

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

S

FOIA Number:

S

FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential
Library Staff.**

Record Group/Collection: Donated Historical Materials
Collection/Office of Origin: Bush, George H.W., Collection
Series: Personal Papers
Subseries: China Files, Subject File

OA/ID Number: 25875
Folder ID Number: 25875-012

Folder Title:
China '74 - '75 Miscellaneous Papers, News, Hsinhua, etc. [2]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	6	22	1	6

Kashu great liberation
of Saigon

May 1, 1975

人民日报

一九七五年五月一日

庆祝“五一”国际劳动节！

沿着毛主席的革命路线
胜利前进！

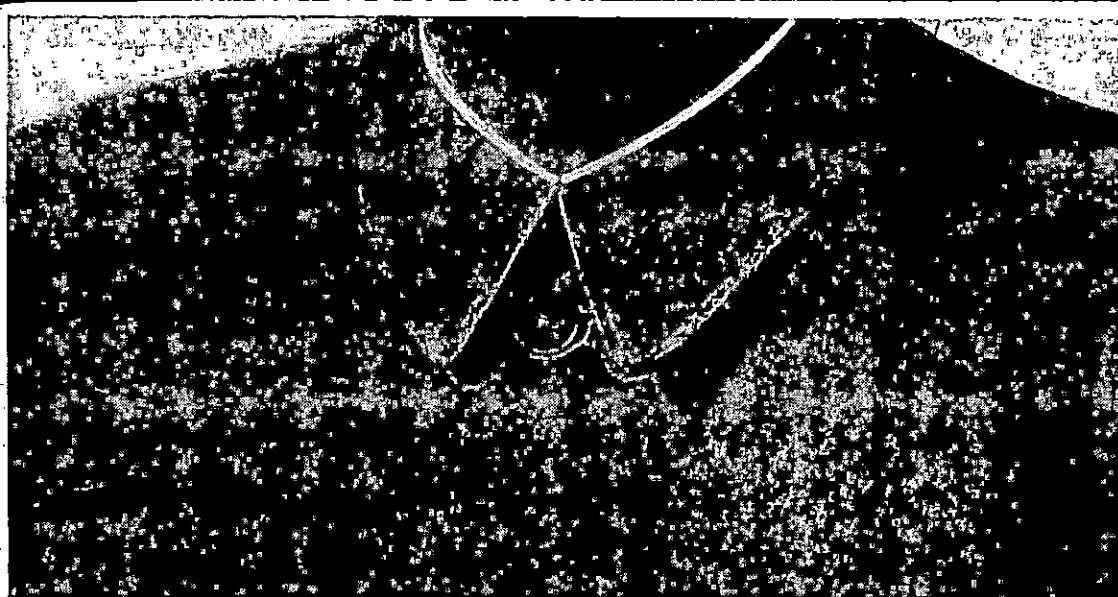


毛主席教导我们：

列宁为什么说对资产阶级专政，这个问题，就会变修正主义。要使全国知道。

团结起来，为了一个目标，就是巩固无产阶级专政，就是巩固无产阶级专政。

认真看书学习，弄通马克思列宁主义，抓革命，促生产，促工作，促战备。



战备。
主义。

产阶级专政，要落实到每个

题要搞清楚。这个问题不搞

最热烈祝贺越南南方军民彻底摧毁南越傀儡政权解放西贡的伟大胜利

毛主席朱委员长周总理致电阮友寿主席 黄晋发主席和孙德胜、黎笋、长征、范文同同志

新华社一九七五年四月三十日讯 毛泽东主席、朱德委员长和周恩来总理四月三十日打电报给越南南方民族解放阵线中央委员会主席阮友寿、越南南方共和临时革命政府主席黄晋发、越南民主共和国主席孙德胜、越南劳动党中央委员会第一书记黎笋、国会常务委员会主席长征、政府总理范文同，最热烈地祝贺彻底摧毁南越傀儡政权，解放西贡的伟大胜利。电报全文如下：

越南南方民族解放阵线
中央委员会主席阮友寿阁下，
越南南方共和临时革命政府主席 黄晋发阁下，

河内

越南民主共和国主席 孙德胜同志，
越南劳动党中央委员会第一书记 黎笋同志，
越南民主共和国国会常务委员会主席 长征同志，
越南民主共和国政府总理 范文同同志：

越南南方军民经过长期的英勇奋战，彻底摧毁了南越傀儡政权，终于解放了西贡。这是越南人民和印度支那人民坚持长期革命武装斗争的伟大胜利。

(下转第二版)

On our trip to
London - July '75

Makes me
GB 7-23-11

1975年7月22日 星期二 第六版

最不发达国家代表在联合国贸发会议小组会议上发言

反对超级大国掠夺 努力发展民族经济

“七十七国集团”代表谴责两个超级大国破坏会议的行为

新华社日内瓦一九七五年七月二十日电 联合国贸发会议从七月七日至十八日在日内瓦举行了最不发达国家问题政府间小组会议。

会议的任务主要是审查执行有利于最不发达国家特别措施的进展情况在这方面采取新的行动。

几年来，联合国有关机构就拟订和执行有利于最不发达国家的特别措施通过了不少决议和决定，并规定了一系列发展指标。然而，事实上这些国家的经济发展却处于停滞状态，按人口平均计算的收入不断下降。近年来，在发达国家通货膨胀和经济危机的影响下，特别是在超级大国的掠夺和掠夺下，这些国家处境越来越坏。

出席会议的最不发达国家代表纷纷谴责这种不公正的现象。达荷美代表尖锐指出，发达国家的高度生活水平是殖民掠夺的结果，富国继续采取种种措施以保持它们优越的地位。除非消除帝国主义、殖民主义，否则最不发达国家的处境不能期望有任何改变。一些最不发达国家的代表强调指出，发展中国家为了发展民族经济，必须首先依靠自己。

出席会议的中国代表在发言中对最不发达国家的处境表示深切同情，并且指出，最不发达国家经济困难的根本原因并不是这些国家缺乏自然资源，也不是这些国家人民不够勤劳，而是新老殖民主义、帝国主义特别是超级大国的掠夺、剥削，使得贫困愈甚，

富国愈富，贫富差距愈来愈大。所以说，最不发达国家的问题，实质上是反对帝国主义、反对殖民主义、特别是反对超级大国的掠夺、掠夺和控制的问题。

在会议过程中，两个超级大国的代表，口头空谈“同情”最不发达国家，但是，一涉及具体措施，就拒绝承担义务。他们的行径引起了广大发展中国家代表的不满，使他们进一步认清了两个超级大国的伪善面貌。

苏丹代表“七十七国集团”在闭幕会上发言，谴责两个超级大国和某些发达国家对会议的“破坏”行为。他严正指出，最穷国不向它们“讨乞”，而是要求它们履行义务。他还说，超级大国在太空中的霸权对最穷国毫无意义。

坦桑尼亚和赞比亚报纸发表评论

揭露史密斯政权假缓和真备战阴谋

据新华社一九七五年七月二十一日讯 坦桑尼亚和赞比亚报纸最近发表社论，揭露罗得西亚史密斯种族主义政权假缓和、真备战的阴谋。

坦桑尼亚《每日新闻》七月二十一日就津巴布韦形势发表社论说：“非洲人没有别的选择，只有通过枪杆子寻求最后的和平。”社论指出：“南部非洲的局势，是一种拒绝任何缓和和感情的局势。”社论强调指出，现在解放的潮流是如此巨大，以致谁都不会相信白人还能长期统治非洲的任何部分。“在索尔兹伯里和哈拉雷的斗争中，白人统治的末日已经到来。”

七月十八日发表评论，揭露史密斯政权向津巴布韦人民的解放运动发动战争。评论在揭露史密斯政权的阴谋时指出：“它一面忙于给外部世界制造这样一种印象，即它渴望马上开始举行该政权同非洲人全国委员会之间的谈判，另一面它同时又

在全力准备发动一场新战争。”

评论指出：“我们认为，史密斯政权的这些备战活动是对非洲人民的蓄意挑衅和挑战。”“史密斯已经使津巴布韦非洲人民走到除了进行全面战争外无其他选择办法的地步。”“非洲人民只有通过战争才能给津巴布韦带来立即实现多数人统治。

莫桑比克总统视察战士训练营地

罗克利瓦地区农民夺回被殖民者霸占的土地

他宣布，莫桑比克军队不采取军事行动。这支军队“没有军衔，没有制服，只肩负责任。”

萨莫拉总统说，参加生产活动是莫桑比克军队的另一项任务，军队应是培养干部的场所。他在讲话中还谈到战士的训练和土地问题。

一九七五年七月十九日电 据莫桑比克《新闻报》七月十九日报道，莫桑比克省罗克利瓦地区的农民最近夺回了被葡萄牙殖民者霸占的二千五百公顷土地，并开大会庆祝这一胜利。消息说，被夺回的土地已分给当地农民。

法国一些群众组织加强联合反霸斗争

强调欧洲主要危险来自苏联社会帝国主义

据新华社巴黎一九七五年七月二十一日电 在两个超级大国对欧洲的争夺日益加剧和苏联社会帝国主义对欧洲的威胁日趋严重的情况下，法国一些群众组织加强了它们反对霸权主义的斗争。

据《红色人道报》报道，“民族独立研究中心”六月十九日举行过一次时事讨论会，出席的有《红色人道报》、《宣言》杂志、“争取进步青年联盟”等不同政治倾向的组织代表。发言者一致谴责超级大国的霸权主义行径，要求“积极支持反对美国或者苏联统治的国家”，主张“与地中海国家无关的舰队从地中海撤走”。

《宣言》杂志社长奥利维埃·热尔曼-托马在发言中谴责“美国和苏联利用以色列-阿拉伯冲突加强它们的势力”。他指出，“面对超级大国，只有一条路，这就是毫不妥协地、坚决地进行斗争”。

卡米耶·格拉诺代表法国马克思主义共产党人发言。他说：“欧洲是两个超级大国争夺的主要赌注”。苏联社会帝国主义是欧洲人民的主要危险，并威胁着他们的民族独立。

另据报道，“反帝斗争新闻中心”合作机构和“争取独立与自由运动”办公室的代表六月十三日在巴黎召开会议，讨论这两个组织的联合和发起一个反对和揭露苏联社会帝国主义行径的运动等问题。

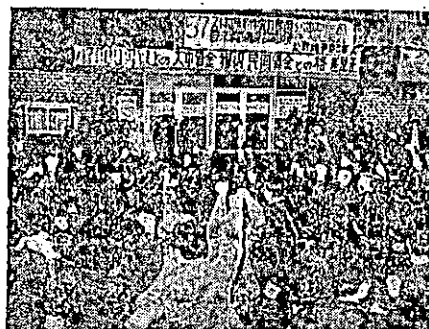
“争取独立与自由运动”是在原“支持印度支那人民全国运动”的基础上于今年四月在巴黎成立的一个新的群众组织。这个组织认为，“面对两个超级大国的侵略阴谋，各反帝组织间的广泛联合是必要的”，它“主张和一切同这个运动抱有同样目的的组织、委员会、地方小组和人士协调行动”。

“反帝斗争新闻中心”和“争取独立与自由运动”在六月十三日会议后发表了联合公报。公报说，这两个组织“注意到帝国主义日益增长的侵略性”，它们“决定立即发起一场反对和揭露苏联这个帝国主义超级大国的巨大运动”。公报指出，“在两个帝国主义超级大国中，苏联是最危险的”，“欧洲主要的侵略威胁来自它”。公报还指出，反帝运动应该“坚持不懈地、有力地揭露帝国主义图谋以及它在各国的代理人的作用”。



反对集体解雇 要求增加工资

加拿大和澳大利亚工人不断举行罢工斗争



日本东京国营铁路的工人不久前召开全体大会，抗议铁路当局迫害工人、剥夺工人罢工权利的野蛮行径。新华社稿

新华社渥太华一九七五年七月十七日电 加拿大的通货膨胀继续发展，今年六月的消费价格指数比去年同期增高百分之十一。二，在这种情况下，越来越多的工人连续举行罢工，要求增加工资和生活费用补助。

在不列颠哥伦比亚省，一万二千多名纸张、造纸和木材工人举行罢工，使这个省所有二十个纸张厂在七月十六日关闭。

同时，在安大略省的五家造纸厂由于二千三百名工人的罢工而一直关闭着。

在萨德伯里地区的加拿大国际镍矿公司，有一万四千名工人从七月九日开始连续罢工。当地工会发言人说，他们要坚持罢工下去，直到增加工资的要求得到满足。

多伦多的四千名木工，七月十五日才结束为期两周的罢工。二千一百名多伦多铁子工人曾坚持了四十三天的罢工。

新华社堪培拉一九七五年七月十八日电 澳大利亚维多利亚州电力和公共运输等行业的七万工人，为反对州政府企图取消一项增加工资的计划，从七月十七日夜起举行二十四小时停工。这次停工迫使至少三千家工厂关闭，全州电车、火车和公共汽车停驶。

这个州的建筑工人也在为反对雇主集体解雇工人而斗争。从六月以来已有五万多名工人被解雇。

美资雷诺通用汽车厂的工人从六月二十五日起举行罢工，要求提高工资，减少工作时间。

一万七千名矿工上周举行三天罢工要求增加工资。

一家机车库的铁路工人要求减少工作时间举行了三周罢工，并取得胜利。

美国第二季度国民生产总值继续下降

在经济危机日益深化的情况下青年学生就业困难

新华社一九七五年七月十八日讯 华盛顿消息：美国商务部七月十七日公布，美国今年第二季度国民生产总值按季计算比第一季度又下降了百分之零点三。

自从一九七三年二月美国陷入战后第六次经济危机以来，国民生产总值从一九七四年第一季度起已经连续六个季度下降。今年第二季度的国民生产总值比一九七三年第四季度下降了百分之七点八。在美国历史上历次经济危机中，国民生产总值下降最多的是在一九五七—五八年经济危机时期，下降率为百分之三。九。现在的下降幅度比那时要大一倍。从国民生产总值下降持续的时间来说，超过了持续四个季度下降的一九〇—一九一一年经济危机。美国通讯社承认，目前这一经济危机是“第二次世界大战以来时间最长和程度最严重的衰退”。

应该指出，美国国民生产总值的计算方法复杂，有相当的虚假性。尽管美国经济主要部分的工业生产直到今年六月份已经比这次危机前下降了百分之十四，但国民生产总值下降幅度却只有百分之七点八，这就表明美国公布的国民生产总值并不像美国经济的实际状况。

美国商务部十七日还公布了今年第二季度通货膨胀的率（指消费物价指数）为百分之五。一。

据新华社一九七五年七月十九日讯 在经济危机日益深化的美国，许多大学生正面临“毕业就是失业”的困境。对大批企图在暑假期间找到临时工作以维持生活和学习的在校学生来说，就业前景更为黯淡。

美国垄断资本家为了转嫁经济危机，不但大批解雇工人，而且大批解雇职员、技术人员和中下层管理人员。目前美国官方公布的失业人数达八百多万，比一年半以前增加了一倍。在这种情况下，使今夏毕业后要找工作的青年学生感到前途茫茫。《美国新闻与世界报道》承认：“获得一个大学学位就能找到职业的时代已经过去了。”

据美国报刊报道，今年夏天，不但中小企业招收的大学生比过去大为减少，就是一些大的垄断企业招收大学生也大大减少。例

如：芝加哥第一花旗银行招收大学毕业生的人数比去年减少了百分之九十，通用电气公司减少了百分之五十，大通曼哈顿银行除了需要一些获得企业管理专业硕士学位的人材外，对其它专业毕业生的招收减少了百分之四十。亚特兰大的南铃电话公司去年招工比前年减少了一半，今年根本

不招工。

在毕业生中，文科学生找工作更为困难。据报道，在二十万八千名教育专业的毕业生中，只有十一万八千人能按专业就业，百分之五十九的毕业生找不到工作，应被迫改行。密执安州立大学大约百分之十二的文科毕业生找不到工作，另外百分之十五的毕业生只能从事与自己专业无关的工作。

此外，还有二百七十万左右的在校青年学生，为了维持学业

和生活而寻找夏季的临时工作，他们的处境更糟。

因此，许多青年学生为了找工作，不得不四处奔波。据六月十六日一期《时代》周刊报道，在旧金山，为生活在贫困线以下的家庭的青年提供的四千四百个夏季临时工作，招来了一万二千名申请者。在圣路易，有近四万名青年申请仅有的四千九百个公用事业职位。在芝加哥，申请工作的人数是这个城市夏季工作总数的三倍。

六月十六日一期《美国新闻与世界报道》报道了佐治亚学院一位名叫马亨的二年级学生找工作的情况。有一天，当他见到一则招工广告后，他赶忙前往申请，不料发现二十五名同班同学也在那里排队，要求得到同一个职位。后来大家才知道，这是一个替人卖刀的工作。自从今年三月以来，马亨为了求取到处奔走，这是第二十一次失败了。

许多青年学生在四处碰壁，定找无路的情况下，对美国的政治和社会制度越来越不满意。

由于美、英等国转嫁经济危机

新西兰对外贸易和国际收支出现巨额逆差

新华社惠灵顿电 最近新西兰官方公布的一些统计资料表明，由于美、英等国家转嫁经济危机，使新西兰的对外贸易和国际收支出现巨额逆差。

前两年资本主义世界严重的通货膨胀，使新西兰进口商品的价格猛涨；近一年多来，随着西方资本主义世界经济危机的深化，原料和农产品价格又出现暴跌，使新西兰出口大受影响。因

此，对外贸易出现巨额逆差。据统计，从一九七四年四月到一九七五年三月的一年中，新西兰对外贸易逆差共计六亿七千四百万新西兰元，经常项目的国际收支的逆差高达九亿九千三百万新西兰元，相当于上一年度（一九七三年四月到一九七四年三月）逆差数的十三倍。

国家向新西兰转嫁经济危机。例如，一九七四年新西兰对英国的出口减少了百分之十五，而英国对新西兰的出口却增加了百分之八十三。同时，一些国家“以邻为壑”，压低从新西兰进口的商品价格，特别是农产品的价格，也使新西兰受到“严重影响”。

新西兰贸易条件恶化的一个重要原因是：美、英等国

He is a superior in N.Y.C. by the workers!!



May 29—June 4, 1975 No. 469 30 cents



First Chinese woman on world's highest peak

Just as the Chinese people are engaged in an enthusiastic study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, a heartening news was flashed in from China's southwestern frontiers: nine members (one woman and eight men) on the Chinese mountaineering expedition successfully ascended the Qomolangma Feng (Mount Jolmo Lungma)—the highest peak in the world—from its northern slope at 14:30 hours Peking time on May 27.

8 Tibetan and 1 Han summiteers

The first Chinese woman who stepped on the highest point on earth is Phanthog of Tibetan nationality, deputy leader of the expedition. The eight male summiteers are: Sodnam Norbu (Tibetan), Lotse (Tibetan), Hou Sheng-fu (Han), Samdrub (Tibetan), Darphuntso (Tibetan), Kunga Pasang (Tibetan), Tsering Tobgyal (Tibetan) and Ngapo Khyen (Tibetan). Their sterling performance followed the pioneering feat of three other Chinese mountaineers, Wang Fu-chou, Konbu of Tibetan nationality and Chu Yin-hua who reached the summit from its forbidding northern face on May 25, 1960.

This tremendous victory for China's mountaineering movement was won as a result of the kind attention of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, the warm support given by people throughout the country, and the climbers' efforts

to surmount the numerous difficulties by relying on their own collective wisdom and strength. It is a measure of the new level attained by Chinese mountaineers after being tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. The first ascent of the peak from the north by a Chinese woman climber in particular has brought into relief the invincible revolutionary spirit of Chinese women after repudiating the reactionary fallacy of 'man being superior to woman' preached by Lin Piao and his master Confucius.

Research on the peak

Setting out from the final assault camp pitched at 8,680 metres above sea level on the morning of May 27, the nine Chinese climbers reached the summit after a strenuous six and a half hours march. Filled with a sense of pride and joy, they radioed to base camp at 14:30 Peking time that all of them had successfully

reached the pinnacle of the earth.

They unfurled a five-star red flag, erected a three-metre high red metal surveying pole with the Chinese characters meaning 'The Mountaineering Expedition of the People's Republic of China,' took photos and shot lengths of film about the summit, measured the thickness of the snow accumulation, collected samples of ice and snow and rock specimens and undertook radio remote-controlled cardiogram tests. These created highly important conditions and provided invaluable data for Chinese scientific workers to estab-

lish the exact height of the Qomolangma Feng and carry out relevant research.

