and repudiate the "gang of four" for their counter-revolutionary crimes is swiftly rising with tremendous force.

Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan are bourgeois conspirators and careerists like Khrushchov; they are typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party in the full sense and unrepentant capitalist-roaders still on the capitalist road. In their attempt to usurp top Party and state leadership, they frenziedly opposed the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, opposed Premier Chou En-lai, opposed the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng proposed by Chairman Mao himself and opposed the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. They are sworn enemies of the Communist Party, the working class, the people of the whole country and the entire Chinese nation. Our struggle against the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique is a life-and-death struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and capitalism and between Marxism and revisionism. This struggle concerns whether the Party will turn revisionist, the country change its political colour and the people be robbed of their victories. "Until Ching Fu is done away with, the crisis in the State of Lu will not be over."\* Unless

the "four pests" are done away with, the country will have no peace. Success in this struggle and in thoroughly exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" is of great immediate importance and far-reaching historic significance to defending Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, building socialism and carrying the proletarian revolutionary cause in China pioneered by Chairman Mao through to the end.

Chairman Mao taught us: "Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." The "gang of four" did their utmost to oppose these three basic principles in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism in China. We must grasp the ultra-Right essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the "gang of four" and the basic characteristics of their activities — i.e., wearing the cloak of Marxism to practise revisionism, create splits, engage in intrigues and conspiracies and do everything in their power to usurp Party and state leadership — and boldly mobilize the masses in a concerted effort to expose and criticize the "gang of four's" heinous crimes politically, ideologically and organizationally.

\* Ching Fu was a noble in the State of Lu during the Spring and Autumn Period (770-475 B.C.). He repeatedly stirred up internal strife and murdered two reigning princes of that state. The saying "Until Ching Fu is done away with, the crisis in the State of Lu will not be over" was then current among the people of Lu, and Ching Fu's name has since become a byword for those who stir up internal strife. — Tr.

Politically, the "gang of four" engaged in reckless activities to suppress, resist and tamper with Chairman Mao's instructions, interfere with and sabotage his strategic plans and oppose his proletarian revolutionary line and policies on a series of international and domestic questions. They opposed the Party's basic line formulated by Chairman Mao and, going against Chairman Mao's teaching that revisionism is the main danger, they asserted that empiricism was the main danger today and proposed taking the opposition to empiricism as the "key link" instead of taking class struggle as the key link. Chairman Mao criticized them, saying: "It seems the formulation should be: **Oppose revisionism which includes empiricism and dogmatism. Both revise Marxism-Leninism. Don't mention just one while omitting the other.**" "In my opinion, those who are criticizing empiricism are themselves empiricists." The "gang of four" went against and tampered with Chairman Mao's instructions and opposed and sabotaged the Great Cultural Revolution, the criticism of Lin Biao and Confucius and the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. They opposed grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war, obstructed the implementation of the strategic principle of being prepared against war, being prepared against natural disasters, and doing everything for the people, and undermined the socialist revolution and socialist construction. They tried to usurp the leadership of the army, create chaos in the armed forces and disrupt the building of the army and the militia in a vain attempt to destroy our "great wall." They worshipped things foreign, fawned on foreigners, maintained illicit foreign relations and engaged in flagrant activities of capitulationism and national betrayal. They did all this for the purpose of usurping Party and state power. After the passing of Chairman Mao, they quickened their pace and cooked up the so-called last advice by Chairman Mao, "act according to the principles laid down." They thus issued a mobilization order for counter-revolution and schemed to overthrow and take the place of the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

Ideologically, they substituted idealism and metaphysics for materialism and dialectics. Chairman Mao sharply criticized them, pointing out: "Metaphysics, **onesidedness, is rampant.**" In all spheres of ideology and culture, they wantonly distorted Marxism and, in order to achieve their treacherous purpose, created confusion on a series of questions, such as the relationship between the superstructure and the economic base, between the relations of production and the productive forces, between politics and economics, between revolution and production and between political consciousness and professional competence. Through the mass media under their control, they distorted facts, confounded right and wrong and fabricated rumours to mislead the people and create counter-revolutionary public opinion in a big way for their usurpation of Party and state power. The "gang of four" completely betrayed

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism.

Organizationally, they ganged up to pursue their own selfish interests and intensively engaged in sectarianism and splittism. Chairman Mao time and again criticized them, saying: "Don't function as a gang of four. Don't do it any more. Why do you keep doing it? Why don't you unite with the more than 200 members of the Party Central Committee? It is no good to keep a small circle of a few. It has always been no good doing so." Though the "gang of four" overtly agreed, they covertly opposed it. Going from bad to worse, they established a system of their own inside the Party, did as they pleased, lorded it over others and placed themselves above Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. They vigorously carried out "rush recruiting of new Party members" and "rush promoting cadres," offered official posts and other favours to enlist evil supporters and worked frenziedly to "form a cabinet." They undermined the Party's democratic centralism and its fine traditions. They "ran" a "steel plant" and a "hat factory" (meaning wantonly attacking and labelling people. — Tr.) Those who bowed to them would prosper and those who resisted would perish. Comrades who doubted, resented or resisted their erroneous line were subjected to ruthless struggle and relentless attack. The "gang of four" distorted and opposed the five requirements laid down by Chairman Mao for revolutionary successors, undermined the principle of the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young, and set old and new cadres against each other. This not only dealt a blow at old cadres but was harmful to middle-aged and young cadres. Wherever their sinister hands reached, they caused splits, chaos and violent conflicts and both revolution and production suffered, capitalism spread unchecked and counter-revolutionary activities became rampant. They did what no open class enemy was able to do.

In trying to usurp Party and state power, the "gang of four" represented the interests of the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements and the old and new bourgeoisie, and reflected the wishes of imperialism, social-imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries. The line they pursued was an ultra-Right line that would have wrecked the country and ruined the people, led to the destruction of the Party and national subjugation. We must strip them of all their masks — such as the self-styled "representatives of the correct line," "heroes of the Great Cultural Revolution" and "standard-bearers in the revolution in literature and art" — and expose their true colours as conspirators and careerists who tried to usurp Party and state power.

The elimination of the "four pests" is a great happy event for the Party, the army and the people. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals have displayed great enthusiasm and initiative in exposing and criticizing the "gang of four." We should have faith in the masses, rely on them and make a

success of the mass campaign to expose and criticize this gang. We should firmly keep to the general orientation of struggle, always direct the spearhead of our attack at the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique and, through criticism, distinguish between the right and wrong lines and raise our consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. To strengthen revolutionary unity, we should firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teachings: "There is no conflict of fundamental interests within the working class. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, there is no reason whatsoever for the working class to split into two big irreconcilable groupings." "Do more self-criticism and seek common ground on major questions while reserving differences on minor ones." We should distinguish between the two different types of contradictions and handle them correctly, pay attention to policy, "help more people by educating them and narrow the target of attack" and unite with all those who can be united. We should act according to Chairman Mao's consistent teaching "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient" with regard to comrades who have made mistakes, including those who have made serious mistakes. We should allow them to correct their mistakes. It will be all right if they do so. We should not strike them down for good as the "gang of four" did towards such people. Comrades who have made mistakes should quickly awaken and make a clean break with the "gang of four," expose their crimes and change their own political stand. The exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" should be carried out under the centralized leadership of the

Party committees. Don't establish ties independent of Party committee leadership or organize fighting groups in any form.

"We need Marxism in our struggle." In the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," we should conscientiously study the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, especially the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and Chairman Mao's important directives criticizing the "gang of four." Only by working hard to master the sharp weapon of Marxism can we make a thorough criticism of the vile crimes of the "gang of four" in trying to usurp Party and state power and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line they pushed. We should take a correct attitude towards the Great Cultural Revolution, towards the masses and towards ourselves, warmly support the socialist new things, expand and strengthen the newborn forces that meet the five requirements for revolutionary successors, and consolidate and develop the achievements of the Great Cultural Revolution. We should persevere in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war, and do our work still better in all fields.

Let us, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold high the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and carry the great struggle against the anti-Party "gang of four" through to the end.

(*"Renmin Ribao" editorial, November 28*)

## Obey the Party Central Committee Headed By Chairman Hua in All Our Actions

by the Editorial Department of "Jiefangjun Bao"

**H**ISTORY, in the final analysis, develops in accordance with the will and wishes of the people. The great leader Chairman Mao fully expressed the aspirations of the Chinese people in their hundreds of millions when in April this year he proposed that Comrade Hua Kuo-feng be First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council. All over the country, the people rejoiced from the bottom of their hearts, and paraded in warm celebration. At that time, Chairman Mao issued the explicit instruction that it was necessary to publicize Comrade Hua Kuo-feng to make him known to the people of the whole country step by step. But the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique, which

controlled the mass media, refused to carry out Chairman Mao's instruction; they ground out some reluctant propaganda for a few days and stopped. After Chairman Mao's passing, the "gang of four" became even more flagrant in their conspiratorial activities to usurp the supreme leadership of the Party and state. The Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, carrying out Chairman Mao's behests and representing the fundamental interests of the entire Chinese people, shattered the plot of the "gang of four" at one blow, thus warding off in Chinese history a big retrogression like the one in the Soviet Union. This great historic achievement has left a deep impression in the hearts of the 800 million Chinese people. Just as fight-



ers getting to know and trust their commander through the test of battle, the people in their hundreds of millions are enormously happy to have such a wise leader as Comrade Hua Kuo-feng at the helm at this crucial historical moment of revolutionary struggle and they love and trust him more than ever. The Party, the government, the army, the mass organizations and the cultural and educational institutions from east, west, south, north and centre burst out in one strong voice: Firmly support Chairman Hua as the leader of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities in the country and obey the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in all our actions!

Marxism-Leninism holds that the proletarian party must exist together with the dictatorship of the proletariat throughout the historical period of socialism. The proletariat exercises dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and leadership over all work through its vanguard — the Communist Party. The Party's centralism on the basis of democracy, its discipline based on political consciousness and the revolutionary authority of its leadership are among the fundamental prerequisites for triumphing over the bourgeoisie. In his classical work *On Authority*, Engels sharply criticized anarchism and gave a profound exposition of the necessity and importance of revolutionary authority in all spheres — from the struggle for production to class struggle and from economics to politics. He penetratingly expounded the thesis that "authority presupposes subordination," and explicitly pointed out that any action that damages revolutionary authority is either "creating nothing but confusion" or "betraying the movement of the proletariat" to "serve the reaction." It is common sense that without authority and subordination, machines cannot operate, trains cannot move and ships cannot sail. If the proletariat wants to be a class with great fighting power and march in step in the battle against the bourgeoisie and in carrying out the socialist revolution and construction, it must rely on the leadership of the party that has revolutionary authority. Leadership at all levels of a proletarian party, particularly the leadership of the party central committee, must have revolutionary authority. The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua is the strong nucleus leading us forward in victoriously continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Obedience to the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in all our actions is the fundamental guarantee for the vigorous development of our Party's cause.

To usurp Party and state power, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four" did their utmost to undermine the unity and unification of the Party. In fact, they set up another "central committee"

and placed it above Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. They opposed and persecuted our great leader Chairman Mao, attacked and framed our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and vilified and defamed Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the successor Chairman Mao personally selected; they attempted to undermine the revolutionary authority of the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and feverishly tried to establish the counter-revolutionary authority of the "gang of four." They trampled on Party discipline and damaged its style of work. They stirred up all sorts of reactionary ideological trends and worked ceaselessly to "overthrow all" and to fan up bourgeois factionalism, tried to ferret out "agents" at every level and "capitalist-roaders" everywhere, thereby creating ideological confusion among the people, disrupting Party organizations and the revolutionary ranks and undermining the revolution, production and everything else. They were the arch criminals in undermining the Party's centralized leadership and proletarian revolutionary authority.

Chairman Mao consistently stressed that victory can be achieved only by marching in step and obeying orders in all actions. He himself formulated the Party's unified discipline. When the revolution was at a turning point and when there was a major two-line struggle, Chairman Mao himself led us in singing the song *The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention* and taught us that we should not only sing but also explain it and act accordingly. Time and again, he reiterated the principle of democratic centralism — the individual is subordinate to the organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower level is subordinate to the higher level, and the entire Party is subordinate to the Central Committee — so as to educate the whole Party to attain unity in thinking, policy, plan, command and action, and to win victory by concerted efforts. At present, when a great victory has been won in the struggle to smash the "gang of four," for the whole Party, the whole army and the people throughout the country to obey the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in all their actions means to consolidate and develop this victory, display the revolutionary spirit of beating the dog already in the water, boldly mobilize the masses, and concentrate all forces to settle accounts thoroughly with the "gang of four" for their counter-revolutionary crimes politically, ideologically and organizationally and wage an all-out people's war to penetratingly expose and thoroughly repudiate the "gang of four."

The "gang of four" is a gang of conspirators, careerists, big despots and ultra-Rightists. They are out-and-out flunkys of foreign imperialism, typical representatives of the bourgeoisie inside the Party, unrepentant capitalist-roaders still taking the capitalist

road and a bunch of counter-revolutionary revisionists. The contradiction between us and them is a contradiction between ourselves and the enemy. The struggle between us and them is a life-and-death struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and capitalism and between Marxism and revisionism. They are the arch foes of our Party, the working class, the people throughout the country and the Chinese nation. We must not be equivocal or soft towards this gang of ferocious class enemies. We must mercilessly expose and roundly criticize them, thoroughly repudiate and discredit them and resolutely and completely overthrow them. To be kind to them would be a crime against the people. Every revolutionary comrade must conscientiously study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, particularly Chairman Mao's important instructions on the criticism of the "gang of four," gain a deep understanding of the nature and the far-reaching significance of this struggle, firmly implement the fighting calls of the Party Central Committee, adopt a firm and clear-cut political stand and take an active part in the great struggle. The people everywhere in the country should make concerted efforts to score several big victories on

the ideological and political fronts and win complete victory in the struggle.

The elimination of the "gang of four," a collection of gods of plague, has stimulated the socialist enthusiasm and creativeness of the more than 30 million Communist Party members and the 800 million people across China's land of 9.6 million square kilometres. Under the unified command of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, they are transforming this enthusiasm and creativeness into a powerful motive force in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. In high spirits and with redoubled energy, they are striving to make up for the losses in time and material wealth due to the interference and sabotage by the "gang of four." A political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness is emerging before us. The revolutionary torrent of hundreds of millions of Chinese people is rolling on with the momentum of an avalanche.

(November 22, 1976)

*At a Mass Meeting in Peking*

## **Coal Miners Denounce the "Gang of Four"**

THE Ministry of Coal Industry called a meeting in Peking on November 19 to expose and repudiate the anti-Party crimes of the "gang of four." Attended by representatives of the ten national pace-setting coal extracting and tunnelling teams, also known as the "ten red banners," the meeting which was broadcast live warmly hailed our Party again having its own wise leader, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, enthusiastically celebrated the great victory in smashing the plot of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique to usurp Party and state power and angrily denounced their crimes.

The meeting called on the three million coal miners all over the country, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, to conscientiously study the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, deepen the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four," deepen the mass movement to learn from Taching (the national pace-setting oilfield), catch up with Kailan (a big coal mine in Hopei Province's Tangshan, which has made

outstanding achievements in the movement to learn from Taching) and emulate the "ten red banners"; it called on the miners to work hard in the last 40 days of this year to fulfil or overfulfil the annual state plan, make better preparations for the coming year's production, make up for the losses caused by the "gang of four's" interference and sabotage and develop the achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Vice-Premiers of the State Council Wang Chen, Yu Chiu-li, Ku Mu and Sun Chien attended the meeting and received the representatives of the "ten red banners."

The "red banner" title was conferred on these ten teams by the Ministry of Coal Industry at a meeting of coal extracting and tunnelling team leaders from all parts of the country in November last year. These teams (or groups) are advanced models in learning from Taching and catching up with Kailan. In the past year, they persisted in taking class struggle as the key link,

waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the "gang of four" and made new contributions in grasping revolution and promoting production.