Five acclimatization marches

Activities of the expedition started in mid-March this year. The mountaineering expedition set up their base camp at Rongbuk Monastery 5,000 metres above sea level and, in the course of four acclimatization marches, built five altitude camps at 5,500 metres, 6,000 metres, 6,500 metres, 7,007 metres and 7,600 metres above sea level respectively.

(Continued on page 9)

Li Hsien-nien:

Superpowers' scramble will lead to war

In a speech at a banquet in Peking on the evening of May 25, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said that the superpowers' 'scramble of such intensity and their frenzied arms expansion and preparations for war will ultimately pit themselves against each other in armed conflict.' He stressed: 'The peoples all over the world should heighten their vigilance and make a serious effort to get well prepared.'

The banquet was held by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien to warmly welcome the Romanian government delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister of Education Paul Niculescu.

All peoples should get

arms expansion and preparations for war will ultimately pit themselves against each other in armed conflict. There is every indication that the so-called arms reduction, detente and lasting peace vaunted by the superpowers are all tangles



July 22, 1975
Printed in
Hanoi

南南方许多城镇居民到农村山区参加生产

解放后大批中小学陆续复课，教育事业迅速发展

一九七五年七月二十一日电 放通讯社报道，越南南方许多热烈响应革命政权的号召，自区去参加农业生产，建设新的统计，西贡一嘉定市解放两个二万五千多人离开城市，到平生产。此外，还有数百户居民，蓬庆省参加生产。西贡一嘉定工会的近二百名工人，自愿作先遣队，到平阳省去筑路、一嘉定市市民前来参加农业生产。顺化市最近有三万五千人报名山区的建设工作。放以来已有一万四千多人到广、维川、大禄等县农村参加力开垦荒地和兴修水利。庄市第二区有数千居民自愿到加生产建设。金兰市最近也有农村去参加生产。第一批下乡荒复垦了五百公顷土地，修了

一条八百米长的水渠，引水灌溉一百五十公顷耕地。薄辽市最近有一百二十户居民到红民县永禄乡参加生产。此外，美萩、茶荣、永隆等省数千名被敌人强迫迁入城镇的人民，也在革命政权的帮助下返回农村参加农业生产。越南南方各级革命政权十分关怀这些到农村和山区参加生产建设的群众，积极为他们调拨粮食和农具。工业、商业和文教卫生部门也采取措施为下乡的居民服务。农村和山区的革命政权和居民都热烈欢迎城镇居民到农村和山区参加生产。为了帮助西贡一嘉定市下乡人民迅速安定生活和投入生产，边和、平福、隆庆等省革命政权和人民，曾及时准备了大批粮食、盖房用的材料、土地、农具和种子。新华社河内一九七五年七月十六日电 据越南南方解放通讯社报道，越南南方解放以后，教育事业迅速得到恢复和发展，出现了新的面貌。在各级革命政权的领导下，广大教育工作者在人民群众的大力帮助下克服各种困

难，修整遭到敌人破坏的校舍，清理学校环境卫生，使学校陆续复课。西贡一嘉定市的各中、小学校在六月份已经陆续复课。中部中区的教育部门一面在老解放区普遍增建学校，一面迅速使新解放区所有中、小学校和专业学校陆续复课。南部中区的美萩、槟榔、鹅贡、沙沥、隆朱前和建祥等省的五百多所小学从五月一日至六月二十日陆续复课，二十八万五千名学生兴高采烈地返回校园。建祥省的宣仁和宣平两县人民自力更生，勤俭办学，利用废旧材料，修建校舍，修理桌椅，并新建了四所学校，解决了一千多名学生的入学问题。为了提高人民的文化水平，目前越南南方城乡人民还掀起了群众性的扫盲运动。解放前由于美伪集团的反动压榨，西贡一嘉定市有五十万人是文盲。解放后，西贡一嘉定市教育部门配合各机关和群众团体在全市掀起了轰轰烈烈的扫盲运动，为人民群众开办了许多识字班和文化进修班。邦美蜀市百分之九十的街道和村庄办起了识字班和文化进修班，五千多人参加了学习。

放后的短短三个月里，一批工厂已恢复生产，通往金边的各条国家公路已经修复，各个城市已得到清整。

现在，柬埔寨军民正在抢修所有的铁路、码头。

老挝政府采取措施发展民族经济

北丰沙里等省解放区人民发展卫生事业取得新的成绩 各爱国力量驻琅勃拉邦市警察部队积极开展生产运动

新华社万象一九七五年七月十九日电 据此间报纸报道，老挝临时民族联合政府采取措施，积极发展民族经济。

七月三日，富马首相签发了一项文件，决定在老挝各省和县建立地方经济开发计划委员会，负责制定地方发展经济的具体政策，其中包括五年发展纲要以及省和县的五年发展具体计划等。

临时民族联合政府有关部门十分重视民族工业的发展。七月十六日，公共工程和运输大臣辛加坡·朱拉马尼等视察了万象市的老挝农具工厂和铸铁厂。这个农具厂是老挝人自己生产农具的第一个工厂。这个厂除生产农具外，还生产一些汽车零件。

为了贯彻联合政府关于增加生产、自力更生、自给自足的方针，经济和计划部农业局最近计划派人到基层，同农民一起生产劳动，为实现国家发展计划而努力。

政府有关部门还很重视发掘老挝丰富的地下资源。不久前，在万象平原发现了钾盐矿，蕴藏量达数十亿吨。

新华社万象一九七五年七月十八日电 据《巴特寮新闻》报道，今年年初以来，各爱国力量驻琅勃拉邦市警察部队的广大干部和战士，一面认真执勤，努力学习政治和文化，一面开展生产运动。

据统计，在今年头六个月中，各爱国力量驻琅勃拉邦市警察部队广大干部和战士自己动手建造房屋和仓库九座，运送粮食和各种物资共三千四百二十四个劳动日，种植香蕉和其他树木两千七百六十三株，修筑鱼塘五处，饲养各类牲畜二百一十九头。此外还种了一些水稻和蔬菜。

各爱国力量的警察部队的广大干部和战士还发扬老挝人民解放军的优良传统，处处爱护和帮助人民，进一步加强了军民关系。在今年上半年里，他们帮助农民插秧一百六十七个劳动日，犁田四十二个劳动日，运粮三十个劳动日，帮助人民群众修建房屋和其他劳动四百三十二个劳动日。此外，各爱国力量警察部队的医务人员还经常深入农村，为群众治病。

新华社万象一九七五年七月十九日电 据巴特寮电台报道，今年年初以来，老挝北丰沙里、乌多姆塞和川圹等省解放区人民积极发展卫生事业，取得许多新成绩。

北丰沙里省卫生部门特别重视医疗队伍的培养。一九六五年建立的北丰沙里省初级医科学校到目前为止已培训初级医生一百六十名和中级医生十四名。

柬埔寨民族统一阵线之声电台广播社论

军民努力恢复经济取得显著成就

九七五年七
柬埔寨民族
电台七月十
社论，热烈
民在全国解
在恢复经济

和建设新柬埔寨方面所取得的显著成就。
社论说，自从柬埔寨人民完全战胜美帝国主义及其走狗朗诺卖国集团到现在已经三个月了。在这

三个月中，柬埔寨人民如火如荼地开展了恢复经济和建设国家的运动。在民族解放革命战争中诞生的团结增产组在兴修水利、解决人民生活方面发挥了

极大作用。柬埔寨革命军队的男女战士和干部在打败敌人之后立即投入了保卫祖国、恢复经济和建设国家的斗争中去。

社论说，美帝国主义及其走狗对柬埔寨民族和人民造成了巨大的破坏，房屋、交通、工厂、学校和医院都被毁坏。但在解

决中，柬埔寨人民正在抢修所有的铁路、码头、机场。粮食、布匹和食盐源源不断地运往全国各地。

社论说，恢复经济和建设新柬埔寨的伟大运动日益蓬勃发展。柬埔寨民族和人民的上述运动得到了远近的友好国家和世界上热爱和平的人民的热烈赞扬和欢迎。

北干沙里省卫生部门特别重视对队伍的培养。一九八五年建立的北干沙里省初级医科学学校到目前为止已培训初级医生一百六十名和中级医生十四名。这个省的卫生部门把卫生网扩大到乡一级。现在，全省已有四个乡建立了医院，七十五个村庄设有医疗站。

乌多姆塞省省级医院的广大医务人员经常深入村庄，宣传爱国战线中央公共卫生委员会的卫生工作的原则，努力扩大卫生网，积极为人民群众治病。据统计，今年头三个月里，乌多姆塞省省级医院的医务人员到农村治愈病人一百多人，检查和治疗病人三千多人，接生二十七人。另外，这个省的民药医院的医务人员为了使老西医药相结合，还采集当地的民间草药，仅今年头三个月就制作成数百公斤的药品。

最近川扩省的初级医科学学校培养的四十八名医生即将奔赴工作岗位，其中女医生三十三名。

宁总统接见我驻芬兰大使

尔辛基一九七五年七月十一日，芬兰总统吉科宁七月十八日在夏季别墅接见了即将离任大使史梓铭，并同他进行

约。利纳马，副总理兼外交部长奥拉维·马蒂拉，国防军总参谋长帕沃·荣蒂拉，议会议长苏克舍拉宁和其他芬兰政府官员。芬兰—中国协会和芬兰马列主义小组的负责人也出席了招待会。

史梓铭大使举行了告别招待会的有芬兰总理凯

史梓铭大使已于十九日乘火车离开这里回国。

毛总统接见我对外友协代表团

沙萨一九七五年七月二十日，毛泽东主席七月十九日在中国人民对外友好协会团长的中国人民对外友好协会成员，并同他们进行了

尔进行友好访问后，已经在二十日离开金沙萨前往塞拉利昂进行友好访问。代表团在扎伊尔期间访问了首都金沙萨和基伍、沙巴、下扎伊尔等地，受到当地政府和群众的热烈欢迎。在访问期间，扎伊尔人民革命运动青年组织总书记桑帕萨·卡韦塔·米隆贝接见了代表团。

请杨 骥团长转达他对周恩来总理的问候。

七月十九日晚上，中国驻扎伊尔大使官达非为代表团举行了招待会。

七月八日至二十日对扎伊

海海运代表团访问罗马尼亚

加勒斯特一九七五年七月交通部水运局副局长董华政府海运代表团应罗马尼亚政府的邀请，于七月十一日到了罗马尼亚。

以罗马尼亚运输和邮电部对外合作司司长伯勒索尤为团长的罗马尼亚政府海运代表团进行了会谈，并草签了中罗海运协定。

中国政府海运代表团同

中国驻罗马尼亚大使李庭荃十八日为代表团访问罗马尼亚举行了宴会。

本报从驻布加勒斯特阿方巴尼而的古拉访问

银球飞舞 风格新

第二届亚非拉乒乓球友好邀请赛的团体赛已经结束，单项比赛正继续在热烈友好的气氛中进行。几天来的比赛中，观众高兴地看到，亚非拉运动员的乒乓球水平有了明显的提高。同时，在比赛中，各国和各地区运动员们互相帮助、共同提高的风格和虚心好学、顽强战斗的精神，给人们留下了更为深刻的印象。

人们看到，许多优秀选手主动地同别国运动员同台练球，互帮互学蔚然成风。有时，一张球台的四个角上，站着四个不同国家或地区的运动员在挥拍对阵。一场比赛后，几个服装各异的运动员围在一起，书写着、比划着，热烈地交谈体会，交流球艺。

友谊重于胜负，共同进步，共同提高，已成为三大洲运动员普遍接受的

切地把几位巴拿马运动员请到自己身旁，逐个地纠正他们的缺点，并帮助他们分析场上的各种打法，帮助他们取得更好的成绩。

中国运动员王俊打一手好削球。在他击球旋转多变的打法面前，有许多世界名将都曾败下阵来。这次，在赛前练习时，他发现新加坡运动员李振兴对他的球路不适应，接他的削球不是出界就是触网。王俊看到这种情况，就找来另一名中国运动员姚国才，两个人先对打一阵给李振兴作示范，然后由姚国才一边打一边向李振兴讲解如何对付王俊的削球，直到那位新加坡选手感到逐步适应了王俊的打法后，他们才住手。额头上布满了汗珠，但他们三人的心中却充满友谊的欢乐。

摩洛哥队一到拉巴斯

天赛前练习中，他们分别同十几个国家和地区的运动员一起打过球，学到了不少东西。一位摩洛哥运动员诚恳地说：“我们的技术并不高，我们要把这次邀请赛当作一次学习的好机会，我们向每个队都能学到许多东西。”

许多国家为了推动本国乒乓球运动发展，这次派出了非常年轻的运动员，例如巴拿马队的四名运动员平均年龄只有十五岁。这些小将生龙活虎，奋发上进。在练习场中，在比赛场上，他们都一样勤奋地学习别人的长处。人们在体育厅，常常看到埃塞俄比亚的小运动员努尔·艾哈迈德十分活跃。

表现在亚非拉乒乓球友好邀请赛运动员身上的这种崭新风格，和旧体育界把技术看作战胜对手的法宝，严格保密的现象相比，成了鲜明的对照。亚

共同发展和提高自己的技术水平而斗争。来自亚非拉各国和地区的运动员也决心把这种新的精神带到体坛上来，使亚非拉运动员能够共同提高技术水平。秘鲁代表团团长胡利奥·乌维说得对：“我们要把这次邀请赛当作互相交流球艺、共同提高的一次好机会，使第三世界国家能在今后的世界锦标赛上打出好成绩。”

亚非拉三大洲的许多国家和各地区的运动员，在这次比赛中不畏强手、敢打敢冲的战斗精神，给这届邀请赛增添了光彩。许多弱队面对强队毫不畏缩，许多新手遇到强手毫不气馁。例如，尼日利亚的几名运动员面对世界乒坛强队的日本队，好几局都是在比分不利的情况下奋起直追，一拍一拍地打到二十几平，使对方受到很大压力。尼日利亚运动

得紧张激烈，扣人心弦，有力地吸引着观众。墨西哥队对沙特阿拉伯队的一场比赛延续很久，一直打到深夜。墨西哥队的几位年轻运动员不顾疲劳和饥饿，个个打得勇猛顽强，终于以五比二战胜了对方。阿富汗和库拉索两队的比赛一直打满九局，鏖战到深夜两点，但运动员们个个态度认真，一丝不苟。他们都表示，为了友谊，为了提高球艺，就是再晚也不能轻易放过一个球，必须认真地打下去。

三大洲乒乓球运动员的新风格，正是在反帝、反殖、反霸斗争中奋勇前进的亚非拉人民精神面貌的表现。他们是带着“为友谊而来”、“为学习而来”的共同愿望参加这届友好邀请赛的。经过了这次亚非拉乒坛盛会以后，他们必将把丰富的收获成果带回去，促使亚非拉人民的大团结更加巩固和发展。

新华社记者

我青年体操队结束对阿尔巴尼亚的友好访问

新华社地拉那一九七五年七月十九日电 以袁玉伯为领队的中国青年体操队，结束了对阿尔巴尼亚为期三周的友好访问，七月十九日离开地拉那回国。

中国青年体操队在访问期间，同阿尔巴尼亚国家体操队在地拉那、都拉斯、斯库台、培拉特等地进行了友谊表演。双方的精彩表演，博得了广大观众的热烈掌声。阿尔巴尼

亚劳动党中央政治局委员、部长会议副主席斯·科列加观看了中阿两国体操队在地拉那举行的首场友谊表演。教育和文化部部长绍·德雅纳接见了中国青年体操队全体成员。

我田径队结束对苏丹的友好访问

新华社喀土穆一九七五年七月二十日电

以秦长怀为领队、李晓山为副领队的中国田径队，在结束对苏丹的友好访问后，七月二十日离开喀土穆回国。

中国田径队是于七月十二日到达苏丹的。十七日和十八日，中国和苏丹两国田径运动员在恩图曼体育场举行友谊比赛。

苏丹青年、体育和社会福利部顾问、苏丹奥林匹克委员会主席穆罕默德·塔拉特·法里德代表青年、体育和社会福利部长扎因·阿卜丁·穆罕默德·艾哈迈德·阿卜杜勒·卡德尔观看了这两天的比赛。苏丹武装部队副参谋长兼武装部队体育高级委员会主席穆罕默德·奥斯

曼·哈希姆少将和苏丹田径协会主席阿卜杜拉·穆尔迪也观看了比赛。

青年、体育和社会福利部长卡德尔和副部长萨利赫·伊萨十七日和十三日分别接见了中国田径队全体成员。

中国驻苏丹大使张越十五日为中国田径队访问苏丹举行了招待会。

进步，共同提高，已成为三大洲运动员普遍接受的原则。秘鲁队在小组循环赛中与巴拿马队相遇，比赛结果是秘鲁队获胜。比赛后，秘鲁队的教练员亲

欢乐。

摩洛哥队一到拉各斯后，马上就到场上和各国运动员一起练习，他们同对方练完球后总是要虚心向对方请教。在短短的几

法宝，严格保密的现象相比，成了鲜明的对照。亚非拉人民深受超级大国利用技术来卡他们的脖子，对他们盘剥、勒索之害，所以他们正在联合起来为

到二十几平，使对方受到很大压力。尼日利亚运动员奥比萨尼亚还以坚强的战斗毅力战胜了日本的仲村渠功，为尼日利亚队取得了一分。这一场比赛打

拉各斯通讯



中国女运动员杨莹同特立尼达和多巴哥、秘鲁、阿鲁巴等拉丁美洲国家和地区的运动员交流球艺。

新华社记者摄（传真照片）



中国运动员王俊（前右）和刚果运动员互相签名留念。

新华社记者摄（传真照片）

Congo

反对失业和解雇 要求改善劳动条件

美国工人今年以来不断展开坚决斗争

团结战斗 胜利前进

北京二七机车车辆厂工人 方立水 边淑兰

在国内外一派大好形势下，在认真学习无产阶级专政理论的热潮中，我国工人阶级和各族劳动人民满怀革命豪情，迎来了全世界工人阶级和劳动人民团结战斗的光辉节日——“五一”国际劳动节。

八十九年前，美国芝加哥工人为反对资本家的残酷剥削和压迫，毅然举行大罢工。工人们面对屠刀，不畏强暴，敢于斗争，敢于胜利，显示了无产阶级大无畏的英雄气概和团结战斗的强大力量。近九十年来，全世界无产阶级和劳动群众在“全世界无产者，联合起来！”的战斗号召鼓舞下，向旧世界发起了更加猛烈的进攻，赢得了又一个又一个的胜利。

最近印度支那形势的发展，特别令人振奋。英雄的柬埔寨人民，经过五年浴血奋战，终于解放了全部国土，取得了历史性的伟大胜利。越南南方军民英勇奋战，越战越强，一举解放西贡，彻底摧毁了破坏巴黎协定的西贡伪政权，取得了具有世界意义的伟大胜利。在中东、非洲和拉丁美洲，民族解放运动都有了新的高涨。事实充分说明，国家要独立，民族要解放，人民要革命的历史潮流是任何力量也阻挡不了的。

目前，资本主义世界正陷入战后最严重的经济危机，生产连续下降，通货膨胀日益加剧，成千上万的工人处于水深火热之中。在美国等资本主义国家里，工人斗争连绵不绝，罢工次数和规模都是历史上罕见的。在资本主义全面复辟的苏联，劳动人民也早已重新沦为雇佣奴隶。以勃列日涅夫叛徒集团为代表的苏联新资产阶级，为了解救日趋严重的经济困境，不断增加工人的劳动强度，拼命榨取他们的血汗，激起了劳动人民日益强烈的反抗。对于世界上被压迫民族、被压迫人民的反抗斗争，我们中国工人阶级寄予深切同情，表示坚决支持。

在旧社会，我们中国工人被三座大山压得喘不过气来，真是“做不完的牛马，受不尽的欺压，挨不完的打骂，诉不尽的苦难”。但是，我们挺起腰杆同反动派展开了针锋相对的斗争。早在一九一九年“五四”运动中，我们长辛店铁路工人就积极投入了反帝反封建的斗争；一九二一年的今天，长辛店一千多铁路工人举行集会，纪念“五一”国际劳动节，成立了京汉铁路最早的工人组织——长辛店工会。中国共产党成立后，在党的领导下，长辛店铁路工人的斗志更加旺盛，与整个京汉铁路的工人团结一致，先后举行了一九二二年的八日罢工。一九二三年，在“二·一六”惨案后，长辛店工人再次举行罢工，显示了无产阶级大无畏的英雄气概和团结战斗的强大力量。

新华社一九七五年四月二十九日讯 在美国垄断资本转嫁经济危机的重压下，工人阶级和其他劳动人民反对失业和解雇，要求获得工作和改善劳动条件，今年以来，不断展开了坚决的斗争。