Li Lien-pang, deputy secretary of the Party branch of the "Red Banner" coal extracting team at the Kailan Coal Mine, Pan Cheng-mei, a miner of the "Iron and Steel" tunnelling team at the Tatum Coal Mine in Shanghai, and Yen Chi-hsiang, deputy secretary of the Party branch of the "August 1" coal extracting team at the Yima Coal Mine in Honan Province, spoke at the meeting. Li Lien-pang condemned the "gang of four's" towering crimes in wantonly interfering with and sabotaging the rescue and relief work in the earthquake-stricken Tangshan area in total disregard of the well-being of the people there. In his speech, Pan Cheng-mei roundly denounced the four-member gang for engaging in a series of conspiratorial activities in Shanghai behind the backs of Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee and the people of Shanghai in a vain attempt to turn the city into its base for subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. Yen Chi-hsiang sharply condemned the "gang of four" for calling its own tune in the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and for inciting bourgeois factionalism, instigating workers to stop work and production and splitting the ranks of the working class.

Speaking at the meeting, Vice-Minister of Coal Industry Hsiao Han said: "The Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique is the mortal enemy of the people of the whole country and of the coal miners. They frenziedly harassed Chairman Mao and ruined his health, attacked and persecuted Premier Chou and opposed Chairman Hua. In the guise of Marxists, they practised revisionism, created splits and engaged in intrigues and conspiracies. Their vain attempt was to overthrow large numbers of responsible comrades in the Party, government and army in the central leading organs and various localities and usurp the supreme leadership of the Party and state."

A message addressed by the "ten red banners" to the workers and staff members and their families in the coal industry was read out at the end of the meeting. Entitled "Assiduously Study the Works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's Works, Vehemently Repudiate the 'Gang of Four' and Go All Out to Build Socialism," the message pointed out: Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is the successor personally selected by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. We are at ease with this. Chairman Hua is of one heart with us.

The message added: "We will never forget that during the difficult days when there were natural disasters and when the 'four pests' were on the rampage, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, under the leadership of Chairman Mao, withstood the adverse current, did away with interference and correctly handled a series of important internal and external questions. We will never forget that the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade

Hua Kuo-feng promptly adopted the wise decisions to build a memorial hall for Chairman Mao, publish the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and make preparations for the publication of the *Collected Works of Mao Tsetung*, all of which expressed the common aspirations of the people in their hundreds of millions. We will never forget that Chairman Hua, with the boldness and vision of a proletarian revolutionary, personally made the decision and led our Party in smashing the 'gang of four,' thus removing a big scourge and performing a great meritorious service for the proletarian revolutionary cause. We will never forget that Chairman Hua who is much concerned about the development of the coal industry has issued very important directives on many occasions and shown warm solicitude for the coal miners. Leading a central delegation to express sympathy to the afflicted people, he personally went to the frontline of the anti-quake and relief work in Tangshan, going down into the pits and calling at make-shift sheds to inquire after our well-being and encourage us to rebuild our collieries and homes in the revolutionary spirit that man will surely conquer nature. Chairman Hua is indeed a worthy wise leader and helmsman of our Party. With such a wise leader, we all feel extremely happy and have full confidence in the future of our Party and state. Such a wise leader can surely lead us in carrying out Chairman Mao's behests and carrying the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end."

The message pointed out: "We coal miners have personally suffered from the evil committed by the 'gang of four' and we hate them bitterly. It was these scoundrels who, under the signboard of revolution, practised revisionism, created splits, engaged in intrigues and conspiracies and pushed an ultra-Right counter-revolutionary revisionist line, vainly trying to usurp the supreme leadership of the Party and state, drag our country back into the dark old society and plunge the coal miners again into the abyss of misery."

To the comrades working at all the coal mines in the country the message conveyed the call: To carry out Chairman Mao's behests and obey the commands of Chairman Hua, we must conscientiously study the works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, resolutely and thoroughly expose and repudiate the heinous crimes of the "gang of four," safeguard the unity and unification of the Party and strengthen the unity of the ranks of the working class, earnestly implement the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" and deepen the mass movement to learn from Taching and catch up with Kailan, and adhere to the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts and implement in a still better way the principle of "grasping revolution, promoting production."

The message said: "With the ferreting out of the 'gang of four,' a stumbling block has been removed and a new high tide in building socialism is in the offing." It pledged to develop the coal industry at high speed.

# The "Ten Red Banners": More Resplendent Than Ever

AT this time last year, a national conference of leaders of coal extracting and tunnelling teams from all parts of the country was called by the Ministry of Coal Industry. At the conference, ten outstanding teams were commended as "red banner teams." Now, with militant aspirations and the joy of victory, representatives of these ten teams again have come to Peking to warmly hail our Party once more having a wise leader of its own in Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, acclaim the great victory of smashing the Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan anti-Party clique and condemn the "gang of four" for its persecution of these teams.

The "ten red banner teams" are outstanding examples in learning from Taching and emulating the Kailan Coal Mine on the coal-mining front. They are excellent representatives of the grass-roots teams which are "particularly good fighters," and are models in implementing the principle of "grasping revolution, promoting production" in an all-round way and in achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. For years, these ten teams have produced large amounts of good-quality coal at a quick pace, at a low cost and with due attention to safety. They have overfulfilled production quotas every year, continuously set new records and made contributions to the country.

The strength of examples is inexhaustible. Since last year's national conference, a mass movement to learn from Taching and emulate Kailan and the "ten red banner teams" has been in full swing on the coal-mining front. This has played a positive role in promoting both revolution and production on the entire industrial front. However, out of their motive to usurp Party and state leadership and restore capitalism, Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan and their cohorts went so far as to attack the conference as "a conference which has pushed the revisionist line and followed the theory of productive forces." They slandered the "ten red banner teams" as "sinister prototypes of the theory of productive forces, which have only produced a bit more coal." Wang Hung-wen even had the effrontery to howl that the experience summed up in the conference report on overcoming bourgeois factionalism and strengthening unity among the working class was "sheer nonsense." Yao Wen-yuan did his utmost to play down the important significance of that conference and to reduce the influence of these teams. Making use of the mass media under his control, he banned the publication of the "Proposal for Learning From the Ten Red Banner Teams and for Building Teams Which Are Particularly Good Fighters" unanimously adopted at the conference and approved by leading comrades of the central authori-

ties. The "gang of four" tried by every disruptive means to pull down the ten red banners, which seriously interfered and undermined the deepening of the mass movement "In Industry, learn from Taching" as called for by Chairman Mao.

Members of the "ten red banner teams" carried out a tit-for-tat struggle against the "gang of four." They didn't yield to the "gang of four's" reproaches or suppression, but advanced triumphantly in the course of struggle. Comrades in these ten teams know profoundly the importance of coal in the national economy and are fully aware of the glorious tasks shouldered by the miners. With the bright future of communism always in their minds, they do their level best in building socialism.

Chairman Hua shows boundless solicitude for the miners and pays great attention to the development of the coal industry. He has issued important instructions in this respect on several occasions. After the strong earthquake in Tangshan, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, on behalf of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, went among the miners in Kailan to express his solicitude. This was a great encouragement to the miners and the industrial front as a whole.

Now the "ten red banner teams" have made a new proposal to the workers and staff members and their families on the coal-mining front. We should learn from these teams. Comrades of these ten teams have put it well: Now that the four big rocks have been removed, it is time for us to show the enthusiasm which was smothered before and have a big go at building socialism! Didn't the "gang of four" slander us for having produced a bit more coal? That's right! We are determined to produce more good-quality coal for the revolution and for socialism. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we pledge to conscientiously implement the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company," resolutely take the road opened up by the people of Taching, make big efforts in studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, expose and criticize the "gang of four," go in for building socialism in a big way, and redouble our efforts to make up for the losses caused by the interference and sabotage of the "gang of four." We will energetically grasp revolution and promote production, and develop the national economy at the quickest possible speed so as to contribute our share in building China into a powerful socialist country with a modern agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology before the end of this century.

(An abridged translation of a commentary published in "Renmin Ribao," November 20)

## Thirty-Two Years of Victories

THE "Land of the Eagle" is in a jubilant mood today as it warmly celebrates the 32nd anniversary of the liberation of Albania. With profound proletarian revolutionary sentiments, the Chinese people express their sincere greetings to the fraternal Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian Government and people.

When Albania was occupied and ruled by the fascist aggressors more than 30 years ago, the oppressed and enslaved people lived a miserable life. Headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Albanian Party of Labour led the Albanian people in taking up arms to wage courageous and sublime struggles against the fascist occupiers, landlord class and the bourgeoisie. Finally, after bloody fighting, the whole country was liberated and the people's government was set up on November 29, 1944 in the wake of driving out the aggressors and overthrowing the reactionary regime of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie. Albania has since then got a new lease of life. This was an epoch-making important event in the history of Albania, which made a significant contribution to the victory of the anti-fascist just cause of the people of the European countries.

Since liberation, under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour, the Albanian people, with pick in one hand and rifle in the other, have waged unremitting struggles against class enemies at home and abroad, defeated sabotages and subversive activities by the imperialists and revisionists, won one great victory after another in the socialist revolution and construction and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus ridding Albania of poverty and backwardness and making it an increasingly prosperous socialist country with advanced industry and collectivized agriculture. Full of confidence in victory, the Albanian people today are continuing their march in giant strides along the broad path of socialism.

The Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people resolutely oppose imperialism, modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre and firmly support the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed nations and oppressed people of the world, thus making a positive contribution to the world revolutionary people's cause of combating imperialism and hegemonism.

The present international situation is developing in a direction more and more favourable to the people, and unfavourable to the enemy. The numerous third world countries have already stood up and are playing their

### Reception Marks Albanian Liberation Anniversary

ALBANIAN Ambassador to China Behar Shtylla gave a reception in Peking on November 29 to warmly celebrate the 32nd anniversary of the liberation of Albania.

Among those present on the occasion were Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Li Hsien-nien and Chen Yung-kuei, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premiers of the State Council; Hsu Hsiang-chien, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Fang Yi, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries.

Ambassador Behar Shtylla and Minister Fang Yi spoke at the reception.

role as the main force in international affairs. It is not the third world that fears the superpowers but the superpowers who are afraid of the third world. All countries and peoples subjected to aggression, subversion, interference, control and bullying by imperialism and social-imperialism are forming the broadest united front against the hegemonism of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. Things are getting tougher and tougher for Soviet social-imperialism which has wild ambitions but lacks the strength and is surrounded by difficulties at home and abroad. The increasingly fierce contention for world hegemony between the two superpowers will lead to a new world war someday. The revolutionary people of all countries should be prepared against this.

The two Parties, two countries, and two peoples of China and Albania have forged a militant friendship in protracted revolutionary struggles. Our friendship



and unity are based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and it is futile for imperialism, social-imperialism in particular, to sow discord and engage in sabotage. Whether in the common cause of the socialist revolution and socialist construction or in the common struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism, our two Parties, two countries and two peoples have always supported and encouraged each other. The Chinese people, under

the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, will, as before, resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, persist in proletarian internationalism and fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Albanian people and march forward with them.

(*"Renmin Ribao"* editorial, November 29)

## Press Communique

AT the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, His Excellency Salah Addin Ahmed Bokassa, Life President of the Central African Republic, Life President of the Movement for the Social Evolution of Black Africa (MSEBA), Chairman of the Council of the Central African Revolution and Marshal of the Central African Republic, paid an official visit to the People's Republic of China from November 15 to 22, 1976.

During their stay in China, the Life President of the Central African Republic, Madame la Presidente and their party visited factories, a people's commune, a hospital as well as famous cultural and historical sites in Peking, Nanking and Kwangchow. Wherever they went, they received a warm welcome and friendly hospitality from the Chinese Government and people, which fully demonstrated the sentiments of friendship existing between the two peoples.

The Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Hua Kuo-feng met the Life President of the Central African Republic and the principal personages accompanying him, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them. During the interview, the Central African Head of State once again expressed his deep condolences over the passing away of Chairman Mao Tsetung, great leader and teacher of the Chinese people and extended his sincere congratulations on the assumption by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng of the functions of the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng thanked him from the bottom of his heart.

Vice-Premier of the State Council Li Hsien-nien and the Life President of the Central African Republic together with his party conducted an extensive exchange

of views in an atmosphere of sincerity and friendship on developing the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries and international issues of common interest.

In this regard, it should be noted that an important advance party had arrived in Peking on Thursday, November 11, 1976, led by His Excellency Henri Maidou, Member of the Council of the Central African Revolution and Second Vice-Premier in charge of National Education and the Reform of Education, and comprising mainly of the following members of the Council of the Central African Revolution:

Messrs. Andre-Dieudonne Magale, Minister of State for Planning, International Co-operation and Statistics,

Joseph Potolot, Minister of State for Public Works, Town Planning and Land Management,

Antonio Franck, Minister of Foreign Affairs,

Clement Kokpavo, Minister of Agriculture, Theodore Blaise Lamine, Minister Delegate to the Presidency of the Republic,

Barthelemy Yangongo, Minister in charge of the Organization of Television, and

Bernard Claude Beloum, Minister of Youth, Sports, Arts, Culture and Religious Affairs.

This delegation including, in addition, high-level Central African technicians held two plenary meetings and several group meetings with a Chinese delegation led by Vice-Premier of the State Council Wang Chen and comprising mainly:

Messrs. Ho Ying, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs,  
Chen Chieh, Vice-Minister of Foreign  
Trade,

Madame Chen Mu-hua, Vice-Minister of Economic  
Relations With Foreign Countries,

Messrs. Chang Chih-chiang, Vice-Minister of  
Public Health, and

Liang Chang-wu, Vice-Minister of Agri-  
culture and Forestry.

The two sides signed an agreement of economic and technical co-operation and an agreement of trade between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Council of the Central African Revolution and a protocol on the sending of a medical team by the Chinese Government to the Central African Republic. Both sides declared satisfaction with the results of the talks.

The two sides consider that at present the international situation is developing in a direction even more favourable to the third world and the peoples of various countries and unfavourable to colonialism, imperialism and great-power hegemonism. The two sides note that the numerous third world countries gaining every day in consciousness and strength constitute an event of major importance in the international relations of our epoch. These countries have closed ranks in the struggle against hegemonism and power politics practised by the superpowers and are playing an increasing role in the international arena. They have become, in the world of today, the main force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

The two sides note with joy that an excellent situation prevails in the united struggle waged by the African peoples against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. They praise the unremitting efforts of the African countries and peoples to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and develop the national economy and culture. They firmly support the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania in their just struggle for national liberation and against white racism. They strongly condemn the atrocities committed by the white racist authorities in launching an armed invasion against Mozambique and subjecting the Mozambican people and freedom-fighters of Zimbabwe to a large-scale massacre.

The two sides unanimously condemn the acts of aggression perpetrated by social-imperialism in indulging in armed intervention in Angola. They resolutely oppose the rivalry of the superpowers in southern Africa and their undermining the just and united struggle of the peoples of southern Africa against imperialism and for national liberation. They are deeply convinced that the great African peoples, relying on their united struggle, will surely surmount one difficulty after another in their forward march and finally achieve total independence and complete liberation for the African continent.

The two sides firmly support the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples in their just struggle for the restoration of their national rights and the recovery of

the occupied territories and against the rivalry of the superpowers for hegemony in the Middle East.

The two sides are happy to note that since the normalization of relations between the People's Republic of China and the Central African Republic and the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between them, the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries have developed rapidly.

The two sides consider that the continued strengthening of the profound friendship between the two peoples and the development of the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries not only accord with the common aspiration and fundamental interests of the two peoples, but also serve to strengthen the united struggle which the third world countries are waging jointly against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. They reaffirm that the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence are the principles guiding the development and strengthening of the friendly relations between the two countries, and they declare readiness, in conformity with the spirit of friendship, co-operation, equality, mutual benefit and complementarity, to co-operate closely and carry on frequent exchanges in the economic, commercial, technical, cultural, scientific and other fields. They are convinced that, thanks to the joint efforts of the two governments, there are vast and good prospects for the development of the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.