各行各业的劳动人民广泛参加了斗争。今年一月，得克萨斯州七千名炼油厂工人为要求增加工资进行了罢工。在俄亥俄州扬斯敦的坎贝尔钢板钢管厂五千八百名钢铁工人，二月份举行了罢工，抗议资本家大搞加速运转、残酷剥削工人。罢工遭到了法庭的禁令以及黄色工会头目的威胁，但工人们坚持斗争，要求恢复全部已取消的工种，要求公司不得进行报复。在其他工人的大力支持之下，罢工取得了胜利，迫使工厂当局不得不答应了工人的要求。这是该公司工人多年来第一次大规模的和团结一致的罢工斗争，给工厂的“生产率运动”和黄色工会头目的贩卖行径以有力的打击。

向来较少举行罢工的医务人员和学校教职员等，也因日益严重的经济危机使他们生活更加艰难，越来越多地展开了罢工抗议斗争。今年三月，纽约市二十一家公、私立医院的四千名医生，为了改善劳动条件举行了历史上第一次罢工。医生们的斗争得到了广大医院工作人员的支持，终于迫使医院当局接受了医生们选派的代表参与决定工作时间和工种限制。底特律市克雷斯特伍德地区的教师冲破了该州禁止教师罢工的法律，于去年十二月到今年一月举行了罢工。

在很多地方，在业者和失业者、工人和其他劳动群众，白人、黑人和其他少数民族，共同展开斗争，反映了美国工人阶级互相支持、团结斗争的精神。四月二十六日，来自许多地方的六万名在业工人、失业工人以及其他阶层的人，包括钢铁工人、成衣工人、通讯工人、邮递人员、货车司机、电气工人和市政雇员等各行业的工人，在美国首都华盛顿举行了大规模的群众集会，要求保障就业和寻找工作。他们高呼着“我们要工作，我们要工作”的口号。大会群众不愿听取一些政客们的空洞欺骗言论，把他们轰下了讲台。一些工人还在白宫前面举行了示威。今年一月十五日，在华盛顿、纽约、洛杉矶、芝加哥、亚特兰大、费城、纽瓦克、孟菲斯和伯明翰等许多城市，成千上万的失业工人和在业工人一起举行了大规模的集会和游行示威。他们高举着“给每个人以工作”、“现在就要工作”等标语，强烈抗议资本家向劳动人民转嫁危机，要求获得工作和改善经济条件。二月五日，一万名失业汽车工人也在华盛顿举行大规模的抗议集会，要求得到工作。纽约市一万名建筑工人，西海岸的奥克兰、圣利安德罗以及美国北部的密尔沃基市的工人也举行了抗议失业的示威。很多人在斗争中指出，在业者和失业者——共同的危机，共同的斗争。

长期受压迫、受剥削的经历和一再遭受经济危机的打击，使美国许多工人越来越认识到，垄断资本主义制度是造成失业和生活困苦的根本原因，工人阶级必须继续进行战斗。纽约市林肯医院工人们说：“这个制度毫无道理可言”，“现在我们不能停止战斗！”

人，从三月十日开始罢工并占领工厂，到现在仍然坚持斗争。

反对垄断资本转嫁经济危机 捍卫工作和生活权利

西欧各国工人和劳动人民的斗争此伏彼起

新华社一九七五年四月三十日讯 今年以来，随着资本主义经济

Hsinhua News Bulletin

Hsinhua News Agency

(新华社英文电讯)