The Chinese side notes with joy that the Central African people and the Council of the Central African Revolution, under the dynamic impetus of H.E. Salah Addin Ahmed Bokassa, Life President of the Central African Republic, have made laudable efforts to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and to develop the national economy and culture and obtained encouraging results in these regards. The Chinese Government resolutely support the just stand of the Central African Republic against colonialism, imperialism and the hegemonism of the superpowers.

The Central African side highly appreciates the victories and successes that the Chinese Government and people have scored in building their country and affirms its resolute support for the Chinese people's sacred cause of liberating Taiwan and reunifying the motherland.

The two sides note with satisfaction that the visit to the People's Republic of China by His Excellency Salah Addin Ahmed Bokassa, Life President of the Central African Republic and Chairman of the Council of the Central African Revolution, has been crowned with complete success and has made an important contribution to the development of friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries, the deepening of the mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples as well as the promotion of the united struggle of the Afro-Asian peoples against hegemonism.

November 22, 1976

# New Tsars Hold Western Europe In Deadly Bear-Hug

AFTER years of frenzied military buildup and stepped-up war preparations, Soviet social-imperialism has a bear-hug on Western Europe.

That the danger of war from Moscow is rapidly mounting is deeply felt by the European people despite the Kremlin's loud paeans to "peace in Europe."

The new tsars' rivalry with U.S. imperialism for world domination is always focussed strategically on Europe which has, ironically enough, served as Moscow's "sample" of "detente" throughout the world. Since the late 60s, the new tsars have been harping assiduously on their pet theme of "relaxation of tension in Europe" as if they are most concerned with European security. Yet, at the same time, they have greatly accelerated the pace of their military buildup and war preparations on that continent. And today, they are closing in on Western Europe from the land and sea as well as in the air. Their sabre-rattling is getting louder and the smell of gunpowder thicker.

The Kremlin's strategy against Western Europe is clearly oriented to an offensive and a surprise attack so as to seize the initiative in war. To ensure its success and gain superiority over the West, the Soviet revisionists have put their military buildup in high gear in the 70s when their lip service to "peace" was at its loudest. They have leaned more and more heavily in their military dispositions in Europe on adding to both their nuclear capabilities and conventional forces in the forward areas facing West European countries.

In the early 60s, the Kremlin deployed on the Soviet Union's western border over 600 medium and long-range missiles with single warheads targeted at the heartland of Western Europe. Now it has begun deploying the newly tested SS-20 medium and long-range missiles with multiple warheads in the same territory. In addition, it has transferred the new medium and long-range Backfire bombers to bases in the north-west of the Soviet Union, from where the planes can quickly strike Western Europe.

Soviet ground forces and tactical air force are being moved into the forward areas. Over 86 per cent of the tanks and the bulk of the tank divisions are massed on the country's western border and in East European countries. Soviet ground forces in Eastern Europe have grown from a little over 500,000 a few years ago to 600,000 men at present.

Nineteen thousand Soviet tanks are massed in Central Europe, a gateway to Western Europe. Compared with numerical strength at the end of the 60s, a Soviet motorized infantry division there has increased by 22 per cent and a tank division by 19 per cent. Batteries assigned to a division have nearly doubled.

Total Warsaw Pact troop strength and the quantity of their military hardware in Central Europe have gone up from 25 to 30 per cent in the past five years. There has been a considerable increase in troop strength in the Soviet and other Warsaw Pact ground units in both Northern and Southern Europe.

While gradually cutting back on the number of long-range planes and interceptors of the air defence forces on its own soil, Moscow has been deploying more and more of them in Eastern Europe, especially in the forward regions of Central Europe. The number of Soviet first-line aircraft has increased by about 40 per cent in the past five years.

According to Western estimates, Warsaw Pact ground forces in the forward areas outnumber those of NATO by 40 per cent and their combat aircraft double that of NATO's.

Furthermore, the new tsars have of late put particular emphasis on boosting the offensive potential of their troops. The 30-odd first-class combat ready Soviet divisions in Eastern Europe make up the first echelon in case of war against Western Europe. More than half are tank divisions — the backbone of the Soviet attack force. To raise the offensive capabilities of its ground forces, Moscow has over the years poured thousands of tanks and large numbers of armoured carriers and guns into Eastern Europe and stepped up equipping its divisions with up-to-date weapons such as T-62 and T-72 tanks.

The Soviet tactical air force in forward areas of Central, Southern and Northern Europe, mainly devoted to air defence previously, has now been given an offensive role to play in war. Planes of the latest types, including the MIG-23 and Sukhoi-19 fighter-bombers, which can fly attack missions deep into Western Europe, now account for about one-fifth of the total frontline aircraft of the Warsaw Pact.

Besides, the Soviet Union has in the past few years built new airfields and strategic highways in Central and Southern Europe and improved or extended existing ones. Many air ferry exercises have been held to bring troops from the Soviet Union to forward areas. At the same time, massive military supplies have been clandestinely transported there to raise the level of preparations for war.

The new tsars have tried hard to encircle Western Europe from the sea. Their military expansion in the waters around Europe is directed against the central, southern and northern parts of Europe. Several huge naval fleets are deployed in waters around the continent where some 70 to 75 per cent of Soviet strategic

*(Continued on p. 21.)*

# Messages Greeting Comrade Hua Kuo-feng Assuming Posts of Chairman of C.P.C. Central Committee And Chairman of Its Military Commission

## Message From Ethiopian Chairman Teferi Bante

Brigadier General Teferi Bante, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers of Socialist Ethiopia, sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on October 25. The message reads:

On behalf of the people and the Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia and on my own behalf I wish to extend my most sincere congratulations on the occasion of Your Excellency's elevation to the chairmanship of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

We look forward to continuing to work side by side with Your Excellency to promote the ties of friendship and co-operation between our two countries the foundations of which have been laid down by your illustrious predecessor the late Chairman Mao Tsetung. I feel confident that the friendly bonds will continue to develop even further for the interest and progress of our two countries and peoples.

I avail myself of this opportunity to wish Your Excellency good health and success in your future endeavours and even greater progress and prosperity to the friendly people of China.

## Message From Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Miki

Takeo Miki, Prime Minister of Japan, sent a message on October 24 to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

Hearty congratulations on Your Excellency the Premier's appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

I wish to strive in the future, together with Your Excellency the Premier, for the development of the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between Japan and China.

## Message From Prime Minister Efi of Western Samoa

Tupuola Efi, Prime Minister of Western Samoa, sent a message on October 25 to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

My warm congratulations on your assumption of the position of Chairman of the Communist Party of China. Once again I'd like to reiterate the hopes of my government and people that the relationship of our two countries could be strengthened.

## Message From Mauritian Acting Prime Minister Ringadoo

Veerasamy Ringadoo, Acting Prime Minister of Mauritius, sent a message on October 14 to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

On behalf of the Government and people of Mauritius and in my own name, may I offer to Your Excellency our warmest congratulations on your election as Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party. Your election to this high office is a token of the respect and high esteem the Chinese people have for you. I am confident that under your wise and able leadership the people of China will achieve their highest aspirations and that the ties of friendship which exist between our two countries will be further strengthened. Please accept, Excellency, our very best wishes for your personal well-being and the continued progress of the people of China.

## Message From King Birendra Of Nepal

King Birendra of Nepal sent a message on October 26 to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

We extend our hearty felicitations to Your Excellency on your election to the high office of the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. We wish you all success in your new responsibilities. We are confident that the tradition of cordial friendship and understanding which characterizes the happy relations between the Kingdom of Nepal and the People's Republic of China be further strengthened in the years to come. May the friendly Chinese people continue to achieve greater progress and prosperity under your able leadership.

## Message From Mozambican President Samora Machel

Samora Moises Machel, President of the Mozambique Liberation Front and President of the People's

Republic of Mozambique, sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on October 27. The message reads:

On the occasion of your being appointed as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, I wish to extend to you, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front and the Mozambican people, warmest fraternal congratulations. The Communist Party of China, founded, educated and tempered by Chairman Mao Tsetung at the big school of class struggle, of the struggle against imperialism and of the difficult and complex struggle for preserving and consolidating the red colour of China, is today not only the life and hope of the Chinese people, but also a bastion of world revolution. We know the heavy responsibility you assume. That is why we support you and wish you full success in your great task of consolidating and amplifying the revolutionary achievements of the Chinese people and in the course of building China into a strong and advanced socialist country. At the same time, we also hope to see the continued development of the natural ties and fraternal relations between our two Parties, two peoples and two countries on the basis of mutual benefit and in the common cause of strengthening the world anti-imperialist front.

### **Message From Sierra Leonean President Stevens**

Siaka Stevens, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone and leader of the ruling All People's Congress Party, sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on October 28. The message reads:

On your assumption of the supreme office of Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, it is my pleasure to extend to you hearty congratulations on behalf of the ruling Party, the All People's Congress, and the entire people of the Republic of Sierra Leone.

I am convinced that guided and inspired by the deeds of the late great proletarian revolutionary Chairman Mao Tsetung, you will lead the great people of China to more successes. I wish you good health, wisdom and strength to carry out the attendant responsibilities of your high office. Let me assure Your Excellency of our continued support and friendship and hope that our excellent relationship will be further enhanced.

### **Message From Sierra Leonean Prime Minister Kamara-Taylor**

C.A. Kamara-Taylor, Prime Minister of Sierra Leone, sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on October 28. The message reads:

As General Secretary of the All People's Congress Party, it is with the greatest delight that I send you and the heroic people of China profound felicitations from the leader and members of the Party on your as-

sumption of the distinguished office of Chairman of the Communist Party of China. I am sure that with your elevation to the high office the already friendly ties between the peoples of the People's Republic of China and Sierra Leone will be further strengthened. May you be endowed with wisdom and understanding to lead your people to further successes.

### **Message From Australian Prime Minister Fraser**

Malcolm Fraser, Prime Minister of Australia, has sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

It gives me great satisfaction to send you my congratulations on your new appointment. I warmly remember our meeting in Peking last June and value the impetus which our talks gave to the development of relations between our two countries. I have no doubt that your appointment as Chairman will lead to a further extension of mutual understanding between our two nations and peoples.

### **Message From Prime Minister Muldoon of New Zealand**

R.D. Muldoon, Prime Minister of New Zealand, has sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

Please accept my personal congratulations on your appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. It was a great pleasure to have made your acquaintance during my visit to China earlier this year, and I hope we can find other opportunities to meet in the years ahead.

### **Message From Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi**

Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on October 27. The message reads:

Please accept my sincere felicitations on your appointment to the high office of Chairman of the Communist Party of China. During your tenure as Premier our countries restored our diplomatic relations to the ambassadorial level. It is our hope that our relations will develop further in the years to come.

### **Message From Portuguese Prime Minister Soares**

Mario Soares, Prime Minister of Portugal, sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on October 27. The message reads:

On the occasion of your nomination for the high functions as Chief of the Government and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, I convey to Your Excellency my warmest con-



gratulations and best wishes for your personal happiness. I am sure, Mr. Prime Minister, to find in Your Excellency the enlightened will to contribute to the development of the relations between our two countries and I can assure you that our Portuguese Constitutional Government wishes to act in the same way.

### **Message From Syrian President Assad**

Hafez Al-Assad, General Secretary of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and President of the Syrian Arab Republic, sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on October 28. The message reads:

On the occasion of your accession to the chairmanship of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, it gives me pleasure to express to you, in the name of the leadership of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and in my own name, most sincere congratulations along with best wishes for success in your high responsibilities. I also express fervent wishes for the happiness and good health of Your Excellency while wishing the friendly Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of China continuous success.

### **Message From Head of State and Prime Minister of Afghanistan Daoud**

Mohammad Daoud, Head of State and Prime Minister of Afghanistan, sent a message on October 29 to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

On the occasion of Your Excellency's assumption of the high office of Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, I have the pleasure in extending on behalf of the people and Government of Afghanistan and myself felicitations and sincere best wishes for Your Excellency's well-being and success as well as for the greater progress and prosperity of the people of China and for the further consolidation of the friendly ties and co-operation between our two countries:

### **Message From Cypriot President Makarios**

Archbishop Makarios, President of the Republic of Cyprus, sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on October 29. The message reads:

On the assumption by Your Excellency of your high duties, I express on behalf of the people of Cyprus, the Government and myself warmest wishes for every success in your endeavours for the welfare and happiness of the great people of China.

### **Message From Yugoslav President Tito**

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito has sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

On the occasion of your appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; I extend to you my heartfelt congratulations and best wishes for your success in discharging these important duties in the interests of the constant development of the friendly People's Republic of China.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my conviction that the friendly relations and all-round co-operation between our two countries will further develop in the interests of the peoples of our two countries and the strengthening of international co-operation.

### **Message From Cameroonian President Ahidjo**

Ahmadou Ahidjo, President of the United Republic of Cameroon and National President of the Cameroon National Union, sent a message on October 30 to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

On the occasion of your appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, I have the honour and great pleasure to extend to you my sincere and warm congratulations. I firmly hope that thanks to our common efforts the relations of friendship and co-operation happily existing between our two countries will be further strengthened in the interest of progress of our two peoples.

### **Message From President Soilihi of The State of Comoros**

Ali Soilihi, President of the State of Comoros, sent a message on October 31 to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

Warm congratulations on your election as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission. We are convinced that under your leadership the revolutionary policy of Mao Tsetung will win still more successes and we wish that the friendly relations with your country will be further strengthened.

### **Message From Egyptian President Sadat**

Mohamed Anwar el-Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, sent a message on November 1 to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

It is a pleasure for me to extend to Your Excellency, in my own name and on behalf of the people of the Arab Republic of Egypt, heartfelt congratulations on your assuming the responsibility of leading the Chinese Communist Party, wishing you ever growing success and advancement in performing your mission and in leading the great Chinese people towards realizing their vast human aspirations. In fact your wise and clear-sighted leadership together with your

high gallant spirit, visional thought and deep belief in man's cause all confirms that the Chinese people will realize under your leadership increasingly great achievements on their soil and continue their co-operation with and backing for all the peace-loving forces as well as forces of freedom until banners of just peace are stretched throughout the human society. If the Chinese and Egyptian civilizations had made creative human contribution in making the progress of humanity, the co-operation between our two friendly countries will bring well-being and prosperity to our peoples. Besides, it will reinforce the principle of international understanding and collaboration.

In recalling with appreciation and gratitude the positive stand of the great Chinese people beside us in our struggle against Zionist racism, we are confident that this support will continue to strengthen our people's capabilities in order to eradicate the traces of the Israeli aggression against the Arab lands. Because Israel's defiance not only is to us and our Arab nation but also is to the whole international community as well as to all the human values.

Please, Mr. Chairman, accept my most sincere greetings. Wishing you the best of health and happiness and the friendly Chinese people continued progress and advancement under your wise leadership.

### Message From President Cabral of Council of State of the Republic Of Guinea-Bissau

Luis Cabral, President of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, sent a message on November 1 to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The message reads:

On the occasion of your appointment as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, I have the honour to extend to you in the name of our people and the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and in my own name our warmest congratulations. At this happy moment, we wish you good health and a long life in serving the great and friendly Chinese people, and reaffirm our desire to see the ties of friendship and co-operation developed between our two peoples during the difficult years of our liberation struggle be further developed in the service of liberation, peace and progress in the world.

### Message From Portuguese President Eanes

Antonio Ramalho Eanes, President of the Republic of Portugal, sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on October 29. The message reads:

On the occasion you were installed to fulfil the highest functions in your country, I have much pleasure to send you my warmest compliments and to express my sincere wishes for a great success in the discharge of your new responsibilities. You have assumed your duties at a most significant moment in the history of your country, constituting a guarantee for a most successful accomplishment of the important task that lies ahead. May I take this opportunity to express my very best wishes for the happiness and welfare of the Chinese people.

### Message From President Khama Of Botswana

President Seretse M. Khama of the Republic of Botswana sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on October 28. The message reads:

I was delighted to learn that you had been elected Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. On behalf of the Government and people of Botswana and on my own behalf, may I take this opportunity to congratulate you most heartily on your election to these very important positions in your country. Your election marks yet another major landmark not only in the development of China but also that of the third world. I have no doubt that under your able leadership, China will continue to work relentlessly for the total annihilation of oppression, inequality and hegemonism in the world. I look forward to co-operating with you and developing further the friendship that has always characterized the relations between our two countries and peoples.