No. 9630 Tel. 666575 Wednesday, May 28, 1975

~~~~~

## C O N T E N T S

### H O M E

- 052702 -- shanghai tractor builders do best  
for agriculture      ... 1
- 052703 -- paper industry thrives in  
szechwan      ... 2
- 052704 -- workers are masters of harbours  
in new china      ... 4
- 052705 -- chinese vice-premier teng  
hsiao-ping meets new mauritanian  
ambassador to china      ... 3
- 052706 -- chinese minister of education  
calls on romanian deputy prime  
minister paul niculescu      ... 6
- 052708 -- spring lambs increase in tibet      ... 7
- 052717 -- china-u.s. athletic contest  
in peking      ... 16
- 052718 -- peking reception honours japanese  
rowing association delegation      ... 17
- 052719 -- wu yu-hsun and yueh chih-chien  
meet japanese metrology delegation      ... 17

052720 -- vice-premier li hsien-nien and  
deputy prime minister paul  
niculescu continue talks ... 18

052725 -- egyptian government trade  
delegation arrives in peking ... 21

052730 -- second chinese ascent of world's  
highest peak -- qomolangma feng ... 27

052731 -- romanian government delegation  
led by deputy prime minister  
paul niculescu attends peking  
soiree ... 29

052732 -- congolese peasants' goodwill  
delegation leaves peking for  
home ... 29

052733 -- liao cheng-chih fetes japanese  
visiting group for japan-china  
friendship ... 30

052734 -- japanese writers' delegation  
leaves peking for home ... 31

052736 -- chinese mountaineering expedition  
successfully ascends world's  
highest peak -- qomolangma feng ... 34

#### INTERNATIONAL

052701 -- chinese youth badminton team leaves  
austria for belgium ... 1

052707 -- guyana nationalizes two british-  
owned sugar mills ... 6

052709 -- soviet strategy is expansionist  
strategy, notes italian paper ... 8

052710 -- korean party and government  
delegation led by kim il sung  
leaves bucharest ... 9

052711 -- president kim il sung arrives  
in algiers on state visit ... 10

|           |                                                                           |        |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 052712 -- | lebanon repulses israel's aggression                                      | ... 11 |
| 052713 -- | pak jung hi clique faced with grave economic crisis                       | ... 12 |
| 052714 -- | chinese painting and photo exhibition in philippines                      | ... 12 |
| 052715 -- | treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by romania and korea          | ... 15 |
| 052716 -- | chinese charge d'affaires a.i. in pyongyang calls on samdech sihanouk     | ... 15 |
| 052721 -- | african press, radio mark "africa liberation day"                         | ... 18 |
| 052722 -- | chinese table tennis delegation leaves tokyo for home                     | ... 19 |
| 052723 -- | west african states economic community summit opens in lagos              | ... 20 |
| 052724 -- | press communique of cambodian information and propaganda ministry         | ... 22 |
| 052726 -- | ultra-rightists expelled from lao government organizations and army units | ... 22 |
| 052727 -- | u.s.-pak clique's military provocations denounced                         | ... 24 |
| 052728 -- | french industrial production continues to drop                            | ... 24 |
| 052729 -- | eec foreign ministers meeting closes in dublin                            | ... 26 |
| 052735 -- | west african countries strengthen unity for economic independence         | ... 31 |
| 052737 -- | boumediene gives banquet in honour of kim il sung                         | ... 36 |

052701 -- chinese youth badminton team leaves austria  
for belgium

vienna, may 26, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the chinese youth badminton team led by sun lan ended its friendly visit to austria today and left for belgium.

the chinese players arrived here on may 18 as guests of the austrian badminton association. they engaged in friendly contests in linz, vienna, moedling and klagenfurt, to the keen delight of the austrian people.

chinese ambassador to austria yu pei-wen gave a reception here yesterday in honour of the occasion, and item

052702 -- shanghai tractor builders do best for  
agriculture

shanghai, may 27, 1975 (hsinhua) -- workers of the fengshou (bumper harvest) tractor plant in shanghai have turned out more and better tractors to promote agricultural production. the output of fengshou-35 tractors multiplied 49 times in the last ten years while the cost dropped by 36 percent.

the plant began to produce tractors in 1963. during the great proletarian cultural revolution starting in 1966, the thousand and more workers of the plant have made more than 240 pieces of specialized equipment, or half of the plant's total, and introduced 11 mechanized and automated production lines. this resulted in a substantial rise in output, but the workers did not rest content with the success because they saw support to agriculture as something of great significance for consolidating the worker-peasant alliance and narrowing the difference between town and country. they decided to improve the performance of the tractors while increasing the output.

poor and lower-middle peasants are often invited to the plant to give talks on the excellent situation

in the countryside. groups of workers and technicians headed by party committee members go to communes to seek opinions of the peasants. to improve the performance of fengshou-35, workers, cadres and technicians conducted 2,000 hours of field tests in each of four selected areas in southern and northern china. a year's hard work resulted in 40 innovations on the tractor. the new version turned out to be lighter, faster and handier in ploughing and harrowing operations and needed less fuel.

during a rain around shanghai in autumn 1973, many tractors got stuck in muddy fields. to solve the problem, the workers turned out a number of 4-wheeled drive tractors in two months. a test-run over 160 hectares of muddy fields showed a 40 percent rise in driving power and a capacity to plough deep and fast in such fields. end item

052703 -- paper industry thrives in szechwan

chengtu, may 27, 1975 (hsinhua) -- over 60 kinds of paper, including high quality stationery, newsprint and paper for industrial, national defence and medical uses are being produced in szechwan province, southwest china. paper and paperboard output last year was 73 times that of 1949, the year of liberation.

the paper industry in the province has been developed under the principle of self-reliance and the policy of "walking on two legs", i.e., the simultaneous development of large, medium-sized and small enterprises and the combination of modern and indigenous methods.

a part from big paper mills built with state appropriations, a larger number of medium-sized and small ones have been established by prefectures and counties by their own efforts. more than 100 paper mills distributed over 17 prefectures or cities and 60 counties are making use of local materials to supply local needs.

the chienyang paper mill was started in 1958 with only 25 workers using three stone jars and two vats to make a simple kind of paperboard. in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers mechanized or semi-mechanized paper-making processes by effecting technical innovations and building over ten sets of equipment plus many accessories. the increased variety now covers manifold, machine-glazed and writing paper, and packing paper for fertilizers and insecticides.

old factories raised their production capacity through expansion and technical transformation. at the 50-year-old chiale paper mill, the workers made 40 pieces of equipment and adopted silicon-controlled speed regulators and other new techniques in the great proletarian cultural revolution. last year, the total value of output was 75 percent higher than in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began. the mill, which produced a single kind of low-grade paper in 1949, is making manifold paper, relief printing paper, insulating paper and many other varieties.

the provincial research establishments and paper mills are widening the use of berbs and stalks as raw materials. bagasse is used by paper mills attached to a dozen sugar refineries in the tochiang river basin, a major sugar producer in the province, while in other areas fibres from the stalks of cotton, rice and wheat are turned to good account. these account for 40 percent of all the raw materials. in the province's paper industry. end item

052705 -- chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping meets new mauritanian ambassador to china

peking, may 27, 1975 (hsinhua) -- chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met here this morning with new ambassador of the islamic republic of mauritania to china ahmed ould menneya.

present on the occasion were chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and chou chueh, acting

director of the west asian and north african affairs department, of the ministry of foreign affairs.  
and item

052704 -- workers are masters of harbours in new china

peking, may 27, 1975 (hsinhua) -- chinese harbour workers have constantly raised labour efficiency and added new wharves, railways, depots and warehouses. compared with pre-liberation days, increases ranging from a dozen to several dozen times have been achieved in terms of cargo-handling and berthing capacities and mechanical devices.

known as coolies before liberation, chinese harbour workers were enslaved by whip-wielding imperialists and their henchmen. today they are working with soaring enthusiasm as masters of the harbours.

one evening, the northeast port of talien was given an emergency assignment of loading 6,700 tons of cargo on a ship. only one brigade of dockers was on duty. shortly after they started, a rainstorm hit the harbour. the undaunted dockers finished the job in eight hours for an increase of 30 per cent in loading efficiency.

at the chanchiang port, a petroleum loading terminal of the 50,000-ton class was recently completed in just about a year. at the time of liberation only a small wharf for junks under 30 tons was left by the imperialists and kuomintang reactionaries who had controlled the port for 50 years.

today the port handles nearly 76 times as much cargo as in the peak year before liberation. the current volume is 2.7 times that of 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution.

led by the party and guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the harbour workers and construction forces have brought about these changes by self-reliance and hard struggle.

veteran docker huang ya-hai, member of the loading technology group at the chanchiang port, devised a method of streamlining the handling of mineral ore after trying it out 63 times in cooperation with his comrades. the group has effected upwards of 100 technical innovations in the past few years.

a mechanized coal loading terminal was built at tsingtao in two years during the cultural revolution to cope with the increasing volume of coal handling. today coal flows from railway trains into freighters at a maximum speed of over 10,000 tons per hour to raise efficiency many times. the design was done by a three-in-one group of harbour workers, cadres and technicians. to construct the new wharf, the workers levelled 14,000 square metres of beaches, built a 160-metre embankment and a huge coal loading machine.

chinese dockers have the country and the world at heart. following chairman mao's teaching, "the people who have triumphed in their own revolution should help those still struggling for liberation", they strive to handle well everything going abroad at top speed, be it a sack of rice, a bundle of rolled steel or a lorry or a machine. thousands of sacks of rice loaded by dockers of shanghai on the "feng ching", a chinese designed and built ocean-going freighter, were all found to be up to standard at the port of destination in a foreign country. when a big chinese-built fishing boat loaded by shanghai dockers on a cargo ship reached an african country, not even a chip of paint had fallen off. the dockers often say, "we should think about our work in terms of the world revolution and the struggle of the third world countries and the people of the world against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism."

chinese harbour workers constantly raise their revolutionary enthusiasm under the leadership of the party and the guidance of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. they read and study seriously and strive to grasp the ideological weapon of marxism. since the publication of chairman mao's important instruction on the question

of theory, they have formed many groups for a thorough study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

back in 1970, veteran worker pai hsi-jui and seven young workers in a team of the third working zone of the tientsin new harbour started a group to study marxist-leninist works, including chairman mao's works. in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, they led the whole team in criticizing lin piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the doctrines of confucius and mencius. with the study group taking the initiative, the team has overfulfilled all its monthly and annual targets in the past few years, and did the work for four years in the last three years. end item

052706 -- chinese minister of education calls on  
romanian deputy prime minister paul niculescu

peking, may 27, 1975 (hsinhua) -- chinese minister of education chou jung-hsin called on paul niculescu, leader of the government delegation of the socialist republic of romania, member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party, and deputy prime minister and minister of education, at the guest house here this morning. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and first secretary vasile chitic of the romanian ministry of foreign affairs were present on the occasion.

on hand were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including li chi and hu shou-hsin. end item

052707 -- guyana nationalizes two british-owned sugar  
mills

georgetown, may 26, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the nationalization of two sugar mills and other commercial concerns, owned by the british monopoly "jessel securities

limited", was announced by guyana prime minister forbes burnham in a nation-wide broadcast today to mark the ninth anniversary of guyana's independence on may 26,

prime minister forbes burnham said that the government decided to acquire all the interests in guyana of "jessel securities limited" because its sugar mill management was guilty of a number of breaches of guyana's factories safety law and of providing extremely poor living conditions for guyanese cane-cutters. the negotiations for these acquisitions, burnham said, were carried out by a team appointed by the cabinet. "the quantum of compensation agreed upon for all these interests is guyana dollars 15 million." "of this sum, guyana dollars 5 million will be paid in cash and guyana dollars 10 million over a period of 10 years.... the real interest will be 6.35 per cent," he added.

the prime minister also announced that a newly-established state-owned "demerara sugar company limited" will commence operations today with an all-guyanese board of directors.

sugar industry plays a very important role in guyana's national economy, accounting for about one-third of the country's total export value. however, the industry has been for many years and almost entirely controlled by eleven sugar refineries owned by two british monopolies, the "bookers sugar estates limited" and the "jessel securities limited", which have grabbed huge profits from guyana. the two nationalized sugar mills occupied 21,000 acres of guyana's fertile land along coastal areas with an annual production capacity of 80,000 tons out of the industry's total output of about 340,000 tons. end item

052708 -- spring lambs increase in tibet

lhasa, may 27, 1975 (hsinhua) -- spring lambing season has just ended in china's tibet on the "roof of the world" with a considerable increase of lambkins over the same 1974 period.

the northern tibet grassland, the leading grazing ground in tibet, reported a net increase of one million lambkins, the survival rate of new-born sheep and goats reaching 87 and 81 per cent respectively. the survival rate in other grazing grounds was around 80 per cent.

to ensure a successful spring lambing season, many communes and brigades in pastoral areas set up special leading groups, ran study classes for tending team leaders, herdsmen and barefoot veterinarians and introduced night shifts. commune members braved snowstorms and worked against time to build pens and sheds.

in the height of the lambing season, they worked selflessly for the collective. thanks to the meticulous tending of ewes in lamb by 12 herdsmen, the lambkin survival rate at the tule people's commune in angdo county topped 95 per cent.

many leading cadres in pastoral areas went down to grass-roots units and joined the herdsmen in their work. in nagchuka prefecture, over 1,200 government functionaries worked at grazing grounds in daytime with the herdsmen and in the evening studied theory together with them. some of them worked night shifts looking after the ewes and lambkins with commune members.

cadres and workers in the commercial, transport, credit and medical departments also contributed much to the successful spring lambing season. end item

052709 -- soviet strategy is expansionist strategy,  
notes italian paper

rome, may 26, 1975 (hsinhua) -- "the soviet strategy is an expansionist strategy" and the so-called detente "constitutes an ideal soil in moscow's expansion", notes "popolo", organ of the christian democratic party of italy, in an article yesterday.

referring to soviet military bases in the indian ocean, the persian gulf and the red sea, the article

points out that "these bases makes it possible for the soviet union to control the petroleum road from the persian gulf, through the suex, to the mediterranean sea" and, at the same time, to "enjoy effective presence in the indian ocean". it says: the soviet union has made such strategic choice obviously not only out of its political and military needs but also its economic needs.

once "the imperial road of britain", this "petroleum road" now becomes "the imperial road of moscow", the article points out.

the article stresses, "the reality is evident and obvious to all that the soviet strategy is an expansionist strategy" and "it is also evident that the detente constitutes an ideal soil in moscow's expansion".  
end item

052710 -- korean party and government delegation  
led by kim il sung leaves bucharest

bucharest, may 26, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the korean party and government delegation led by comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, left here this morning by special plane after a successful official visit to romania.

comrade kim il sung and his wife comrade kim song ae arrived at the airport in company of comrade nicolae ceausescu and comrade elena ceausescu.

a farewell ceremony was held at the airport. the band played the national anthems of the two countries. comrade kim il sung accompanied by comrade nicolae ceausescu reviewed a guard of honour.

comrade kim il sung waved good-bye to thousands of bucharest citizens seeing off the distinguished guests at the airport amidst warm applause and ovations.

comrade kim il sung cordially shook hands with and warmly embraced comrade nicolae ceaurescu before he mounted the plane.

present at the airport were manea manescu, emil bobu and other romanian party and government leaders.

present also were diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited here. end item

052711 -- president kim il sung arrives in algiers on state visit

algiers, may 26, 1975 (hsinhua) -- kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, and his wife kim song ae arrived here today by special plane on a state visit to algeria at the invitation of houari boumediene, president of the council of revolution and president of the council of ministers of algeria.

arriving by the same plane were kim dong gyu, member of the political committee and secretary of the party central committee and vice-president of the d.p.r.k.; o jin u, member of the political committee and secretary of the party central committee and chief of general staff of the korean people's army, and his wife; ryu jang sik, alternate member of the political committee and secretary of the party central committee; ho dam, member of the party central committee, vice-premier and foreign minister; and chong song nam, member of the party central committee and minister of external economic affairs.

when president kim il sung and his wife kim song ae alighted from the plane, president boumediene and his wife stepped forward to welcome them. president boumediene and president kim il sung warmly shook hands and cordially embraced each other.

Greeting the distinguished Korean guests at the airport also were Algerian government ministers, other high-ranking officials and officers as well as the masses.

present also was Korean ambassador to Algeria Kang Man Su.

diplomatic envoys of various countries and representatives of various national liberation movements accredited here were also present.

A welcome ceremony was held at the airport. The band played the national anthems of the two countries and a salvo of 21 guns was fired. President Kim Il Sung reviewed a guard of honour in company of President Boumediene.

President Kim Il Sung made a brief statement to newsmen at the airport;

after a short rest, President Kim Il Sung, in company of President Boumediene, drove to the guest house.

Waving national flags of Algeria and Korea and singing and dancing, Algerian residents warmly greeted the distinguished guests on both sides of the road leading to the guest house.

Today, national flags of Algeria and Korea are flying over the thoroughfares. Slogans on many buildings bear the words: "welcome to President Kim Il Sung", "for the reunification of Korea" and "struggle against imperialism". end item

052712 -- Lebanon repulses Israel's aggression

Beirut, May 26, 1975 (Hsinhua) -- The Lebanese army repulsed several aggressions by the Israeli Zionists against Lebanon on May 25 and 26, a spokesman of the Lebanese Ministry of Defence announced today.

at 09:00 hours today, 100 israeli troops infiltrated into the vicinity of aita al chaab, south of lebanon. the lebanese artillery force immediately went into action and forced the enemy to retreat.

at 02:00 hours yesterday, an israeli patrol attacked an advanced position of the lebanese army in the vicinity of the same place and was immediately beaten back. at 10:00 hours of the same day, the enemy made an air raid in coordination with artillery fire, but the lebanese army put up powerful counterattacks and gave a telling blow to the enemy, inflicting heavy losses on him. end item

052714 -- chinese painting and photo exhibition  
in philippines

peking, may 27, 1975 (hsinhua) -- an exhibition of modern chinese paintings and photos of unearthed relics was held in manila from may 17 to 25 to the warm welcome of the philippine people, according to a report from manila quoting the philippine paper "the orient news".

the exhibition was sponsored by the association for philippine-chinese understanding and some other organizations. on display were more than 400 modern chinese paintings and woodcuts as well as photos of relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

nearly 10,000 people from the political, fine arts and educational circles, students and patriotic overseas chinese visited the exhibition. they spoke highly of the face of new china which finds expression in the exhibition. end item

052713 -- pak jung hi clique faced with grave  
economic crisis

pyongyang, may 27, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the pak jung hi clique of south korea which has been following a

colonial economic policy, is now in the grip of an aggravating economic crisis under the impact of the economic crises in the capitalist countries, according to seoul reports.

South Korea's economy is propped up by foreign loans and investments. the clique has to beg for big U.S. and Japanese loans every year. by the end of 1974, foreign loans had amounted to 7,654.3 million U.S. dollars. in the next three years, South Korea will borrow over 8,000 million U.S. dollars from foreign countries in order to cope with the daily increasing economic difficulties. now, the U.S. and Japanese monopolists have firmly controlled the vital economic departments of South Korea by means of loans and direct investments. as a result, the present economic crises in the capitalist countries inevitably have an impact on South Korea's colonial economy.

many South Korean enterprises have closed down or shortened the hours of operation. Last January, the operation rate of factories and enterprises in Taegu area showed a 35 per cent decrease than that of the corresponding period last year. Last March, the operation rate of the small and medium-sized textile factories in Chongju city, North Chungchong province, was less than 45 per cent. in North Cholla province, over 100 small and medium-sized enterprises have closed down or shortened the working hours. at the same time, unsalable goods have piled up in warehouses. in the first two months of this year, the stocks of 13 varieties of export commodities, such as cotton yarn and electrolytic copper, were more than twice as much as in the same period of last year.

following the massive close-down of enterprises and the shortening of working hours, unemployment has increased sharply. according to data made public by the South Korean authorities, half a million workers were fully unemployed up to the end of last year and the number is expected to increase this year.

at the same time, foreign trade deficit increased rapidly. according to statistics issued by the South

korean authorities, the unfavourable trade balance in 1974 totalled 2,380 million u.s. dollars, an increase of 135 per cent over that of the previous year. in order to stimulate export and improve the unfavourable balance of trade situation, the pak jung hi clique devalued its currency by 20 per cent last december. but this measure failed to produce any result because of the economic crises and shrinking markets in the capitalist countries. exports in the first 4 months of this year dropped 4.6 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of last year while imports in this period were up 26.8 per cent over the same period of last year. consequently, foreign trade deficit amounted to as much as 1,080 million u.s. dollars.

to shift its economic crisis, the pak jung hi clique is frantically stepping up exploitation of the working people by increasing taxes, issuing all kinds of "government bonds" and "national bonds", raising prices, prolonging working hours, and other measures. the tax rate in south korea last year was 63.4 per cent higher than that of the preceding year. the tax revenue in the first quarter of this year totalled 62 million u.s. dollars. commodity prices in last january registered an increase of 5.6 per cent as compared with that of december last year. the price of rice at the end of last february went up 54 per cent, and the prices of other daily necessities, building materials, medicine and medical equipment rose from 35 per cent to 60 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. in addition, the south korean authorities jacked up the prices of many other commodities recently. for instance, the prices of insecticides increased by 60 per cent, agricultural machinery from 25 per cent to 40 per cent, wooden board 54.2 per cent and cement 24 per cent. the price of rice in last april shot up another 7.5 per cent, and flour 20 per cent. charges for medical treatment went up 30 per cent. all this weights down heavily on the backs of the working people in south korea.

the colonial economic policy followed by the pak jung hi clique has aroused resentment and indignation among the people of all walks of life in south korea who are waging struggles in all forms for their right to survival. end item

052715 -- treaty of friendship and cooperation signed  
by romania and korea

bucharest, may 26, 1975 (hsinhua) -- president nicolae  
ceausescu and president kim il sung signed here today  
a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the  
romanian socialist republic and the democratic people's  
republic of korea, according to agerpres.

president nicolae ceausescu and president kim il sung  
spoke at the signing ceremony.

president ceausescu said that the signing of the  
treaty marks a new moment of special, historic significance  
in the relations between the two peoples and countries.

"it has opened a good prospect for expanded all-round  
cooperation between the two countries and demonstrates  
the determination of the two parties and peoples to  
cooperate closely both in socialist construction in  
their respective countries and in firmly establishing  
the principles of socialism and promoting  
the cause of peace and cooperation among nations,"  
he said.

president kim il sung said that this treaty will  
give a strong impetus to the development of the  
relations of friendship and cohesion between the peoples  
of romania and korea. this document is the final outcome  
of the long pursuance by the two parties of romania  
and korea of the principles of upholding national  
independence and state sovereignty, equal rights and  
mutual benefit.

on the same day, an agreement on goods exchange and  
payments for 1976-1980 between the romanian and korean  
governments was signed here. end item

052716 -- chinese charge d'affaires a.i. in pyongyang  
calls on samdech sihanouk

pyongyang, may 27, 1975 (hsinhua) -- liu chun-pai,  
charge d'affaires ad interim, and other diplomatic officials

of the chinese embassy here today called on samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and his wife, who are now on a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

present on the occasion was ang kim khoan, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to korea, and others.

samdech sihanouk gave a luncheon for Liu chun-pei and other chinese diplomatic officials. end item

052717 -- china-u.s. athletic contest in peking

peking, may 27, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the chinese and the united states track and field teams had a friendly contest at the peking workers stadium this afternoon.

among the spectators were yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission; chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation (chinese olympic committee), and ni chih-chin, president of the chinese track and field association. prior to the contest, they met and had a friendly conversation with joseph r. scalzo, leader of the u.s. track and field team and president of the u.s. amateur athletic union, and deputy leaders of the team dr. richard baum, leroy t. walker and mrs. patricia ricco. present on the occasion were george herbert walker bush, chief of the liaison office of the u.s.a. in china, and deputy chief of the liaison office harry thayer.

as the chinese and u.s. athletes entered the competition arena, they received warm applause from over 50,000 spectators. then, vice-chairman yao lien-wei, minister chuang tse-tung, president chao cheng-hung, leader joseph r. scalzo and chief bush stepped down the rostrum and met the athletes of both sides on the playing field.

the friendly contest this afternoon included ten men's events and seven women's events. it will continue tomorrow afternoon. end item

042718 -- peking reception honours japanese rowing association delegation

peking, may 27, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the chinese rowing association gave a reception here this evening in honour of the japanese rowing association delegation led by kinichiro ishii.

Leading member of the chinese rowing association pei ping attended the reception which was alive with expressions of friendship.

the japanese rowing association delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the host association. end item

042719 -- wu yu-hsun and yueh chin-chien meet japanese metrology delegation

peking, may 27, 1975 (hsinhua) -- wu yu-hsun, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, and yueh chin-chien, acting secretary-general of the academy of sciences of china and leading member of the national bureau of standardization and metrology, yesterday met and had a friendly conversation with the japanese metrology delegation led by jun kashima with kesakatsu koizumi as deputy leader.

the japanese guests arrived here on may 20 at the invitation of the chinese society of metrology and instrumentation. while in peking, the guests visited a scientific and research institution, an university and factories, and toured scenic spots and historical sites.

the japanese guests will leave here later for a tour of tientsin, soochow and shanghai. end item

052720 -- vice-premier Li hsien-nien and deputy prime minister paul niculescu continue talks

peking, may 27, 1975 (hsinhua) -- Li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon continued talks with paul niculescu, leader of the government delegation of the socialist republic of romania, member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and deputy prime minister and minister of education. end item

052721 -- african press, radio mark "africa Liberation day"