### Message From Ghanaian Head of State Acheampong

I.K. Acheampong, Head of State and Chairman of the Supreme Military Council of Ghana, sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on November 3.

The message says: "We have received with immense pleasure the news of your appointment to the high office of Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee." This "attests to the great confidence which the Chinese people and the late illustrious Chairman Mao Tsetung have reposed in you."

It continues: "In congratulating you on your present appointment I should like to express in the name of the Government and people of Ghana and on my own behalf our earnest hope that your term of office will mark a new era of peace and prosperity for the people of China and the further strengthening of the friendship and co-operation which happily exist between our two countries."

## Message From Bangladesh

### President Sayem

Abu Sadat Mohammed Sayem, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on November 4. The message reads:

The Government and the people of Bangladesh join me in extending to you our warmest greetings and felicitations on your assumption of the office of Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. We hold you in high esteem for your contribution to the cause of progress and development of your people and we are confident that the friendly people of China will continue their forward march under your able leadership. I take this opportunity to express the hope that the bonds of traditional friend-

ship and co-operation between our two countries will be further strengthened in the years to come to the mutual benefit of our two peoples.

Please accept my best wishes for Your Excellency's good health and happiness and for the well-being and prosperity of the friendly people of China.

## Message From Spanish Prime

### Minister Suarez

Adolfo Suarez, Prime Minister of Spain, sent a message to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on November 3. The message reads:

I greet Your Excellency on your recent appointment, and I am glad to take the opportunity to express to you my wishes for the prosperity of the Chinese people.

*(To be continued.)*

*(Continued from p. 16.)*

submarines and surface craft are constantly cruising. In the event of war, this naval presence can deny West European countries the sea lanes which are of vital importance to them.

Ten years ago, Soviet naval exercises seldom went beyond the Nordkapp (North Cape) of Norway in the Barents Sea or beyond the offshore waters in the Baltic, while few of Moscow's war vessels cruised the Mediterranean. Now, the Soviet North Fleet has pushed its theatre of operations westward to the Greenland-Iceland-Faroe Islands-Scotland line. In recent manoeuvres, Soviet Baltic Fleet ships sailed westward as far as the Danish straits. The number of Soviet ships assigned to the Mediterranean has increased to more than 50 in rivalry with the U.S. Sixth Fleet there.

To further control the strategic sea lanes and establish their command of the sea around Europe, the new tsars have in recent years taken an ever more menacing stance of offensive against the West from the Barents Sea in the north to the Mediterranean Sea in the south. The Kremlin overlords have been crudely bringing political and military pressure to bear on Norway in an attempt to bring most of the Barents Sea under exclusive Soviet control. Numerous naval exercises have been conducted to demonstrate Moscow's capabilities for controlling the strategic passages from the Norwegian Sea to the Atlantic and from the Baltic to the North Sea and the Atlantic.

During the 1970 global exercise, Soviet submarines established a cordon from Norway to Iceland to prevent a supposed concentration of Western forces in Europe. Then, in the exercise "Ocean-75" in April 1975, the submarine cordon moved southward to the Iceland-Faroe Islands-Shetland Islands line in a demonstration of blockading Western Europe.

The Soviet navy showed extraordinary truculence in its manoeuvres near the Danish straits and in the

North Sea in an obvious attempt to dominate the only Baltic approach to the Atlantic — the Danish straits.

On the southern flank of Europe, the new tsars have repeatedly tried to capitalize on recent breaches in the NATO's southern front to get hold of some of the strategic points on the east coast of the Atlantic and in the Mediterranean by sowing dissension and fishing in troubled waters there.

All this naval activity is clearly co-ordinated with the Kremlin's military land dispositions to put Western Europe in its deadly bear-hug.

The military menace posed by the new tsars to Western Europe has increased to the proportions of a peril. More and more military and political circles as well as journals in the West have drawn attention to the possibility of a Soviet surprise attack. Even the new tsars' own mouthpieces have made no secret of this.

An article in the August issue of the Soviet monthly *Military Herald* was entitled "Surprise — the Key to Victory." It said that "the aim of surprise is to catch the opponent unprepared at a moment when he is not in a position to take effective counteraction and repulse our actions" and that "surprise actions would, to a considerable extent, reduce the possibility of the use of nuclear weapons by the enemy."

This sheds a revealing light on the designs the Kremlin overlords have against Western Europe.

The grim reality of the new tsars menacing Western Europe more and more gravely gives the lie to the Kremlin's professions of "peace," "security" and "disarmament" and lays bare its design to conquer Western Europe by force of arms. On the other hand, it makes a mockery of the West's inclinations towards appeasement and shows that the Munich-like policy pursued by certain circles in the West in the hope of directing the peril of Soviet social-imperialism eastward is only self-delusion.

*(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent)*

# ROUND THE WORLD

U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

## Draft Resolution on Palestinian Question Adopted

The crimes of the Israeli Zionists and the superpower aggression, expansion and rivalry in the Middle East were once again vehemently condemned at the United Nations General Assembly when the question of Palestine was debated from November 15 to 24. Many representatives reiterated their firm support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

Chinese Representative Lai Ya-li said in his speech on November 18 that the root cause of the non-settlement of the Palestinian question and the whole Middle East problem "over a long period lies in the superpower expansion and rivalry there."

He added: "The Israeli Zionists have been emboldened in their persistent stand of aggression mainly because they have the support and abetment of the two superpowers. The two superpowers have been boosting the morale of the Israeli aggressors from different directions and in different ways. Now when Israel is still occupying large tracts of Arab land, they are doing their utmost to re-impose the situation of 'no war, no peace' on the Arab people in an attempt to perpetuate the Israeli occupation and to leave the Middle East situation in perpetual stalemate and turmoil, so as to facilitate their intensified rivalry for spheres of influence in the Middle East. The 'step-by-step solution' put forward by one superpower is in effect a standstill, indefinite procrastination and sustained stalemate. The convening of the Geneva Conference for 'a comprehensive solution' as advertised by the other superpower is even more a demagogic step designed to

pull the wool over the eyes of the public as a smokescreen for its own further meddling. Far from seeking a genuine solution of the Middle East and Palestinian question, each of them tries to use the stalemate and turbulence to expand its own influence and overwhelm the other so as to dominate the Middle East exclusively. What merits particular mention is that the superpower which styles itself the 'natural ally' of the Arab people has over the past year brazenly stepped up its infiltration and expansion in the Middle East so as to retrieve its position of decline by taking advantage of the busy involvement of the other superpower in its internal affairs. On the one hand, it sends a steady flow of manpower to Israel which Israel needs badly for her expansion and aggression, and it has been stepping up its flirtation with Israel, expanding the contacts and 'dialogue' between the two parties from non-governmental to official level in a brazen effort to help Israeli Zionism extricate itself from its predicament. On the other hand, it has been desperately sowing discord and creating division among the Arab countries and between Palestine and the Arab countries in an attempt to muddle the waters. At one time it served as a munitions dealer by supplying others with a few weapons in the name of 'support'; at another, it used other pretexts to stop the supply of arms and carry out blackmail by taking advantage of others' difficulties. It woos party A against party B one day and woos party B against party A the next day, and even spares no effort to meddle brazenly in the internal affairs of Arab countries, inciting the Arabs to fight against each other so as to exploit the situation for its own purpose of control. Furthermore, it

repeatedly plotted open schemes of armed subversion in an attempt to overthrow the lawful governments of Arab states which adhered to the stand of opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. This superpower has made most revealing performances of manoeuvring in a thousand and one ways, and its crimes are too many to be enumerated. The internal disputes and bloodshed incidents in Arab countries and certain temporary differences and discord among them can all be traced to its sinister meddling. Its hegemonist features have been exposed even more clearly. As rightly pointed out by public opinion of an Arab state that has suffered so much from dealings with it over the years, this superpower 'has become a main obstacle to the realization of all our national aspiration.'

The Chinese representative emphasized: "Under the leadership of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese Government and people are carrying out Chairman Mao's behests and are determined to implement unswervingly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy in foreign affairs. We will, as always, firmly support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle against Israeli Zionism and superpower hegemonism and for the recovery of the lost territories and the restoration of their national rights. We sternly condemn the Israeli Zionist aggression and expansion and resolutely oppose the superpowers' rivalry for hegemony in the Middle East and all their scheming activities of aggression, control, intervention and subversion. We have always held that Israel must withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories, and that the national rights of the Palestinian people must be regained."

At the beginning of the debate, a report of The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People was intro-

duced. A draft resolution on the question of Palestine was also submitted to the meeting.

In an explanatory speech before a voting was taken for the draft resolution, Chinese Representative Wu Hsiao-ta reaffirmed that the Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle against Israeli Zionism and superpower hegemonism, for the recovery of their lost territories and the regaining of their national rights. Therefore, the Chinese Delegation was in favour of the contents in the report of The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the draft resolution and would vote in favour of it. However, he declared: "We have to point out that the recommendations of the committee in the report which calls for the solution of the question of Palestine and the realization of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East 'in accordance with all relevant United Nations resolutions' may be interpreted as covering Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. The Chinese Delegation's position on these two resolutions of the Security Council is known to all. We wish to state our reservation on it."

At the meeting, the draft resolution was put to the vote. It was adopted by 90 for, 16 against with 30 abstentions.

#### U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

### Demand for End to Any Foreign Interference in Cyprus

During the Plenary Session of the U.N. General Assembly's 5-day debate on the Cyprus question, representatives of a number of countries emphasized in their speeches that the contention between the two superpowers is the root cause of the non-settlement of the Cyprus question and that an end must be put to

any foreign interference and sabotage in Cyprus so as to enable the two communities in the country to solve their differences through peaceful negotiations.

The assembly debate on this question concluded on November 12. A resolution was adopted reaffirming full support for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus, and once again it demanded that any foreign interference in that country's affairs should be ended.

Albanian Representative Abdi Baleta said: "The Cypriot people have fallen victim to the aggressive designs of the two imperialist superpowers in their rivalry for dividing the world into their zones of influence."

He noted that "the Soviet social-imperialists have the burning desire to realize the ancient ambitions and covetousness of tsarist Russia in the Mediterranean." The Soviet Union has professed efforts in solving the Cyprus question, but "in reality, it only has added fuel to the flames and stirred up the waters so as to fish in them at will."

Romulus Neagu, Representative of Romania, said that his country consistently advocates that the Cyprus question should be settled by political and peaceful means through consultations by the two communities free of foreign interference.

Jamil M. Baroody, Representative of Saudi Arabia, stressed in his speech: "If the big powers leave the issue alone, it will be easier for the two communities to make up their differences and find a solution."

In his speech, Chinese Representative Lai Ya-li spoke about the two superpowers' "revealing performances in the Cyprus crisis. As a result of its active meddling in the internal affairs of Cyprus and stirring up trouble there, one superpower landed itself in a passive position.

Then it tried hard to mend its fences in order to strengthen its position of rivalry. But, having overextended itself, it found its strength unequal to its ambitions. With honey on its lips and murder in its heart, the other superpower, styling itself 'a friend of the Cypriot people,' is even more insidious. Motivated by its strategic need to encircle Western Europe, it has long cast a covetous eye on Cyprus, like a hungry tiger. It regarded the Cyprus crisis as a golden opportunity to make a breakthrough in the Mediterranean and Southern Europe."

He stressed: "We firmly hold that the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus must be respected. Cyprus, Turkey and Greece are all friends of China. In the past, we all suffered greatly from the imperialists sowing discord and their practice of divide and rule. We sincerely hope that the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities and the countries directly concerned, taking to heart the overall interests, will do away with superpower meddling, intervention and sabotage and adopt a positive approach to eliminate their differences gradually through patient negotiations on an equal footing and in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation so as to arrive at a reasonable settlement of the Cyprus question at an early date."

#### NORWEGIAN WORKERS' COMMUNIST PARTY (M-L)

### Second National Congress

The Second National Congress of the Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) concluded successfully on November 14.

A press communique issued by the congress said that a new basic Party programme and a report on the work of the Party were adopted, and a new Party Central Committee elected at the congress. At the first plenary



meeting of the Central Committee, Paal Steigan was re-elected Chairman of the Party.

The communique said: "At the beginning of the congress, all the delegates observed a one-minute silence for Comrade Mao Tsetung, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our time, the great leader of the world proletariat and the great teacher of our Party."

The adopted basic programme of the Party stressed that the Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (M-L) is founded on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. The main contradiction in Norway is one between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. To win victory in revolution, the proletariat must form an alliance with the labouring peasants and fishermen and lead the entire working people. The proletarian socialist revolution is a strategic task of the Norwegian working class and the Party.

After reviewing the development of the world situation since the first congress, the report on the work of the Party pointed out that the threat from the superpowers is growing. Soviet pressure and provocations against Northern Europe show that the social-imperialists are plotting a military offensive against Norway.

Summing up the Party's achievements since its founding nearly four years ago, the report noted that all of them had been attained in the bitter struggles against opportunism and revisionism, both inside and outside the Party.

Dwelling on the upcoming tasks of the Party, the report stressed that the threat from the superpowers and the growing danger of a new world war demand that the Party shoulder heavier and heavier duties. It must continue its efforts to take root in the proletariat, carry out extensive work among the masses, intensify class struggle and step up the fight against imperialism, especially against the social-imperialist and U.S. imperialist superpowers. It is particularly important for the whole Party and

all revolutionaries in Norway to assiduously study the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Mao Tsetung and study the Party's documents.

The communique said that the Party will for ever adhere to proletarian internationalism and make still greater efforts to support the revolutionary struggles of the proletariat and the labouring masses, the national-liberation movements and the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed peoples of the third world and all oppressed nations.

#### UNITED STATES

### Sharpening Contradictions With Latin American Countries

U.S. investments and profits derived from them in Latin America have been growing at an accelerated pace in the last few years. U.S. monopoly capital's daily intensified plunder and exploitation have sharpened the national contradictions between the Latin American countries and the United States.

According to the latest U.S. Department of Commerce statistics, direct private investment in Latin America totalled 22,200 million U.S. dollars in 1975, nearly double that in 1968.

Compared with other parts of the world, Latin America has been a major target for expansion by U.S. monopoly capital in the past few years. Direct private investment abroad rose 12 per cent in 1975, reaching 133,200 million dollars, of which 14 per cent was in this continent.

Profits on U.S. investments have gone up steadily, from 1,375 million dollars in 1970 to 3,000 million last year. When Latin American countries were in general faced with economic difficulties in 1975, the profit rate on U.S. investments there still were as high as 15.5 per cent, higher than those in industrialized countries.

U.S. monopoly capitalists' robbing by force or deception has increased financial difficulties in Latin American countries.

Since the late 60s, Latin American countries have launched vigorous nationalization campaigns with the spearhead pointed mainly against U.S.-owned transnational companies, and scored great achievements in the recovery of natural resources and other fields. But, U.S. monopoly capital which does not want to easily give up its hold has diverted its investments to manufacturing and other industries. Direct U.S. private investment in manufacturing stood at 3,723 million dollars in 1968 and skyrocketed to 8,553 million in 1975. The U.S. investments that year in manufacturing and other industries made up 85 per cent of the total investment in the continent. The diversion of U.S. investments to key industries and the steady increase in their total have stepped up U.S. monopoly capital's control over Latin America's major economic sectors.

In recent years, Latin American countries have vehemently insisted on limiting the activities of transnational companies while actively carrying on the struggle to defend sovereignty over their natural resources and raw material prices. The stipulations laid down by some Latin American countries on the necessity for joint ventures between foreign capital and national capital in certain economic sectors of these countries and for the limitations on foreign capital's profit remittances as well as the constant emergence of subregional integration organizations demonstrate Latin America's desire to restrict foreign plunder in favour of the development of the national economies. Continued massive influx of U.S. capital, heavy outflow of profits and tightening control exercised by U.S. capital over important economic sectors and domestic markets of Latin American countries are incompatible with their aforementioned national aspirations. For this reason the national contradictions between the Latin American countries and the United States are sharpening and intensifying. A new tidal wave of nationalism is in the offing in the Western hemisphere.