peking, may 27, 1975 (hsinhua) -- "africa Liberation day" and the 12th anniversary of the founding of the organization of african unity were marked in newspapers, radio broadcasts and news agency reports in recent editorials, commentaries and articles.

the malian "L'essor" points out in its editorial that may 25 is the symbol of Liberty and dignity of the continent as a whole.

the admission of guinea-bissau into oau and the coming independence of mozambique, angola, cape verde islands, sao tome and principe islands have weakened the racists in rhodesia and south africa and isolated them more thoroughly than ever.

guinean radio conakry in a commentary on may 25 states that the most important task for african countries at present is to strengthen unity, fight against racism and proposals for a "dialogue" and support the Liberation struggle of the southern african people. the commentary stresses the necessity for solidarity among the african countries in the anti-imperialist struggle and to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity

and mobilize for the struggle for the total liberation of the african continent.

the tanzanian paper "sunday news" says in its may 25 editorial that "africa must be free. until this happens no african should feel safe."

"every african must therefore wake up to his humiliation, oppression and subjugation and to the denigration of his mother continent," it adds.

"africa has said openly and in no uncertain terms that zimbabwe, namibia and south africa must also be liberated," it stresses.

in an article published yesterday, the zaire press agency stresses: "the independence of mozambique and angola will profoundly change the geo-political map of southern africa and the balance of forces among countries in this region."

it points out that this happy perspective should not make people forget that thousands of africans in this immense territory are still under the colonial yoke and minority racist regimes.

"africa must fight on all fronts to put an end to the intolerable challenge of imperialism," the article says in conclusion. end item

052722 -- chinese table tennis delegation leaves tokyo for home

tokyo, may 27, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the chinese table tennis delegation led by fu chao-lou left here for home today after a friendship visit to japan.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by officials of the japanese table tennis circle and well-known players.

during its stay in japan the delegation visited nine cities including tokyo, nagoya and yokohama. it was warmly received by japanese people.

in tokyo, the chinese delegation called on the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the japan-china cultural exchange association, the general association of korean residents in japan and the tokyo association of chinese residents. in nagoya the delegation paid a visit to the family of late mr. koji goto, former president of the japanese table tennis association.

the delegation also visited factories, villages and schools. many japanese friends they met expressed the hope for the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty at the earliest possible date.

at a banquet given on may 23 in honour of the delegation, nagakubo, director-general of the yamanashi prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), said that continued efforts should be made for the conclusion of a treaty of peace and friendship between japan and china with a clause of "anti-hegemonism" in clear terms.

chinese and japanese players held six friendly matches. the chinese men's team won three matches and lost three, while the women's team won four and lost two. in the course of these matches, the players promoted friendship between them. end item

052723 -- west african states economic community  
summit opens in lagos

lagos, may 27, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the meeting of the heads of state and government of the economic community of the west african states opened here this morning.

attending the summit meeting are heads of state, heads of government and representatives of other heads of state of fifteen countries in the west african region. they are president of the republic of jahomey lieutenant-colonel mathieu kerekou, president of the council of state of guinea-bissau luis cabral, prime

minister of guinea Lansana Beavogui, president of  
gambia Jawla Jawara, president of ivory coast felix  
houphouet-boigny, president of Liberia William  
Tolbert, vice-president of the national liberation  
military committee of mali Baba Diarra, president of  
mauritania Moktar Ould Daddah, president of the supreme  
military council of niger Lieutenant-colonel Seyni  
Kountche, head of the federal military government of  
nigeria General Yakubu Gowon, prime minister of senegal  
Abdou Diouf, president of sierra leone Siaka Stevens,  
president of togo Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of upper  
volta Sangoule Lamizana and Lieutenant-colonel  
N.J.K. Felli, representative of the Ghanaian head of  
state Ignatius Kufu Acheampong.

General Yakubu Gowon, head of state of the host  
country Nigeria, presided over the opening session  
and delivered an opening address.

The presidents of togo and Liberia made speeches  
at the opening session.

The diplomatic envoys accredited to Nigeria also  
attended the opening session. end item

052725 -- Egyptian government trade delegation arrives  
in Peking

Peking, May 27, 1975 (Hsinhua) -- An Egyptian  
government trade delegation led by Minister of Trade  
Zakaria Mohamed Tawfik Abdel Fattah arrived here by  
air this morning for a friendly visit to China.

Greeting the delegation at the airport were  
Minister Li Chiang and Vice-Minister Chai Shu-fan  
of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade, Egyptian  
Ambassador to China Salah el-Abd, Minister Medhat  
Tawfik and Commercial-Counsellor Aly Morsi Aly of the  
Egyptian Embassy here.

Minister Zakaria Tawfik and the other distinguished  
Egyptian guests saw the modern revolutionary Peking  
opera "Azalea Mountain" this evening in the company  
of Vice-Minister Chai Shu-fan. end item

052724 -- press communique of cambodian information  
and propaganda ministry

peking, may 27, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the liberation of  
preah viheae temple is the subject of a press communique  
issued on may 22 by the ministry of information and  
propaganda of the royal government of national  
union of cambodia, a "voice of the national united  
front of cambodia" broadcast today.

the communique says that the cambodian people's  
national liberation armed forces had liberated the  
temple on april 1, 1975. later, however, the remnants  
of the lon nol traitorous clique fleeing to thailand,  
seized the temple. on may 22, the people's armed forces  
launched an attack at the enemy and completely liberated  
the temple. now, the cambodian people's national liberation  
armed forces firmly control and defend this area.

the defeated enemy remnants made their way to thailand,  
the communique points out. the u.s. imperialists and  
their lackeys had for a long time used the preah viheae  
hill temple as an espionage base and dispatch  
point for sending commandoes into cambodia.

in view of these circumstance, the communique notes,  
the ministry of information and propaganda of the royal  
government of national union of cambodia solemnly  
declares that cambodia is an independent, neutral,  
peaceful and non-aligned country which will not  
invade the sovereignty and an inch of soil of neighbouring  
countries. at the same time, we desire that thailand  
show with practical actions its respect for cambodia's  
sovereignty and territorial integrity and not allow  
the traitorous khmers, now fled to thailand, to engage in  
political, espionage and commando acts against  
cambodia. - end item

052726 -- ultra-rightists expelled from lao government  
organizations and army units

vientiane, may 27, 1975 (hsinhua) -- a campaign  
has started in laos to oust the ultra-rightist  
officers and officials from the ministries and

bureaus of the provisional national union government as well as the vientiane army units.

hundreds of staff members of the public works bureau in the ministry of communications and public works and students of the engineering institute today demanded the expulsion of the director-general and other reactionaries of the ministry.

the employees and army men of the bureau of war veterans and the disabled army men centre in the ministry of national defence and war veterans also took action today for throwing out the director-general and other diehards.

earlier on may 23, over 200 workers of the water supply company demanded that seven reactionary officials including the director of the water supply bureau be expelled.

over 100 staff members in the ministry of justice issued a statement on may 20 calling for removal of five reactionary officials including the director-general of the ministry.

similar actions have also happened in the ministries of education, arts, sports and youth, economy and planning, and in the agricultural bureau.

from may 21 to 26, troops of the armoured corps, logistics, military supplies and armament units pressed for displacing a group of reactionary officers. on may 24, kham ouane boupha, vice-minister of national defence and war veterans and chief responsible member of the lao national army met with officers and men of the army units taking part in the campaign. he asked the vientiane army to work in close cooperation with the lao people's liberation army and all the countrymen so as to accomplish successfully the historical tasks assigned to them by the country and get ready to smash any military adventures of the u.s. imperialists' lackey -- the ultra-rightist, traitorous reactionaries. end item

052727 -- u.s.-pak clique's military provocations denounced

pyongyang, may 27, 1975 (hsinhua) -- major general kim poong sup, senior member of the korean-chinese side of the korean military armistice commission, at the 362nd meeting of the commission held today in panmunjom, strongly denounced military provocations on land, in the sky and on sea against the northern half of korea by the u.s. imperialist aggressors and the south korean puppet clique, according to kcna.

at the meeting, major general kim poong sup exposed the crimes of the u.s. imperialist aggressors and the south korean puppet clique in bringing a large number of troops to construct large-scale military installations throughout the demilitarized zone, deploying them in the combat positions and for firing shells and bullets at the northern half of korea.

from may 6 to 24, the enemy side mobilized more than 10,000 military personnel and huge quantities of combat technical equipment and materials to construct military installations on a big scale in the southern portion of the demilitarized zone. from march 18 to may 24, the enemy side brought different types of heavy weapons and equipment into the demilitarized zone on 84 occasions and fired bullets and shells at the northern side on 92 occasions, he pointed out.

the enemy side also flew high-altitude reconnaissance planes and other types of military aircraft over the demilitarized zone and infiltrated different types of naval vessels into the coastal waters of north korea to engage in espionage and provocative acts, he stated. our side is keeping close watch on the enemy's criminal activities which are aggravating tension in korea, he said. end item

052728 -- french industrial production continues to drop

paris, may 27, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the industrial over-production crisis in france is continuing with

output showing no improvement in this and the previous month after a marked decline in the last four months of 1974 and a drop to a record low last march.

according to figures released on may 21 by the french national institute of statistics and economic studies, which take 1970 as 100, the index of industrial production (construction excepted) stood at 112 last march, a drop of 13.2 per cent compared with the highest point last august and the sharpest decline since world war two.

production levels in most of the country's industrial sectors, particularly those of steel, auto and textiles, were down or stagnant in the first quarter of 1975.

the production of steel, basis of industry as a whole, declined month by month last quarter, with output in the whole quarter down 14.6 per cent compared with the first quarter of last year. during the six months - starting last october, steel orders in each month were 30-40 per cent less than those in the corresponding months of the previous year. at present, a number of steel enterprises have stopped production and furnaces allowed to cool down. jacques ferry, president of the french steel association, has reportedly asked the european coal and steel community to let the french steel industry declare itself in "a period of evident crisis" and allow restrictions to be imposed on imports of foreign steel.

the auto industry, which was first to slip into crisis, is still bogged down. output last march was 21 per cent below that in the same month last year and 27.4 per cent under that two years ago. orders received last march had declined 20 per cent compared with a year ago and 36 per cent with two years ago.

in the textile industry, one of importance in the country's economy, the output in the first quarter of this year was down nearly 20 per cent from the year earlier level. the orders the department received early this year had dropped by anything from 23 to 38 per cent from a year ago. afp reported that french

industrial sources were saying that "the textile industry entered a phase of over-production around last summer which is likely to continue at least until early next year."

hit by the crisis, the fiberghien cotton textile enterprise, which has a history of more than 100 years, has been declared bankrupt. other big textile companies are also in difficulties, a few having closed some of their plants.

other industrial sectors are also in a depressed state. three-fourths of the building industry corporations are faced with crisis due to a lack of orders. the monthly production of the paper industry is down on last year's levels by 20 per cent, and production in the oil refinery industry stands at no more than 60 per cent of capability. decreased output was also registered in other sectors, including chemicals, glass, rubber and leather.

the monopoly capitalists are trying to shift their crisis losses onto the workers through massive layoffs and shortened working hours. this has reduced purchasing power and, in turn, deepened the crisis. "le nouveau journal" said that "one of the principal motors of the economic machine -- family consumption -- has gone sluggish". there will be no change in circumstances in the first half of the year, the paper said.

french industrial production in the second quarter remains unchanged, according to the country's press reports. "le figaro" predicted that "production in april remained roughly at the march level due to seasonal activities in some sectors". according to a survey made by the bank of france in the first half of the month, "businessmen foresee a slight decline in production in may, and, furthermore, say that no obvious improvement in industrial production can be expected in the coming months". end item

052729 -- eec foreign ministers meeting closes in dublin

London, may 26, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the foreign ministers of the nine european economic community countries had

a one-day session in dublin today, according to reports from the city.

they discussed the problems of the european security conference, the relations with arab states and portugal, as well as some economic matters.

a statement on the european security conference issued after the meeting says that a number of important questions remained to be settled before the negotiations at the geneva conference could be concluded. until these issues had been resolved, "it cannot be said that balanced and satisfactory results have been achieved," the statement says. it points out that only if the progress of the negotiations shows other participants want balanced results and "respond to the readiness and the initiatives of the nine, will it be possible to complete the negotiations in geneva within the next few weeks." it was learned that the eec countries still insist that the soviet union make concessions in confidence-building measures and in other areas.

on the relations with arab states, dr. garret fitzgerald, irish foreign minister and president of the eec council of ministers, issued a statement during the session saying he hoped the way is now clear for the dialogue between eec countries and arab states to begin as scheduled in cairo on june 10. he made a middle east tour last week to prepare for the dialogue.

the ministers unanimously agreed to give economic aid to portugal.

the ministers also touched on relations with china and agreed that china's decision to develop relations with the community should be marked at the forthcoming eec summit in july. end item

052730 -- second chinese ascent of world's highest peak -- qomolangma feng

base camp, chinese mountaineering expedition, qomolangma feng, may 27, 1975, (hsinhua) -- one female and eight male members of the chinese mountaineering

expedition successfully ascended the world's highest peak -- qomolangma feng (mount jolmo lungma) -- from its northern slope at 14:30 peking time today.

the nine chinese climbers are phanthog, a woman of tibetan nationality who is deputy leader of the expedition, and sodnam norbu (tibetan), lotse (tibetan), hou sheng-fu (of han nationality), samdrub (tibetan), darphuntso (tibetan), kunga pasang (tibetan), tsering tobgyal (tibetan) and ngapo khyen (tibetan).

this glorious victory more than repeated the pioneering feat of the three chinese mountaineers, wang fu-chou, konbu (tibetan) and chu yin-hua, who ascended the peak from its north face on may 25, 1960.

during their stay on the summit, the nine climbers unfurled a five-star red flag, set up a three-metre high red metal surveying pole inscribed with the chinese characters meaning "the mountaineering expedition of the people's republic of china," took photos and film shots of the summit, measured the thickness of snow, collected specimens of ice, snow and rock, and undertook a radio remote-controlled cardiogram test. these provided important data and invaluable information for the determination of the exact height of the qomolangma feng and relevant research activities.

today's victory was won as a result of the combined efforts of the entire expedition who, with the cordial attention of chairman mao and the party central committee and warm support from the people throughout the country, gave full play to their collective wisdom and strength in surmounting a host of difficulties. it was an evidence of the noble aspirations and indomitable revolutionary spirit of the chinese mountaineers. tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and inspired by their conscientious study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, they were resolved to win honour for the great leader chairman mao, for the chinese people and for the chinese women.

activities of the qomolangma expedition began in mid-march this year. end item

052731 -- romanian government delegation led by deputy prime minister paul niculescu attends peking soiree

peking, may 27, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the government delegation of the socialist republic of romania led by paul niculescu, member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and deputy prime minister and minister of education, attended a soiree this evening sponsored by the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

accompanying the distinguished romanian guests at the soiree were keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of foreign trade, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade and wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

attending the soiree were also nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy here, brad remus, director of the romanian industrial exhibition and other romanian friends in peking.

the peking acrobatic art troupe performed acrobatic items at the soiree. at the end of the performances, deputy prime minister niculescu and other romanian guests went on stage, shook hands with the performers in congratulation of their success and presented them with a basket of flowers. end item

052732 -- congolese peasants' goodwill delegation leaves peking for home

peking, may 27, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the congolese peasants' goodwill delegation led by henri mondjo, first vice-president of the congolese association for friendship among peoples concluded its visit to china and left here for home by plane today.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport was yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

while in china, the congolese delegation visited peking, the tachai production brigade, shihchiachuang, huihsien county, chengchow and kwangchow. during its stay in peking chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met the delegation leader henri mondjo and some members of the delegation. leading members of departments concerned of the ministry of agriculture and forestry had discussions with the delegation. end item

052733 -- Liao cheng-chih fetes japanese visiting group for japan-china friendship

peking, may 27, 1975 (hsinhua) -- Liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, hosted a banquet this evening in honour of the seven memoers of the japanese visiting group for japan-china friendship and their entourage.

the visiting group arrived in peking by air yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the host association. members of the group are: takeo ito, masa ozawa, taketo makinouchi, kyoko asanuma -- wife of inejiro asanuma, kei hoashi, mitoko kanba -- mother of michiko kanba, and kazuo ichien. these japanese friends whose average age is 72 have been working hard for the cause of japan-china friendship.

among those attending the banquet were chang hsiang-shan, wang yun-sheng, chu tu-nan, lin li-yun, lin lin, hsieh ping-hsin, hsiao fang-chou, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, wu shu-tung and ching pu-chun.

today, the old friends of china and japan felt very happy to meet again in peking. president Liao cheng-chih and others expressed their sincere respect and warm welcome to the japanese friends who,

making light of travelling a long way here across the ocean despite their advanced age, have come to visit china so as to make new contributions to the cause of japan-china friendship. at the banquet the friends of the two countries chatted about their friendship and pledged themselves to make continuous efforts for the conclusion of china-japan peace and friendship treaty at a sooner date and for the friendship between the peoples of the two countries for generations to come. end item

052734 -- japanese writers' delegation leaves peking for home

peking, may 27, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the japanese writers' delegation led by yasushi inoue, permanent director of the japan-china cultural exchange association and a japanese writer, left peking for home by air today at the end of its friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries yang chi, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association sun ping-hua, writers yen wen-ching, hsieh ping-hsin and li hsi-fan and others.

while in peking, the japanese delegation visited the central institute for nationalities, peking university, and the conservatory of music of the central may 7th arts university, held discussions with chinese literary and art workers and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest. the japanese friends also made trips to loyang, sian, yenan, shanghai and wuhsi where they visited factories, rural people's communes and schools. end item

052735 -- west african countries strengthen unity for economic independence

peking, may 27, 1975 (hsinhua) -- west african countries and people have in the past few years

strengthened unity and cooperation in the common effort for winning economic independence and developing national economies.

from their experience in the struggle for consolidating political independence and achieving economic independence, west african countries have come to understand more clearly that in order to free themselves from the control, plunder and exploitation by the imperialists, colonialists, and particularly the superpowers, defend their national rights and interests and develop national economies, the third world countries, especially african countries must strengthen unity and cooperation while mainly relying on their own efforts and taking an independent road. in his call for joint efforts of african countries to promote the economic development of the continent, i.k. acheampong, chairman of the national redemption council of ghana said, "our economic independence can only be achieved when we are united as one people."

countries in this area have shared the sufferings from imperialist and colonial enslavement, oppression and plunder and today they all face the common goal. in the course of their struggle they have paid increasing attention to strengthening their ties, fostering good neighbourly relations and promoting bilateral cooperation in the development of resources and economies. in october 1973, sierra leone and liberia set up a mano river union to join their efforts in exploiting this border river. mali and senegal, ghana and togo as well as niger and nigeria have agreed to set up bilateral joint committees to further economic and technological cooperation. ivory coast and ghana have reached an agreement on linking up their electric systems. nigeria and dahomey have invested in joint enterprises. many west african countries help supply each other's wants on the basis of mutual benefit. there are trade and other agreements between nigeria, guinea and togo, togo and ghana, gabon and togo. nigeria has provided togo with oil at preferential prices while the latter has given phosphate in return.

poor communications after long years of colonial rule have almost cut off west african countries from each other. air travels and messages sent between neighbouring countries have to go through far-away london, paris or lisbon. to change this situation to meet the needs of economic cooperation, direct links in the air or on the land have been established between a number of west african countries. aviation agreements were first signed between guinea and liberia, ghana and nigeria, and between guinea and guinea (bissau) last march. roads linking nigeria and niger, nigeria and dahomey have opened to traffic. they are called "roads of unity" since they help strengthen good neighbourly relations. besides, some countries have built direct telecommunications systems between them.

in the fight against the most severe droughts which hit the area these years, west african countries have come closer to each other. nigeria granted 2,500,000 naira in emergency aid to its neighbours although its four states in the north were also hard hit. togo gave mauritania 100 million (cfaf); ivory coast offered five million (cfaf) to senegal and dakar, capital of senegal contributed one million (cfaf) to bamako, capital of mali. all this is vivid proof that african people are united and help each other out of difficulties. the past few years have witnessed a big increase of contacts between the heads of state, governments and people in this region.

in addition to the strengthening of mutual support and bilateral cooperation, the west african countries have also made efforts to develop regional cooperation.

13 west african countries have set up a rice development association in senegal to achieve self-sufficiency in this crop. a fishery conference of the sahel area was held in mali last november with the participation of the countries through which the senegal river, the niger river and the chad lake pass. the conference discussed more effective means to protect the fishery resources in this area and develop fisheries. mali, mauritania and senegal formed in march, 1972

an organization for the development of the senegal river. 11 west african countries set up a federation of west african chambers of commerce in freetown, capital of sierra leone, in november, 1972 to strengthen their commercial ties and promote the development of trade and industry in this area. to shake off the monetary control by imperialism over some of the west african countries, the heads of state of six member states of the west african monetary union decided in lome, capital of togo last october to move the central bank of west african countries from paris to dakar, capital of senegal and agreed to fill its leading posts with africans.

in order to achieve economic cooperation in the whole area, west african countries have overcome various difficulties and waged a struggle against imperialist sabotage. preparations are under way for setting up an economic community of the west african states to meet the urgent demands of the people in this area for strengthening unity and cooperation and developing economy. end item

052736 -- chinese mountaineering expedition successfully ascends world's highest peak -- qomolangma feng

Lhasa, may 27, 1975 (hsinhua) -- just as the chinese people are engaged in an enthusiastic study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, a heartening news was flashed in from china's southwestern frontiers: nine members (one woman and eight men) on the chinese mountaineering expedition successfully ascended the qomolangma feng (mount jolmo lungma) -- the highest peak in the world -- from its northern slope at 14:30 hours peking time today.

the first chinese woman who stepped on the highest point on earth is phanthog of tibetan nationality, deputy leader of the expedition. the eight male summiteers are: sodnam norbu (tibetan), lotse (tibetan), hou sheng-fu (han), samdrub (tibetan), darphuntso (tibetan),

kunga pasang (tibetan), tsering tobgyal (tibetan) and ngapo khyen (tibetan). their sterling performance today followed the pioneering feat of three other chinese mountaineers, wang fu-chou, konbu of tibetan nationality and chu yin-hua who reached the summit from its forbidding northern face on may 25, 1960.

this tremendous victory for china's mountaineering movement was won as a result of the kind attention of chairman mao and the party central committee, the warm support given by people throughout the country, and the climbers' efforts to surmount the numerous difficulties by relying on their own collective wisdom and strength. it is a measure of the new level attained by chinese mountaineers after being tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin biao and confucius. the first ascent of the peak from the north by a chinese woman climber in particular has brought into relief the invincible revolutionary spirit of chinese women after repudiating the reactionary fallacy of "man being superior to woman" preached by lin biao and his master confucius.

setting out from the final assault camp pitched at 8,680 metres above sea level this morning, the nine chinese climbers reached the summit after a strenuous six and a half hours march. filled with a sense of pride and joy, they radioed to base camp at 14:30 peking time that all of them had successfully reached the pinnacle of the earth. they unfurled a five-star red flag, erected a three-metre high red metal surveying pole with the chinese characters meaning "the mountaineering expedition of the people's republic of china," took photos and shot lengths of film about the summit, measured the thickness of the snow accumulation, collected samples of ice and snow and rock specimens and undertook radio remote-controlled cardiogram tests. these created highly important conditions and provided invaluable data for chinese scientific workers to establish the exact height of the qomolangma feng and carry out relevant research.

activities of the expedition started in mid-march this year. the mountaineering expedition set up their base camp at rongbuk monastery 5,000 metres above sea level and, in the course of four acclimatization marches, built five altitude camps at 5,500 metres, 6,000 metres, 6,500 metres, 7,007 metres and 7,600 metres above sea level respectively. then during the fifth march beginning from may 17, they built camp six and the final assault camp at 8,200 and 8,600 metres above sea level respectively. during their acclimatization marches and the final assault on the summit, the chinese climbers, with lofty aspirations to win honour for the great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland, defied hardships and death, surmounted difficulties and pressed forward valiantly. braving the rarity of oxygen, severe cold under 30 degrees below zero centigrade, altitude winds of whole gale and greater force, they overcame a host of difficulties on their march and triumphantly fulfilled this glorious and arduous task with the indomitable heroic spirit of daring to struggle and win and after undergoing all kinds of hardships.

this expedition had tremendous support in various forms from the tibet autonomous region, the tibetan people, many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in other parts of the country and the people's liberation army. members of the summit party and personnel engaged in weather forecasting, scientific survey and study, transport and communications and other activities, under the leadership of the expedition party committee, worked in close coordination and finally won this brilliant victory. end item

052737 -- boumediene gives banquet in honour of  
kim il sung

algiers, may 26, 1975 (hsinhua) -- houari boumediene, president of the council of revolution and chairman of the council of ministers of the democratic people's republic of algeria, gave a grand banquet in the people's palace here this evening in honour of kim il sung,

general secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party and president of the democratic people's republic of korea.

madame kim il sung and madame boumediene were present at the banquet.

members of the korean delegation, members of the algerian council of revolution and government ministers as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries here were also present.

president boumediene and president kim il sung spoke at the banquet.

president boumediene said, "during our visit to the democratic people's republic of korea a year ago, we saw the strong friendship binding the algerian and korean peoples together." "the relations between our two countries are growing and deepening daily and we share common or similar views on major international issues."

the great victories scored recently by the cambodian and vietnamese peoples, he said, "amply prove that no power can conquer the will of the peoples who know that they are fighting for a revolutionary prospect."

president boumediene reaffirmed algeria's active support for the constructive proposal on the reunification of korea by the d.p.r.k. government and said that the correct settlement "requires above all the withdrawal of foreign troops stationed in south korea".

turning to the middle east question, he pointed out that if the policy of directly or indirectly instigating israel to launch aggression is not put to a complete end, and if adequate importance is not attached to the reality of palestine and to the full right of the palestine liberation organization to participate in an overall settlement of the middle east affairs, then any settlement of the middle east question is inevitably doomed to failure.

referring to the great success of the african people in the struggle to realize their aim, he stressed that support should be given to the struggle of the african people in southern africa and expressed firm objection to the attempts of the imperialists to undermine african unity.

president boumediene said, "the expansion of the imperialists and colonialists in africa, asia and latin america is the root cause of all the constant crises and tense situation since the end of world war two."

in his speech, president kim il sung expressed thanks to the citizens of algiers for their warm welcome and cordial hospitality and praised the achievements made by algeria in industry, agriculture and culture.

he said, "africa which is called the dark continent in the past because of colonial domination has today become a new continent ready to welcome the dawn of total liberation and, as a powerful member of the third world, to engage, together with asia and latin america, in a great struggle that decides the destiny of mankind."

the president warmly congratulated the people of guinea-bissau on the independence they have won by armed struggle, the people of mozambique and angola on the independence soon to be proclaimed and the people of sao tome and principe islands and cape verde islands on signing the agreement on independence. he also expressed firm support to the people of zimbabwe, namibia, azania, comores and seychelles in their struggle for liberation.

speaking on the historic victories of the cambodian and south vietnamese peoples in liberating their whole territories after a prolonged and arduous armed struggle, president kim il sung said, "this is a fatal blow to imperialism and a common victory for the revolutionary people of the third world and the entire world."

president kim il sung condemned the imperialists and zionists for plotting aggression in the middle east.

president kim il sung said, "the korean people are standing firmly on the same front with the third world people, actively supporting and encouraging the asian, african and latin american people in their fight against imperialism and colonialism and for freedom and liberation."

referring to korea, the president said that the aggressive machinations of imperialism and the traitorous acts of its lackeys for creating "two koreas", perpetuating the division of korea and keeping south korea forever as a colony and military base are doomed to failure and condemned by more and more people at home and abroad.

president kim il sung thanked president boumediene and the algerian government deeply for extending positive support to the just position of the korean government on the unification of the fatherland at the fourth summit conference of non-aligned countries and other international conferences including the u.n. sessions.

accompanied by member of the council of revolution colonel ben charif ahmed, minister of primary and secondary education abdel krim ben mahmoud and minister of public works and construction abdelkader zaibek, president kim il sung went to the el alia cemetery in the afternoon to lay a wreath in memory of the algerian martyrs.

on the same afternoon, talks were held between president boumediene and president kim il sung. end item

-- e n d --

*anti US  
P/white  
P 29  
41*

# Hsinhua News Bulletin

Hsinhua News Agency

(新华社英文电讯)

No. 9658 Tel. 666575 Wednesday, June 25, 1975

## C O N T E N T S

### H O M E

- 062401 -- more working women attend college  
in china ... 4
- 062402 -- sparetime sports school on east  
china plain ... 6
- 062403 -- major coal-producing area over-  
fulfils half-yearly plan ... 7
- 062407 -- premier chou en-lai greets founding  
of people's republic of mozambique ... 11
- 062415 -- chinese women technicians help  
design railways ... 28
- 062416 -- chu teh sends message of greeting  
to new greek president ... 28
- 062417 -- swiss ambassador to china leaves  
for home at end of term of office ... 28
- 062423 -- delegation of japanese youth league  
council feted in peking ... 33
- 062424 -- chinese men's and women's cycling  
team leave peking for korea ... 34

|        |                                                                                                                                          |        |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 062426 | -- "people's daily" editorial: warm congratulations on the rebirth of mozambique                                                         | ... 34 |
| 062428 | -- chinese amity association delegation leaves peking on african tour                                                                    | ... 38 |
| 062431 | -- vietnamese table tennis delegation in tientsin                                                                                        | ... 46 |
| 062432 | -- great victory of korean people's anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle -- editorial of "people's daily" and "Liberation army daily" | ... 43 |
| 062436 | -- chinese minister meets and fetes french posts and tele-communications delegation                                                      | ... 50 |
| 062437 | -- soviet education under rule of bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie exposed                                                                | ... 50 |

#### INTERNATIONAL

|        |                                                                           |        |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 062328 | -- british economic crisis deepens                                        | ... 1  |
| 062404 | -- "june 22 corrective move" anniversary marked in democratic yemen       | ... 8  |
| 062405 | -- "vanguard" on australia's relations with third world                   | ... 9  |
| 062406 | -- ecowas treaty comes into force                                         | ... 10 |
| 062408 | -- romania and mozambique establish diplomatic relations                  | ... 10 |
| 062409 | -- chinese military delegation leaves bucharest for home                  | ... 11 |
| 062410 | -- soviet-u.s. contention intensifies world tension, says finnish journal | ... 13 |
| 062411 | -- world women's conference begins general debate                         | ... 14 |

|                                                                                                           |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 062412 -- frelimo president returns to capital of mozambique                                              | ... 16 |
| 062413 -- head of chinese delegation speaks at world women's conference                                   | ... 17 |
| 062414 -- full text of speech of head of chinese delegation at world women's conference                   | ... 21 |
| 062418 -- semi-finals begin at asian cup hongkong qualifying round football tournament                    | ... 30 |
| 062419 -- caricom meeting against foreign capital's control of tourism                                    | ... 32 |
| 062420 -- republic of south viet nam and britain establish diplomatic relations                           | ... 32 |
| 062421 -- r.s.v.n., sri lanka establish diplomatic relations                                              | ... 33 |
| 062422 -- lao people in siphandone province establish new administration                                  | ... 33 |
| 062425 -- feature story: a visit to mozambican fighters' training camp                                    | ... 36 |
| 062427 -- shanghai women's volleyball team leaves japan for home                                          | ... 38 |
| 062429 -- what is the pak jung hi clique up to?                                                           | ... 40 |
| 062430 -- korean residents in japan meet to denounce crimes by u.s. and pak jung hi clique                | ... 47 |
| 062433 -- well-known japanese people call for early conclusion of japan-china peace and friendship treaty | ... 48 |
| 062434 -- burundi, rwanda, zaire develop cooperation                                                      | ... 49 |
| 062435 -- chinese youth gymnastics team leaves cuba for spain                                             | ... 49 |
| 062438 -- feature story: chinese performing arts troupe in venezuela                                      | ... 55 |

062328 -- british economic crisis deepens

London, June 22, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the british economic crisis has continued to worsen in recent months, industrial production has gone on declining, unemployment drastically increasing, inflation rapidly mounting and the sterling position greatly weakening.

prime minister harold wilson has recently reiterated apprehensions about the present economic situation. britain is experiencing "the gravest economic situation since 1931", he declared.

according to government figures, industrial production dropped 0.8 per cent in the first quarter of this year compared with the fourth quarter of last year and 0.9 per cent in april compared with march. it has registered a total drop of 7.5 per cent since the third quarter of 1973.

the situation in the car industry is further depressed. car output last april was 16 per cent lower than the 1974 average monthly output. in may it dropped to its lowest point since july 1962, with an average weekly output down 55 per cent compared with the corresponding period last year.

steel production has also dropped drastically. deliveries by the state monopoly and private steel enterprises in the first quarter of the year were at their lowest since 1971. the weekly steel output in april was 13.2 per cent lower than in march; and in may, 21.6 per cent lower than in april, or 24.4 per cent lower than the corresponding period of last year. production in the textile industry has also lessened sharply. in the first quarter of this year, production of man-made fibre was 26 per cent less than that of the same period of last year. production in other important industrial sections such as engineering, shipbuilding and construction, has also depressed.

what worries the monopolists even more is that orders continue to decrease and sales figures have

plummeted. from december 1974 to february 1975, machine-tools orders decreased by 21 per cent. in the first quarter of this year, new orders obtained by the shipbuilding industry were for only 14 ships with a total tonnage of 25,100 tons in contrast to orders obtained by the industry in the same period last year for 68 ships with a total tonnage of 493,700, orders in the construction industry in the first quarter of this year were 16 per cent lower than in the fourth quarter last year.

because of the decline of production and dwindling orders, many enterprises are operating far under their productive capacity and face a downward trend in investment. statistics show that about 70 percent of all enterprises are to some degree operating under capacity, some iron and steel factories are operating at half capacity, and in some cases to thirty per cent, of capacity. in the first quarter of this year, investments in the manufacturing industries were 8 per cent less than in the fourth quarter of last year, with investments in the motor industry down by 20 per cent.

with the drop in production and orders, large numbers of enterprises have gone into bankruptcy and closed down. in the first quarter of this year, in england and wales, 604 enterprises went bankrupt or were closed down to clear accounts, an increase of 40 per cent compared with the same period last year. the construction industry registered an 80 per cent increase in bankruptcies and failures and the textile industry an increase of 100 per cent. the british leyland motor company, the largest of britain's car producers, was also reported on the brink of bankruptcy until the government was forced to announce a grant of emergency financial support.

to shift the burden of the crisis onto the shoulders of the workers, the monopolists are discharging more workers. according to ministry of employment figures, the number of unemployed in britain in june totalled more than 869,000, nearly 20,000 more than in may and 310,000 more than in june 1974. in addition, more than 200,000 workers are on short time. the british

papers point out that may and june were months during which unemployment normally declined, however, this was not the case at present. this demonstrates the seriousness of the economic situation in britain. the "times" (london) predicts that the trend will continue and that the number of unemployed will top the one million mark.

the stagnation and decline of industrial production in association with the worsening of inflation remains the characteristics of the present economic crisis in britain. to slow the rate of inflation, the labour government last april resorted to a reduction of public spending and an increase of taxes in its budget for the coming financial year. however, far from improving, the situation has gone from bad to worse. the officially recognised annual rate of inflation in britain had reached 25 per cent, the highest rate among the major western capitalist countries. sharp price increases have caused a further decline in purchasing power, retail sales in may were 14 per cent below the april level.

stemming from the worsening economic situation is the drastically weakened international position of the pound. repeated onslaughts on the pound in the western foreign exchanges markets in the first half of the year have brought a steady decline in its exchange rates. at the end of last year, the pound was down 21.5 per cent in value from the rates set for the major western currencies in december, 1971, and on one occasion dropped 26.9 per cent, the lowest on record. british public opinion points out that the weakening of the sterling position reflects the people's "concern over britain's economic outlook and high inflation rate."

the british monopoly capitalists, worried by the deteriorating economic situation, are quarrelling over ways to deal with the crisis. the government is holding talks with the confederation of british industry and the trade union congress in an attempt to find a formula for easing the situation. but press opinion in general

holds that with the entire western capitalist world bogged down in economic crises, it is unlikely that Britain can come up with any effective measures. the situation in the coming autumn and winter is described as certain to be even "more dangerous".  
end item

062401 -- more working women attend college in china

shenyang, june 24, 1975 (hsinhua) -- women in socialist china have the same opportunity to attend college as men. in liaoning university in the heavy industrial centre of shenyang, for example, women and girl students account for 51 percent of the total.

old china's institutions of higher learning were open only to sons and daughters of a handful of bureaucrats, landlords and capitalists. after liberation in 1949, the labouring people became masters of the country and their children were admitted into colleges. however, because of liu shao-chi's revisionist educational line and the influence of "male supremacy" and other doctrines of confucius and mencius before the great proletarian cultural revolution, girls constituted only had 30 percent of the students in liaoning university, which has 16 specialties and nine faculties, including chinese language, history, philosophy, economics, foreign languages, mathematics, chemistry, physics and biology.

in the cultural revolution, the university carried out revolution in education and began enrolling students from among experienced workers and peasants on the strength of their political consciousness and ability to solve problems. as the women and girls have shown the same consciousness and ability as boys, the proportion of women and girl students rose.

they are on the revolutionary committees of the university and its faculties and leading bodies of party organizations at various levels. twentyfive-year-old ko kuei-jung is now a standing committee member of the university party committee in charge of revolution in

education. she was admitted into the university during the cultural revolution. she studies hard and practises what she has learned, makes convincing criticism of what was wrong with the old educational system, and shows outstanding ability in her work.

the women and girl students are exemplary in socialist revolution and construction, and are admitted into the university upon the collective recommendation of their fellow workers, peasants and soldiers. among them are leaders of production teams, bus conductors, canteen cooks and secretaries of party branches.

ho lin of mongolian nationality is the daughter of a former slave. her mother became a slave girl for the daughter of an aristocrat at 12, and was sold four years later. the old woman lived in misery in the old society and could not even recognize her own name in writing. now her twentytwo-year-old daughter is in college. ho lin said with emotion: "when at the end of our tether, my family was saved by the communist party. my parents can now read and write. but for liberation, i would not be able even to attend primary school, not to say a university."

chao feng-chieh, a philosophy student, is a leading member of the fuhsin county revolutionary committee, recommended to the university by the local poor and lower-middle peasants. on her departure for the university, they presented her with a book satchel embroidered with the words: "study for the sake of the revolution." this she does assiduously at the university. she has overcome many difficulties in study and raised her ability in analyzing and solving problems. she always helps her classmates make progress. she was elected a leading member of the faculty of philosophy in 1973. for her graduation paper, she is taking part in compiling the syllabus "a short history of chinese philosophy" this year. "the socialist system opens up broad vistas for us women to acquire scientific and general knowledge," she said. "we came from among the workers and peasants and should return to them after

graduation and be an ordinary labourer dedicated to the service of the people."

the combination of education with productive labour has helped raise the quality of education. kuan an-ping, sun shu-chen and three other women students were praised by workers for the good grasp of radio knowledge. they studied practical knowledge at the tantung no. 5 radio plant where the workers and technicians taught them both theory and skills involved in making radio appliances. during their half-year stint at the plant, they learned how to make radio and semi-conductor elements and augmented what they had learned at the university. a technician, a graduate from an old-type college, remarked: "you have acquired in one and a half years what we could not in five years under the old educational system. this indicates the fruitful result of the educational revolution."

a group of women students with socialist consciousness and culture have graduated from Liaoning university. they have become technical personnel in factories or leading cadres in the countryside. end item

062402 -- sparetime sports school on east china plain

hangchow, june 24, 1975 (hsinhua) -- china has more than 1,500 sparetime sports schools for juniors to help the children develop morally, intellectually and physically. one is in hsiashih township in haining county on the hangchow-chiahsing-huchou plain of east china.

the school has basketball, track and field, table tennis, swimming, wushu (traditional chinese boxing and sword play) and weightlifting classes with an enrollment of 189, selected from the township's primary schools and kindergartens. in addition to their normal studies, the trainees spend one-third or half a day undergoing physical training at the sports school. one of the leading members of the township party committee is in charge of the school. the county physical culture and sports commission and the culture and education bureau provide experienced teachers and have allotted funds for building a gym and a floodlit ballgames court and to buy sports gear. sports enthusiasts in the local

industrial, commercial and medical departments have volunteered to act as coaches in their spare time.

three youngsters in the school broke four national junior weightlifting records last year. eighteen-year-old Lightweight shen wei-lin jerked 135 kilogrammes and snatched 105 kg early this year. liu cheng-kang, 13-year-old fifth-form student, finished first in the men's 50-metre butterfly stroke at the provincial swimming contest while chai hung, a 14-year-old girl, was a runner-up in the 100-metre back stroke race. other trainees have also scored well in track and field events and in basketball and table tennis competitions.

the wushu class often gives exhibitions on holidays, which include boxing, sword, cudgel and spear exercises. the trainees' graceful routines which are distinctly chinese and incorporate dance movements, are warmly applauded by spectators.

the trainees also promote mass sports in the town. after finishing courses at the sports school, they serve as assistant coaches in their schools. end item

062403 -- major coal-producing area overfulfils half-yearly plan

taiyuan, june 24, 1975 (hsinhua) -- shansi province, one of china's major coal centres, has already topped its semi-annual state quota for "run-of-the-mine" coal. output is 9.8 per cent more than at the same period last year.

credit for this achievement is linked with the current nation-wide study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which has fired the socialist zeal of the miners. one of the chief mining districts in shansi, the yangchuan mining administration has run 930 study class sessions and trained 3,000 activists in the study of marxism-leninism. this has raised the miners' political consciousness and determination to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. in fact, the first six months' quotas for coal output and for tunnelling were fulfilled 21 and 46 days ahead of time respectively, thanks to the good coordination

of the underground workers with the surface workers. at the same time, the number of pit props and other major materials used was economized and production costs were reduced.

at the fuchiatan coal mine, another shansi mining district, the workers reached the half-yearly target 41 days ahead of time, though they met with great difficulties in working at a number of side seams.

at the yukou coal mine under the tatung mining administration, which is also in shansi province, the workers speeded up the rate of tunnelling so that they reached the total 1975 tunnelling target by the end of may. they set a province-wide record of 413.2 metres of tunnelling in may.

in the current high tide of study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, over one third of the leading cadres and office workers in many mining districts work at the coalface or on the surface regularly and yet find time to join the workers in theoretical study or in discussing problems arising in production.

a number of coal mines under the tatung mining administration were faced with particularly heavy tasks in maintenance work while keeping up their rate of coal cutting. but the leading cadres stimulated the miners' enthusiasm as they worked alongside them, and production surpassed the state plan for the first half of this year.

there are also many small coal mines in shansi province. there, too, the workers redoubled their efforts, and by june 15, not only met their targets but between them turned out an additional 1,800,000 tons of coal. end item

062404 -- "june 22 corrective move" anniversary marked in democratic yemen

aden, june 22, 1975 (hsinhua) -- a military parade and a mass procession were held here this morning to mark the 6th anniversary of the "june 22 corrective move".

chairman of the presidential council salem robaya ali, secretary general of the national front central

committee abdul fattah ismail, prime minister ali nasser mohamad and government ministers reviewed the parade, the procession, and colourful floats reflecting the democratic yemeni people's new achievements in national construction.

speaking at the military parade, secretary general ismail expressed democratic yemen's support for the struggle of the egyptian, syrian and palestinian peoples to recover their occupied lands and restore the palestinian people's legitimate national rights. he stressed that the arab countries should unite and cooperate in order to concentrate the arab strength against plots and challenges by the imperialists and zionists.

chinese ambassador tsui chien and other diplomatic envoys accredited here were present at the military parade.

the third agricultural exhibition of democratic yemen opened here yesterday to mark the occasion. chairman robaya was present at the opening ceremony.

the "june 22 corrective move" refers to a "corrective move" that took place within the ruling national front political organization in june 22, 1969 and a presidential council was subsequently formed. end item

062405 -- "vanguard" on australia's relations with third world

canberra, june 23, 1975 (hsinhua) -- to strengthen ties with the third world is a blow against the superpowers, says "vanguard" in an editorial on june 19.

referring to the recent china visit of australian foreign minister willesee, the editorial notes, "only good can come from the exchange of views between the australian government represented by foreign minister senator willesee and the chinese government."

"australia is directly and indirectly a bone of contention between the superpowers, the u.s. imperialists and the soviet social-imperialists," it says. "there are

increasing signs of the fact of soviet social-imperialism's penetration into australia."

"friendly relations between the australian and chinese peoples is an important factor in the struggle against the domination of australia by either u.s. imperialism or soviet social-imperialism," it stresses. "the interests of the australian people lie with the third world." it says that china is a socialist country within the third world and friendship between the australian and chinese peoples is of great importance to the strengthening of the third world.

"the indian and pacific oceans are bones of contention between the superpowers. both australia and china favour peace in these waters. hence again the strengthening of the ties between the australian and chinese peoples is a blow against the superpowers in the indian and pacific oceans," the editorial says in conclusion. end item

062406 -- ecowas treaty comes into force

accra, june 23, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the treaty of the economic community of west african states (ecowas) has come into force as from june 20, the "ghanaian times" reported today.

the treaty has been ratified by ghana, liberia, nigeria, ivory coast, guinea, togo and upper volta. the treaty stipulates that it comes into force after ratification by seven of the fifteen signatories. the treaty was signed at the conference of heads of state and government of west african states in lagos, capital of nigeria, on may 28 this year. the coming into force of the ecowas treaty will vigorously promote unity and economic cooperation among the member states. end item

062408 -- romania and mozambique establish diplomatic relations

bucharest, june 23, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the romanian government and the central committee of the mozambique

Liberation front have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level as from june 25, according to agerpres. end item

062409 -- chinese military delegation leaves bucharest for home

bucharest, june 23, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the military friendship delegation of the chinese people's liberation army left here for home today after concluding its visit to romania. leader of the delegation is tseng shao-shan, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and political commissar of the chinese p.l.a. shenyang units, and deputy leader is lu tsun-fu, head of the mass work department under the p.l.a. general political department.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by major general gheorghe gomoiu, romanian vice-minister of national defence and secretary of the supreme political council of the armed forces, and other high-ranking officers.

present also were li ting-chuan, chinese ambassador to romania, and li yung-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy.

during the visit the delegation has met with leading members of the supreme political council of the armed forces, the political council of the army group and other departments concerned.

the chinese delegation has also visited army units as well as industrial and agricultural units. it was cordially received and warmly welcomed by local party, government and army leaders and the people. end item

062407 -- premier chou en-lai greets founding of people's republic of mozambique

peking, june 24, 1975 (hsinhua) -- premier chou en-lai sent a message to samora moises machel, president of

the people's republic of mozambique, yesterday, warmly greeting the founding of the people's republic of mozambique. the message reads:

his excellency samora moises machel,  
president of the people's republic of mozambique,

Lourenco marques

on the occasion of the solemn proclamation of the independence of mozambique and the founding of the people's republic of mozambique, i wish to extend, on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people, our warm congratulations to your excellency and, through you, to the government of the people's republic of mozambique and the mozambican people.

holding aloft the banner of armed struggle under the correct leadership of frelimo, the heroic mozambican people fought courageously for ten years and finally won the great victory of national independence. this victory is a heavy blow to imperialism, colonialism and racism and a great encouragement to the people of the non-independent territories in southern africa in their struggle for national liberation. it is our belief that the mozambican people who have been tempered in protracted armed struggle will, under the leadership of the government of the people's republic of mozambique headed by your excellency, keep on winning new victories in the cause of consolidating their national independence and building their country.

the chinese and mozambican peoples have forged a profound militant friendship in the course of the protracted common struggle. the glorious birth of the people's republic of mozambique will certainly open up new and extensive vistas for the further strengthening of the friendship between the chinese and mozambican peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

may the people's republic of mozambique enjoy prosperity and her people well-being exclamation

may the militant friendship between the chinese and  
mozambican peoples develop daily exclamation

chou en-lai,  
premier of the state council of  
the people's republic of china

peking, june 23, 1975

end item

062410 -- soviet-u.s. contention intensifies world  
tension, says finnish journal

helsinki, june 23, 1975-(hsinhua) -- "detente" is an  
illusion not conforming to the facts and the growing  
contention between the two superpowers, the soviet union  
and the united states, intensifies the tense situation  
in the world, points out the "red guard", theoretical  
organ of the marxist-leninist-groups in finland, in an  
article in its latest issue.

the article says that the arms race between the two  
superpowers has reached an unprecedentedly fierce degree.  
the conference on security and cooperation in europe  
(c.s.c.e.), the negotiations on force reductions in  
medium europe and other negotiations are not aimed at  
peace and detente, they serve as instruments of superpowers  
contention. with the help of c.s.c.e., the soviet union  
attempts to legalize its "right" to interfere in the  
affairs of the west european countries; the united states,  
on the other hand, tries to push through "free movement  
of people and ideas" to facilitate the penetration of the  
west into the soviet "sphere of influence". the c.s.c.e.  
encourages the hegemonic policy of the two superpowers  
in europe and increases the possibility of their confrontation,  
the article says.

in northern europe, the article says, there are signs  
of growing tension. apparently the two superpowers  
are doing their best to expand their political, economic  
and military influence in the nordic countries.

the article goes on to show how the two superpowers  
scramble for oil in the north sea, and particularly,

how the soviet union seizes fisheries, territorial waters and continental shelf from norway, opposes the extension of fishing area by iceland, claims part of swedish waters in the baltic, and manages to gear finland's productive structure to soviet needs.

frequent military manoeuvres held by the two superpowers show that in their contention they are attaching ever more importance to the nordic countries, the article continues. the soviet union has held landing exercises near north norway and gotland of sweden. submarines of both superpowers have been noticed in the territorial waters of sweden and norway and also, "unofficially", of finland. the soviet union advocates a so-called "nuclear-free zone" in northern europe for the very purpose of strengthening soviet domination, because such a zone would not include the murmansk area or its medium-range missiles.

in their rivalry, the two superpowers are creating conditions for interference in the affairs of other countries, the article says. but the people of the nordic countries are identifying their interests against both superpowers. "the hope of peace and revolution cannot be based on 'detente' of the superpowers, but must be based on the struggle of the peoples against the superpowers," the article concludes. end item

062411 -- world women's conference begins general debate

mexico city, june 22, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the world conference of the international women's year began general debate on june 20. delegates from third world countries, in their speeches, pointed to the need to integrate the cause of women's emancipation with the struggle against colonialism and imperialism and for national liberation. they also called for the establishment of a new international economic order.

mrs. jihan el sadat, head of the egyptian delegation and wife of the egyptian president, declared: "the humiliation of women was a sign of the decay and decline of colonial society". she pointed out that the cause of national liberation and the cause of women's

emancipation were two aspects of the same cause. "peace cannot be achieved while arab land remains occupied, while the palestinians remain homeless and while the vestiges of colonialism, racism and apartheid still exist in south africa and elsewhere."

mrs. beverley manley, wife of the jamaican prime minister, who heads the jamaican delegation pointed out in her speech that exploitation is the very purpose of colonialism. "the problem of the status of women has to be seen in the larger context of exploitation," she added.

sri lanka prime minister madame sirimavo bandaranaike also pointed out that the problem of the status of women is inseparably linked to the whole problem of social transformation. wife of the philippine president, mrs. imelda romualdez-marcos expressed satisfaction at the inclusion in the conference agenda of the question of eliminating racism and racial discrimination. princess ashraf pahlavi of iran told the conference that she had made a donation to a fund for women.

ho jung suk, head of the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea, pointed out that in our era, "the peoples oppressed and humiliated yesterday have figured as masters in the international arena. their struggle against foreign aggression and intervention in various forms and for safeguarding national independence and sovereignty is developing triumphantly. colonialism and racism are collapsing irremediably." she expressed support for the struggle of the people and women of various countries against imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination and for national liberation.

reviewing the achievements made in the cause of women's emancipation in korea under the leadership of president kim il sung, she noted that the korean women are working for economic construction and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without any foreign interference.

carmela oviedo de sarmiento, head of the peruvian delegation, said: "the conference of international women's year is convened in a world situation characterized

by the rising historical tide of national liberation and the development of progressive forces throughout the world." she acclaimed the third world's rise in the fight for independence and denounced the increasingly hegemonic and imperialist attempts of certain big powers. Referring to the growing factors of revolution in the under-developed areas, she said: "we are experiencing an undeniable process of qualitative change in the course of history, which manifests itself in the national revolutions meant to surmount the relationship of domination and dependence brought into existence by the imperialist power centres. the current historical moment is a critical, changing and revolutionary one." she added: "in the final analysis, equality between women and men in society can not be achieved merely through a women's movement to raise claims confined to the aspect of social conditions of us women. this movement should become an integral part of an all-round struggle against the fundamentally unjust and oppressive social system as a whole." she pointed to the need to establish a new world economic order, to defend maritime rights over up to 200 miles, and to control the activity of trans-national corporations.

the mauritanian delegate shared the view that the struggle of women should not be confined to one exclusively for their own rights, that women must fight for genuine peace, for the elimination of racism, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and for the maintenance of national sovereignty over natural resources, and that a new international political and economic relationship based on equality be established.

delegates from the dominican republic, lebanon, britain, australia, the federal republic of germany, japan, the netherlands and the united states also took the floor during the debate of june 20. and item

062412 -- fretimo president returns to capital of mozambique

lourenco marques, june 23, 1975 (hsinhua) -- samora machel, president of the mozambique liberation front, arrived here, the capital of mozambique, this afternoon. he was warmly welcomed at the airport by prime minister joaquim alberto chissano and other leaders of the transitional government and mozambican people.

along the road to his residence, president samora was greeted by the masses in their tens of thousands, singing and dancing to the beating of tom-tom and shouting: "Long live independence exclamation" "carry on struggle exclamation"

also present at the airport were yeh fei, head of the chinese government delegation and the delegation leaders from the democratic people's republic of korea, cambodia, albania, romania and other countries who have come at the invitation of fretimo to attend the independence celebrations.

earlier he had made a tour of the provinces of mozambique after his return from tanzania in may. end item

062413 -- head of chinese delegation speaks at world women's conference

mexico city, june 23, 1975 (hsinhua) -- "the primary task at present in the struggle for women's emancipation is to fight imperialism, colonialism and particularly hegemonism of the two superpowers," said li su-wen, head of the chinese delegation, during the general debate here this afternoon at the world conference of the international women's year.

"only when this struggle is carried out successfully, while giving due attention to and solving the special demands and problems of women, can the cause for women's emancipation be pushed ahead steadily," she pointed out.

the head of the chinese delegation said in her speech: "the emancipation of women is a question of great importance. women make up half of the world population and no great social change can be completed without their participation." in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, she noted, the broad masses of women are becoming increasingly awakened, the women's movement is developing in depth and women have become a great dynamic revolutionary force. the women of south viet nam and cambodia are the best witnesses to this fact.

she said: "in every country women form a part of the whole nation and people. their fate is invariably linked with that of the whole nation and people. their emancipation, therefore, is an inseparable part of the struggle of the whole nation and people. right now imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are still carrying out aggression and plunder; particularly the two superpowers are practising hegemonism and power politics everywhere, and are contending for spheres of influence, seriously enroaching upon and menacing the sovereignty, independence and basic rights of the people of many countries. all this also endangers the existence and security of the broad masses of women and children in these countries. under these circumstances, women cannot win emancipation without taking part in the main struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, particularly against hegemonism of the two superpowers."

Li su-wen stressed: "the emancipation of women is a common cause of the entire people. its success requires the joint effort and struggle of the entire people. at the same time, women's emancipation is of vital interest primarily to women themselves and must be won through their own struggle. they must not expect emancipation to be granted them as a favour, or wait for a small number of people to win it for them."

she went on: "what merits our sharp vigilance is that while women the world over are becoming increasingly awakened and throwing themselves actively into the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism to win and safeguard national independence, social progress and women's rights, the superpowers are doing their utmost to lead the women's movement astray. one superpower insists that women's problems are 'non-political', while the other superpower advocates that 'detente is opening up favourable prospects' for the achievement of the purposes of international women's year, that 'only under the conditions of peace and reduction of military expenditure' can women 'win their defined social rights',

etc. according to the logic of that superpower, the prerequisite to the emancipation of women is not persistent struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, or the mobilization and organization of women, but waiting and begging for 'peace', 'detente' and 'disarmament', and depending on kind favours bestowed by the superpowers. such talk is spread with ulterior motives. as everybody can see clearly, it is precisely this superpower which chants 'detente' and 'disarmament' at the top of its voice that is running fastest in the arms race and scrambling hardest in the struggle for world hegemony. its fleets ply the waters from the pacific ocean to the gulf of mexico, from the mediterranean sea to the indian ocean. it is also this superpower which has, to date, stubbornly refused to sign 'additional protocol ii to the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america', and to withdraw all its armed forces stationed abroad and dismantle its military bases in other countries. it is also this superpower which, while prating about 'european security', has greatly increased its troops stationed in east europe and its conventional and nuclear weapons spearheaded at west europe." she warned: "the harsh reality today is that the contention between the two superpowers is getting more and more intense and the factors for war are increasing. the people and women of the whole world must heighten their vigilance and be prepared."

Li su-wen said: "chinese women had sought long and hard the way to emancipation and had waged protracted struggles for its realization. countless setbacks and failures had taught them that the system of oppression of man by man was the root cause of the discrimination and oppression they suffered, and that to achieve emancipation they must, first of all, fight for national liberation and social progress. under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the communist party of china, chinese women, together with the entire chinese people, threw themselves into the struggle against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and finally won the victory of the people's revolution and established the people's republic of china. the chinese

people have stood up, so have the chinese working women who were at the bottom of the old society. the establishment of the socialist system in china eradicated the centuries-old root cause of oppression of women. the working people have become masters of the country and women have won equal rights with men in all fields of life. a new human relationship has developed, characterized by comradely mutual help and cooperation. men and women help and learn from each other, share work in society and housework and advance together. giving full play to their wisdom, the industrious and courageous women play the great role of 'holding up half the sky' on all fronts of socialist revolution and socialist construction. in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin biao and confucius, the masses of the people, men and women, made profound criticism of the confucian and mencian ideas which have poisoned people's minds for more than two thousand years. they have criticized such reactionary ideas as 'men are superior and women inferior', breaking with outdated traditional ideas and lifting the mental outlook of the women to a new height. emancipation of the mind has pushed forward the movement for women's emancipation. the chinese women today hold the interests of the whole country and the whole world at heart and are concerned, first of all, with the affairs of the state and the world. they are under-taking a great cause which has never been done by their predecessors. countless women are doing the work formerly considered suitable for men only, and more and more are filling leading posts at all levels."

the head of the chinese delegation said: "china is a developing socialist country. we are exerting our greatest efforts to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, prevent the restoration of capitalism and carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end. china is not a superpower, nor will she ever seek to be one. chinese women have always stood with the oppressed women of the world. we will unswervingly fulfil our proletarian internationalist obligations, strengthen our unity with the oppressed nations, people and women of the whole world, supporting each other."

finally, li su-wen declared that the chinese women resolutely support the just struggles of the peoples of indochina, korea, palestine and other arab countries, zimbabwe, namibia and azania, and countries of latin america and other parts of the third world.

the speech of the head of the chinese delegation was warmly welcomed by her fellow delegates. when she was through with her speech, which was punctuated with repeated applause, the delegates of many countries and observers from national liberation organizations shook hands with and embraced her and her deputy, wang shu-chen, as well as other members of the chinese delegation. end item

062414 -- full text of speech of head of chinese delegation at world women's conference

mexico city, june 23, 1975 (hsinhua) -- li su-wen, head of the chinese delegation, took the floor this afternoon to the warm welcome of fellow delegates at the world conference of the international women's year as the general debate was going on.

when she had finished her speech, which was punctuated with repeated applause, the delegates of many countries and observers from national liberation organizations went up, shook hands with and embraced her and her deputy, wang shu-chen, as well as other members of the chinese delegation. following is the text of her speech:

mr. president,

the world conference of the international women's year is being convened in mexico, world famous for its ancient civilization. please allow me, in the name of the chinese delegation, to express our heart-felt thanks to the government of the host country for its efforts in preparing this conference, to convey our good wishes to the people and women of mexico and to extend to you, mr. pedro ojeda paullada, our warm congratulations on your being elected president of the conference.

we are particularly glad that the heroic people and women of south viet nam, who won a great historic victory

not long ago, have sent their glorious envoys to this conference. also with us at this conference are the delegations of some newly independent african countries that have shaken off the yoke of colonialism and the representatives of some national liberation movements and organizations that are still carrying on their struggles. they bring with them news of victory in their struggles and fresh experience in the women's emancipation movement. we extend warm welcome to them and warm congratulations on their victories.

the emancipation of women is a question of great importance. women make up half of the world population and no great social change can be completed without their participation. to win emancipation, the oppressed women of the world, together with the rest of the oppressed people, have fought long and heroically, advancing wave upon wave in countless moving deeds that propelled the continued advance of society. today the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and hegemonism, waged by the people of the world, particularly those of the third world countries, is developing vigorously. countries want independence, nations want liberation and people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible historical trend. in this great struggle, the broad masses of women are becoming increasingly awakened, the women's movement is developing in depth and women have become a great dynamic revolutionary force. the women of south viet nam and cambodia are the best witnesses to this fact. together with the people of their own countries, displaying revolutionary heroism, they fought indomitably for the independence and freedom of their countries, and set a shining example for women all over the world.

in every country women form a part of the whole nation and people. their fate is invariably linked with that of the whole nation and people. their emancipation, therefore, is an inseparable part of the struggle of the whole nation and people. right now imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are still carrying out aggression and plunder; particularly the two superpowers are practising hegemonism and power politics everywhere, and are contending for spheres of influence, seriously encroaching upon and menacing the sovereignty, independence

and basic rights of the people of many countries. all this also endangers the existence and security of the broad masses of women and children in these countries. under these circumstances, women cannot win emancipation without taking part in the main struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, particularly against hegemonism of the two superpowers.

under the colonialist and racist rule in southern africa, where the masses of the people do not even have the right to survive, how can women win emancipation without fighting colonialism and racism?

how can our sisters in the arab countries and in palestine win women's rights without fighting israeli zionism and the superpower hegemonic policy of contention in the middle east, without recovering their lost territories and restoring their national rights?

as for our sisters in the third world countries that have already won independence, if they do not fight against aggression, subversion, control and plunder by imperialism, especially by the superpowers, the independence of their countries will be undermined, national economy disrupted, and the independent and self-reliant development of national economy out of the question. thus, it will hardly be possible to fulfil women's wishes for "equal participation in development with men", and no fundamental solution to the problems of employment, education and health care for women can be found.

in the developed countries, the working women are not only subjected to exploitation like other working people, but also face superpower control, interference and threat. if hegemonism is not opposed, there will be no "peace and security", or full guarantee for women's rights.

clearly, the primary task at present in the struggle for women's emancipation is to fight imperialism, colonialism and particularly hegemonism of the two superpowers. only when this struggle is carried out successfully, while giving due attention to and solving the special demands and problems of women, can the cause for women's emancipation be pushed ahead steadily.

mr. president,

the emancipation of women is a common cause of the entire people. its success requires the joint effort and struggle of the entire people. at the same time, women's emancipation is of vital interest primarily to women themselves and must be won through their own struggle. they must not expect emancipation to be granted them as a favour, or wait for a small number of people to win it for them. can the emancipation of women be realized by enacting laws protecting women's rights? such laws will be of some help, but without struggle by women themselves, no such laws will be formulated, and even if they are formulated, it will be difficult to put them into practice. in such case there is still no real guarantee for women's rights and emancipation. experience proves that only when women take part in the liberation struggle of the oppressed nations and people and in social productive labour can they broaden their horizons, raise their political consciousness, give their talents full play, get rid of their inferiority complex, see their own strength and increase courage and confidence in struggle. by contributing to the cause of revolution and construction through participation in struggles, women will raise their position and win the respect of society. the people's cause needs the participation of large numbers of women cadres, who will come to the fore and be steeled and tempered only in actual social struggles. in a word, only when women are mobilized in their hundreds of millions will the victory of their emancipation be fully guaranteed.

what merits our sharp vigilance is that while women the world over are becoming increasingly awakened and throwing themselves actively into the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism to win and safeguard national independence, social progress and women's rights, the superpowers are doing their utmost to lead the women's movement astray. one superpower insists that women's problems are "non-political", while the other superpower advocates that "detente is opening up favourable prospects" for the achievement of the purposes of international women's year, that "only under the conditions of peace and reduction of military expenditure" can women "win their defined social rights", etc. according to the logic of

that superpower, the prerequisite to the emancipation of women is not persistent struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, or the mobilization and organization of women, but waiting and begging for "peace", "detente" and "disarmament", and depending on kind favours bestowed by the superpowers. such talk is spread with ulterior motives. as everybody can see clearly, it is precisely this superpower which chants "detente" and "disarmament" at the top of its voice that is running fastest in the arms race and scrambling hardest in the struggle for world hegemony. its fleets ply the waters from the pacific ocean to the gulf of mexico, from the mediterranean sea to the indian ocean. it is also this superpower which has, to date, stubbornly refused to sign "additional protocol ii to the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america", and to withdraw all its armed forces stationed abroad and dismantle its military bases in other countries. it is also this superpower which, while prating about "european security", has greatly increased its troops stationed in east europe and its conventional and nuclear weapons spearheaded at west europe. facts prove that its talk about "disarmament" is actually to cover up its arms expansion and war preparations, and its declamation on "detente" is to spread a smokescreen for conducting infiltration, control and aggression. the broad masses of women's desire for peace is understandable, but this superpower tries to capitalize on this well-intentioned desire in order to achieve its ulterior motives. the harsh reality today is that the contention between the two superpowers is getting more and more intense and the factors for war are increasing. the people and women of the whole world must heighten their vigilance and be prepared.

mr. president,

chinese women had sought long and hard the way to emancipation and had waged protracted struggles for its realization. countless setbacks and failures had taught them that the system of oppression of man by man was the root cause of the discrimination and oppression they suffered, and that to achieve emancipation they must, first of all, fight for national liberation

and social progress. under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the communist party of china, chinese women, together with the entire chinese people, threw themselves into the struggle against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and finally won the victory of the people's revolution and established the people's republic of china. the chinese people have stood up, so have the chinese working women who were at the bottom of the old society. the establishment of the socialist system in china eradicated the centuries-old root cause of oppression of women. the working people have become masters of the country and women have won equal rights with men in all fields of life. a new human relationship has developed, characterized by comradely mutual help and cooperation. men and women help and learn from each other, share work in society and housework and advance together. giving full play to their wisdom, the industrious and courageous women play the great role of "holding up half the sky" on all fronts of socialist revolution and socialist construction. in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin biao and confucius, the masses of the people, men and women, made profound criticism of the confucian and mencian ideas which have poisoned people's minds for more than two thousand years. they have criticized such reactionary ideas as "men are superior and women inferior", breaking with outdated traditional ideas and lifting the mental outlook of the women to a new height. emancipation of the mind has pushed forward the movement for women's emancipation. the chinese women today hold the interests of the whole country and the whole world at heart and are concerned, first of all, with the affairs of the state and the world. they are undertaking a great cause which has never been done by their predecessors. countless women are doing the work formerly considered suitable for men only, and more and more are filling leading posts at all levels. times have changed and today men and women are equal. whatever men can do, women can too. chinese women have never been so high in spirit and so firm in determination as today. a new generation of women is coming into their own.

china is a developing socialist country. we are exerting our greatest efforts to consolidate the

dictatorship of the proletariat, prevent the restoration of capitalism and carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end. china is not a superpower, nor will she ever seek to be one. chinese women have always stood with the oppressed women of the world. we will unswervingly fulfil our proletarian internationalist obligations, strengthen our unity with the oppressed nations, people and women of the whole world, supporting each other. we resolutely support the peoples of indo-china in their struggle against imperialism and to win and safeguard national independence. we resolutely support the korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. we resolutely support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle against zionism and to recover their lost territories and restore the national rights of the palestinian people. we resolutely support the people of zimbabwe, namibia and azania in their struggle against colonial rule and white racism. we resolutely support the peoples of latin america in their struggle to safeguard national sovereignty, defend national economic rights and interests and win the 200-nautical mile maritime rights. we resolutely support the struggle of the third world countries and peoples against international monopoly, exploitation and plunder, and to establish a new international economic order. we resolutely support the struggle of the women and people of all countries against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and to win and safeguard national independence, social progress and women's rights.

mr. president,

the international situation is developing in a direction more and more favourable to the people and the oppressed women in different countries. the world is moving ahead, the people are making progress and the women's movements are developing. the chinese delegation is ready to work with all present to make this conference contribute to the cause of women's emancipation in various countries.

thank you, mr. president.  
end item

062416 -- chu teh sends message of greeting to new  
greek president

peking, june 24, 1975 (hsinhua) -- chu teh, chairman  
of the standing committee of the national people's  
congress of the people's republic of china, today  
sent a message to constantine tsatsos, warmly  
congratulating him on his election as president of the  
hellenic republic. the message reads:

his excellency constantine tsatsos,  
president of the hellenic republic,

athens

on the occasion of your election as president  
of the hellenic republic, i wish to extend to you  
my warm congratulations. may the relations between  
china and greece develop daily.

chu teh,  
chairman of the standing committee  
of the national people's congress  
of the people's republic of china

peking, june 24, 1975

end item

062417 -- swiss ambassador to china leaves for home at  
end of term of office

peking, june 24, 1975 (hsinhua) -- albert-louis  
natural, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary  
of the swiss confederation to the people's republic of  
china, left here for home by air today at the end of  
his term of office. end item

062415 -- chinese women technicians help design railways

chengtu, june 24, 1975 (hsinhua) -- women engineers  
and technicians of the second designing institute of the

ministry of railways were instrumental in devising centralized traffic control, way station electric interlocking and crossbar exchange.

this institute which is responsible for southwest china now has more than 300 women engineers and technicians as against only one woman technician in the early post-liberation days. five of the 28 women in the technical department of the institute are in leading posts while others are responsible for specialized work.

women engineers and technicians were involved in surveying and designing the 1,085-kilometre-long chengtukunming railway that begins in chengtú in szechwan province in the north and terminates at kunming in yunnan province in the south. officially opened to traffic in 1970, this major traffic artery crosses high mountains, valleys and turbulent rivers. along the line are caves, underground rivers and frequent mudflows, landslides and cave-ins.

all 50 teams organized by the institute to deal with technical problems had women technicians and some teams were headed by women. the team under woman engineer fan yu-heng was responsible for checking geological and hydrological conditions where the highest point of the railway line would pass 3,000 metres above sea level. they mapped out eight plans from which was selected a route that had fairly good geological conditions and took less land.

fan yu-heng is the daughter of a poor peasant. she finished primary schooling before liberation with the help of some relatives but could not afford to enter middle school. she was able to go to middle school free after liberation and later studied tunnel speciality in a railway institute.

after graduating she volunteered to work in southwest china where conditions are hard. she often goes to do physical labour alongside with the workers, boring holes and blasting explosives in damp hot tunnels. she said: "we not only learn practical experience from the workers but their revolutionary spirit."

she has spent two-thirds of her time on surveying sites since she graduated from the railway institute. summing up workers' experience, she worked out a new design

for tunnel construction that calls for less work and is safer. this design has been incorporated in the teaching materials of universities.

the designing institute party organization has organized the women technicians to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works as well as professional courses. the institute's kindergartens and nurseries provide working mothers with necessary facilities for working and study.  
end item

062418 -- semi-finals begin at asian cup hongkong qualifying round football tournament

hongkong, june 23, 1975 (hsinhua) -- china entered the finals by defeating japan 2:1 as semi-final competition began in the group three qualifying round of the asian cup football tournament here today.

a deep friendship has existed between the chinese and japanese players in their friendly contacts in recent years. in 1973, the mitsubishi heavy industries football team, japan's national champion, visited china and the chinese and japanese football teams had joint practice sessions at the tehran asian games last year.

playing a "4-1-2-1-2" formation in the semi-final match this evening, the chinese footballers strengthened their midfield control to create more chances to launch sudden attacks in their all-out offensives. the japanese team played a "1-3-3-3" formation to meet its opponents. the first goal was scored in the fourth minute after the kick-off when the chinese team made its first attempt at the japanese goal. shifting to the inside right, right winger li chou-che of china recieved the ball from his teammate left half back ho chia and made a forceful scissors kick at first minute before the ball touched the ground. the grazing shot whizzed into the net from the right lower corner. after that, the chinese team organised a series of attacks with its left and right wingers shuttling to spreadeagle the defence of its opponents. in the 32nd minute of the play, china's full back chi wu-sheng made a long

pass from the midfield to the goal area line of the japanese side. chinese centre-forward wang chi-lien dashed forward to pick up the ball which he passed to his teammate half back chih shang-pin in the inside left within the goal area. chih shang-pin scored with a powerful shot to the left lower corner of the goal, which the japanese goalie tatsuhiko seta found it hard to retrieve. the score stood at two-nil with china leading.

trailing behind two points, the japanese team resorted to a quick attacking game coupled with long forward passes. in the last second minute of the first half, japanese left winger kozo arai got the ball 40 metres from the chinese goal, dribbled it for a few steps and with a sliced kick sent it into the net near the left upper goal post. the japanese team narrowed the gap to 1:2 at half time.

in the second half, the japanese team put up a more vigorous performance by launching incessant attacks with long passes but found it impossible to break through the chinese defence. the chinese team took advantage of its medium-range and short passing to bring the game under control. in the 28th minute, the chinese players made a spectacular short passing combination. left winger jung chih-hsing and half back chih shang-pin swerved past a japanese full back with short passing. before the ball touched the ground in the left side of the goal area, jung chih-hsing ran forward to make a scissors kick which went straightforward to the right post of the goal but japan's acrobatic goalkeeper tatsuhiko seta saved the shot by parrying it with his right hand to the great delight of the enthralled football enthusiasts. after that, the match developed into a seesaw game with both teams being unable to score till the final whistle.

at the end of the match, the chinese and japanese players shook hands and waved to the fans in acknowledgement of their warm applause.

the democratic people's republic of korea will meet hongkong in another semi-final match scheduled for tomorrow evening. end item

062419 -- caricom meeting against foreign capital's control of tourism

georgetown, june 23, 1975 (hsinhua) -- representatives of the member states of the caribbean community (caricom) met in the bahamas capital, nassau, recently to discuss measures for defending national interests in tourism and against foreign monopoly capital's control of the industry, according to reports from nassau.

bahamian prime minister lynden pindling pointed out at the meeting that the united states has been intending to introduce the one-stop inclusive tour charters (otcs), a low cost charter air travel, to the caribbean. this will have immediate and profound effects on the region and as a result will extend foreign domination of the caribbean tourist industry, he said.

many other representatives also rejected the otcs at the meeting. some pointed out that a massive influx of the otcs from the united states will seriously limit the operations of not only the regional scheduled air flights but also those of countries outside the caribbean.

the bahamas, barbados, jamaica and grenada are major tourist attractions in the caribbean. but, for many years foreign capital has dominated their tourism through hotel chains, airlines, travel agencies, etc. and have grabbed huge profits. the bahamas' revenue from tourism accounts for 70 per cent of its gross national output, yet its tourist industry is almost entirely under foreign control. since its independence in july, 1973, the bahamas has taken measures to develop national economy. last year, the bahamas government requisitioned three major foreign hotels and revoked the licence of a u.s. bank. end item

062420 -- republic of south viet nam and britain establish diplomatic relations

hanoi, june 24, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the government of the united kingdom of

great britain and northern ireland have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level as from june 23, 1975, reported gpa quoting a r.s.v.n. foreign ministry communique yesterday. end item

062421 -- r.s.v.n., sri lanka establish diplomatic relations

hanoi, june 24, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the government of the republic of sri lanka have recently decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with a view to strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries, according to a gpa report. end item

062422 -- lao people in siphandone province establish new administration

vientiane, june 24, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the birth of a new administration in the former vientiane side-controlled siphandone province was celebrated by more than 6,000 workers, peasants, patriotic officers and men and other people at a rally held recently in the province, reported the lao "daily news".

the organizing committee of the rally declared amidst warm applauses and hails the abolition of the old administrations at various levels of the province and the establishment of the new administration.

two district administrative committees were also proclaimed at the rally.

the participants then attended a soiree in the camp of the lao people's liberation army where they were entertained with a film. the gathering proceeded in an atmosphere of joy and unity. end item

062423 -- delegation of japanese youth league council feted in peking

peking, june 24, 1975 (hsinhua) -- chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association,

gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the delegation of the japanese youth league council led by katsue jin, vice-chairman of the council.

present were leading members of organizations concerned, including ou tang-liang, chia hsueh-chien and yu chung-hao and peking youth representatives.

the japanese friends arrived here by air yesterday for a friendly visit at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association. end item

062424 -- chinese men's and women's cycling team leave peking for korea

peking, june 24, 1975 (hsinhua) -- a chinese men's and women's cycling team led by wang li-yuan left here by train yesterday for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. end item

062426 -- "people's daily" editorial: warm congratulations on the rebirth of mozambique

peking, june 25, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the "people's daily" today carried an editorial entitled "warm congratulations on the rebirth of mozambique." the editorial reads:

on the vigorous african continent which is fighting in unity, another independent country has gloriously come into being in the flames of armed struggle. mozambique, a former portuguese colony, today officially declared its independence and solemnly proclaimed the establishment of the people's republic of mozambique. the mozambican people who have suffered from untold colonial oppression have now stood up. this is a great victory won by the mozambican people in the wake of protracted armed struggle as well as a new success of millions upon millions of the african people in their united struggle against imperialism and colonialism. with immense joy the chinese people extend warm congratulations to the heroic mozambican people.

the rebirth of mozambique comes out of the barrel of a gun. for nearly 500 years, the mozambican people have been waging a courageous and indomitable struggle against the vicious colonial rule of the portuguese colonialists and for national independence and liberation. the liberation front of mozambique (frelimo) was formed on june 25, 1962. two years later, the mozambican people, under the leadership of frelimo, took up arms and embarked on the road of armed struggle. after ten years of arduous, fierce struggle, they have built up a strong armed force and liberated vast tracts of territory, thus dealing a crushing blow to the portuguese colonialists and compelling the portuguese authorities to recognize last september the mozambican people's right to national independence. since then, the mozambican people have continued to advance on the road to complete independence and finally won the great victory today.

the victory of the mozambican people has set an example of achieving national liberation through armed struggle for the people in southern africa who have yet to win independence. it is bound to greatly encourage and propel the southern african people's struggle for national independence. their heroic exploits have added a new page in the annals of the national liberation movement in africa. their victory has testified to the truth: the people of a country, be it small or weak, can surely defeat their ferocious enemy and win national liberation so long as they dare to take up arms, enhance unity and persevere in struggle.

at present, the african people are advancing in giant strides in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and big power hegemonism. the armed struggles of the people of guinea-bissau, mozambique and angola have overthrown the five-centuries-old portuguese colonial rule in africa. the people's armed struggle and mass movements in zimbabwe, namibia and azania against white racism are daily growing in depth and incessantly dealing heavy blows to the reactionary regimes in south africa and rhodesia. but the reactionaries will never reconcile to their defeats. they will surely bide their time to stage a counter-attack and make desperate struggle. since the end of last year, johannes vorster of south africa and ian smith of rhodesia, under the

instigation and with the backing of imperialism and super-powers, have kept on changing their tactics. while stepping up armed repression, they are feverishly playing the "peace talks" fraud in a vain attempt to stamp out the flames of people's armed struggle in zimbabwe and other parts of southern africa. but all these efforts are in vain. more and more african countries and people have seen through their plots and intrigues. the triumphant advance of the african people is not to be stopped by any force. the day is not far off when the whole africa will stand up.

the chinese and mozambican peoples and the african people as a whole are comrades-in-arms on the same front who have forged profound militant friendship in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. from now on, following chairman mao tse-tung's consistent teachings, we will forever stand by the side of the great african people and resolutely support their just struggle until complete victory. we are firmly convinced that after the independence of mozambique and the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and mozambique, the traditional militant friendship between the people of the two countries will surely be further consolidated and developed. end item

062425 -- feature story: a visit to mozambican fighters' training camp

Lourenco marques, june 23, 1975 (hsinhua correspondent) -- on the eve of the founding of the people's republic of mozambique, i was much pleased to be able to visit a mozambican fighters' training camp. the intense military training and the talks i had there with the young fighters have convinced me that the mozambicans are determined to defend their national independence and build a new mozambique.

in response to the call of the mozambique liberation front to defend their national independence, young men and women from all the tribes of mozambique have joined the army and are undertaking military training in the camp.

upon my arrival i found the women fighters attentively practising on the rifle range with semi-automatic rifles. many of them have made direct hits on the target in their first live shell practice. on the parade ground nearby, the men fighters are having bayonet fighting practice with brave, quick and forceful movements. the successive shooting and the militant shouting of the fighters have made me feel as if i was on a battlefield.

the portuguese colonialist troops who had entrenched in the present training camp area demolished the place before they withdrew. so the newly recruited fighters have to build the camp anew. pointing at the debris, a fighter told me: "this is the criminal evidence of colonialism which has taught us that the enemies will never reconcile to their defeat."

the fighters, in anticipation of independence, have engaged in more intensive political study and military training. a veteran in the national liberation war and now a leading member of the camp has this to say: "the frelimo takes the raising of the fighters' political consciousness as the prime task of the training."

the fighters study at the camp the history of mozambique, the history of national liberation armed struggle and the nature, task and line of the frelimo. all these are new to the youths coming from the areas formerly occupied by the portuguese colonialist troops, because, under the dark colonial rule, the mozambican people were simply taught that mozambique was just "a province of portugal."

at the camp, the fighters have also carried on the glorious tradition of the armed forces in the years of liberation war -- fighting while studying and engaging in production. a group of fighters were seen marching toward the farm of the camp where bananas, pineapples, papayas and vegetables are growing well.

"independence" is naturally one of the favourite topics of the young fighters. calling the disturbance staged by a handful of colonialists last september and october, a fighter said: "the enemies have not fallen asleep, so we have to be on our guard. we must

maintain high vigilance and get ready at all times to frustrate sabotage and disturbance of the enemies at home and abroad."

another fighter stressed: "independence is not the end of the struggle. new struggle is still ahead of us. it is a more arduous struggle to eliminate all the vestiges of colonialism and build a new mozambique."

a woman fighter said: "there are racist regimes at our threshold, and our african brothers are still suffering. therefore we cannot say that we have achieved complete liberation. we have the responsibility of supporting our brothers' struggle for liberation."

as the brilliant moment to formally declare mozambique's independence is drawing near, the battle cry which can readily show the mozambican fighters' spirit is "let's carry on the struggle exclamation" end item

062428 -- chinese amity association delegation leaves peking on african tour

peking, june 24, 1975 (hsinhua) -- a 6-member delegation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries led by yang chi, vice-president of the association, left here by air this evening on a tour of the congo, zaire, sierra leone, mauritania and egypt.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by vice-foreign minister ho ying, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chai tse-min and leading members of departments concerned.

present were zairese and mauritanian ambassadors to china and diplomatic officials of the embassies of the congo, sierra leone and egypt in peking. end item

062427 -- shanghai women's volleyball team leaves japan for home

tokyo, june 24, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the shanghai women's volleyball team with weng pin-fang as leader and li

tsung-yu as deputy leader left japan for home today after concluding its friendly visit to the country.

it was seen off by mayor of yokohama city ichio asukada and officials of the osaka prefectural and municipal governments.

hung lan, counsellor of the chinese embassy, was also present.

the chinese team started its tour of japan on june 10 at the invitation of the municipal governments of osaka and yokohama. apart from these two cities, it had visited other cities near osaka including sakai, toyonaka, settsu and nara. it was given a warm welcome by mayor of osaka city yasushi oshima, and mayor of yokohama city ichio asukada, as well as officials of other municipal governments, leading members of the japan-china friendship organizations and women from various circles.

the shanghai women's volleyball team is composed of volleyball enthusiasts in shanghai factories and schools.

in osaka, yokohama and other cities, the chinese team had many friendly competitions and joint practices with japanese teams composed of housewives and veteran women players. over 12,000 people watched their matches.

on june 16, the team was invited to a meeting held in osaka marking the second anniversary of the formation of friendly ties between shanghai and osaka. yasushi oshima and weng pin-fang spoke at the meeting. they wished further development of friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples and friendly exchanges between the two cities.

the chinese team also visited factories, schools, living quarters and had friendly discussions with japanese women from various circles. many japanese women extended profound and friendly sentiments to the chinese people. they said that it is the common aspiration of the japanese and chinese women to conclude the japan-china peace and friendship treaty at an early date and that the peoples of the two countries must be friendly from generation to generation. end item

062429 -- what is the pak jung hi clique up to?

peking, june 24, 1975 (hsinhua correspondent) -- the great victories won by the indochinese people and the downfall of the lon nol and nguyen van thieu cliques came as a great shock to the south korean pak jung hi clique. lately the pak jung hi clique, in the way that like mourns over like, was seized with panic. it intensified its suppression of the south korean people. it raised a hue and cry over a threat of war and is creating tension on the korean peninsula while trying to extricate itself from its predicament and maintain its fascist rule.

the pak jung hi clique has recently noisily broadcast that south korea is in a "state of war" and that it should prepare for "total war". south korea, it declared, is entering into a so-called "total security posture", a "wartime emergency system". it mustered a number of organizations to set up a "national council for total security". it coerced south korean residents into attending "meetings to prevail over communism", women into a "women's national association for total security", and students into a "students' national defence corps". military training hours was increased in all schools. a resolution on "national security" was adopted by the puppet national assembly. military manoeuvres and civil air defence exercises have become frequent. pak jung hi himself in one week went to the "front" three times to prop up the morale of his puppet troops. on june 20, the u.s. imperialists and the puppet clique held a joint military exercise. on june 22, the pak jung hi clique placed all its employees and a number of organizations on the third class emergency alert. they tried to stir up hysteria throughout south korea.

while making outcries for war, the pak jung hi clique played the trick of thief crying for the thief, alleging that south korea "faces the threat of a southward invasion" and "confronts an unprecedented crisis". facts are the best judge of who is the "aggressor" and is carrying out threat of war. twenty-five years ago, the u.s. imperialists launched a war of aggression against korea. the heroic

korean people under the leadership of their great leader general kim il sung defeated the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys after three years of hard fighting. since the end of the war, they have been carrying out great socialist revolution and socialist construction with chollima speed and have waged unremitting struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. these facts are well-known. however, with the support of its u.s. master, the pak jung hi clique is creating new tension in korea and crying war. the question is, what is the pak jung hi clique up to?

the whole world can see that precisely at a time when the pak jung hi clique was making a bigger hue and cry than ever about a "threat of southward aggression", the great leader of the korean people president kim il sung was winning great successes in leading a delegation on friendly visits to romania and other countries. precisely at this time, the fighters of the people's army of northern part of the republic were helping the cooperative farmers to transplant rice in the fields. additionally, the korean people are known to have waged positive struggle all along for peaceful reunification of the country without foreign interference and in accordance with the three principles of independent, peaceful reunification and the five-point programme for preventing national split set out by president kim il sung. deeds are more eloquent than words. the so-called "threat of southward aggression" is an entirely groundless lie.

it is easy to see that the purpose of the pak clique's war clamour is nothing but a pretext to cover the further suppression of the south korean people and maintain fascist rule. it was in the midst of this hullabaloo about war that the clique arrested kim chi-ha, poet patriot of south korea, and in cold blood killed 8 other south korean patriots. on may 13, it put into force "emergency measure no. 9", reviving fascist repressive measures which it had once been forced to abandon, and tightened its police state rule over the citizens of seoul. on may 22, the pak clique sent its reactionary police to arrest 300 student-demonstrators on charges of having violated "emergency measures no. 9". the purpose

behind all these moves is to use the alleged southward invasion to divert the attention of the south korean people, and to maintain reactionary rule by means of sanguinary suppression in order to serve the "two koreas" plot of the u.s. imperialists.

the pak clique's fascist measures have aroused the angry resentment and resistance of the south korean people and have also been nounced by world opinion. out of their own experience, the south korean people have come to realize that without the toppling the reactionary pak jung hi clique they can have no democracy and freedom, nor achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. they have organized many different forms of struggle, holding meetings, issuing statements and demonstrating to voice their opposition to the clique's dictatorial rule and to raise their demands for democracy, freedom and a decent livelihood. recently, 1,000 seoul university students met on the campus to protest against "emergency measure no. 9" and passed resolutions demanding democratic rights. at a demonstration held after the meeting, the students fought the police suppression directed against them. the just struggle of the south korean people against the clique's fascist rule is resolutely backed by the people of the northern half of the republic and has the sympathy of people the world over.

however much it makes clamours of war and steps up its suppression of the people, the pak jung hi clique cannot cover up its sinister objective to split korea permanently. on the contrary, it only exposes more fully its reactionary nature as the enemy of the entire korean people and lays bare its own weakness.

the present international situation is excellent, and international developments more and more favour the korean people in their striving for independent, peaceful reunification. these developments are increasingly unfavourable to the pak jung hi clique which maintains its reactionary rule at bayonet point and strives to create "two koreas" by relying on foreign forces. the perverse action of the pak jung hi clique can only further reveal to the world people its inner weakness and its extremely reactionary nature; it can only arouse the

stronger dissatisfaction and resistance of the south korean people, leading it to hasten its doom. end item

062432 -- great victory of korean people's anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle -- editorial of "people's daily" and "Liberation army daily"

peking, june 25, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the "people's daily" and the "Liberation army daily" today jointly carry an editorial to mark the 25th anniversary of the korean fatherland liberation war. entitled "great victory of the korean people's anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle," the editorial reads in full as follows:

today is the 25th anniversary of the korean fatherland liberation war. the chinese people commemorate this day of united struggle together with the fraternal korean people.

twenty-five years ago, the u.s. imperialists flagrantly launched a war of aggression against the democratic people's republic of korea. this was followed by their forcible occupation of our territory, taiwan province. under the brilliant leadership of the workers' party of korea headed by comrade kim il sung, the heroic korean people, united throughout the nation, courageously waged a war of resistance against aggression. to resist the common foe, the chinese people dispatched the chinese people's volunteers to fight shoulder to shoulder with the korean people and the korean people's army. with the support of the world people, the korean people defeated the u.s. aggressor after three years of heroic fighting, winning the great victory of the fatherland liberation war and safeguarding their fruits of revolution.

the victory of the korean people in their war of resistance against u.s. imperialist aggression is of great historic significance. the korean people are the first to have directly defeated a u.s. imperialist armed aggression after the second world war, and have thus set a glorious example for the people of the world in their anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles.

the great victory of the korean people shows that in the long run, it is the revolutionary people united in struggle who are the truly powerful, not the imperialists armed to the teeth. so long as the people of the oppressed and invaded countries dare to fight, persist in struggle, refuse to be intimidated by the imperialist colossus and take the destiny of their countries into their own hands, they will certainly be able to defeat the aggressors in the end.

in the years after the war, the korean people, carrying out the revolutionary line of president kim il sung, have adhered to the dictatorship of the proletariat and to the socialist road, relied on their own efforts and waged an arduous struggle. they have thus speedily cured the war wounds, and are carrying out socialist construction with cholima speed, achieving brilliant successes. today, the democratic people's republic of korea has become a socialist country with a solid, independent national economy. at present, the korean people are further unfolding vigorously the movement of revolution in three fields: ideological, technological and cultural; and are working hard for achieving ahead of schedule the grand targets of the six-year national economic plan. the chinese people rejoice at the great achievements of the korean people and wholeheartedly wish them success in making their fatherland more prosperous and powerful.

under the leadership of the workers' party of korea, the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and the korean people uphold proletarian internationalism, continuously strengthen the friendship and unity with the peoples of the world, particularly those of the third world, resolutely oppose imperialism and vigorously support the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and oppressed people. recently, a delegation led by president kim il sung visited a number of countries in europe and africa. this has further strengthened the unity, friendship and cooperation between the korean people and other peoples. the international prestige of the democratic people's republic of korea has been rising daily and she is playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. the reunification of the three-thousand-li beautiful

Land is the lofty national aspiration of the entire Korean people. In order to achieve independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the government of the democratic people's republic of Korea has carried out a dauntless struggle and put forward a series of correct and reasonable proposals. In particular, the three principles of independent and peaceful reunification and the five-point programme for preventing national split and achieving reunification of the country put forward by the Korean people's great leader President Kim Il Sung indicate the correct way for the cause of Korea's reunification and are resolutely backed by all the Korean people and widely supported abroad. But under the backing and instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Jung Hi clique has constantly aggravated the tension in the Korean peninsula, sabotaged the talks between the south and the north, and obstinately pursued a policy of splitting the nation, while tightening its fascist rule over the south Korean people, it clamours for "accumulation of strength" and "preparedness for war". All this fully reveals its sinister designs. The Chinese people firmly support the Korean people in their just struggle for independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. The Korean question should be resolved by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference. The so-called U.N. forces command in south Korea must be dissolved and the U.S. troops completely withdrawn from south Korea.

Taiwan province is an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of China. The people of Taiwan are our fellow-countrymen by flesh and blood. Liberation of Taiwan is China's internal affair which brooks no interference from anyone. We are determined to liberate Taiwan and accomplish the great cause of unification of the fatherland. All schemes of creating "two Chinas", "one China, one Taiwan" or "one China with two governments" are doomed to failure.

China and Korea are neighbours linked by mountains and water, closely related as the lips and the teeth. The Chinese and Korean peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe. Our two peoples and our two armies have forged a profound friendship cemented in blood in protracted struggles against common enemies.

in socialist revolution and socialist construction, in the struggle to strengthen the unity of the third world peoples against imperialism, our two peoples have always supported and cooperated with each other closely. the recent historic visit to china of the korean party and government delegation led by president kim il sung has once again demonstrated the revolutionary friendship and unshakable militant unity between the parties, governments and peoples of china and korea, and has brought this friendship and unity to a new stage of development. the chinese people will always fight and march forward shoulder to shoulder with the korean people in the struggles ahead. end item

062431 -- vietnamese table tennis delegation in tientsin

tiensin, june 24, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the table tennis players from the democratic republic of viet nam played their first friendly matches with tiensin players at the people's indoor stadium here this evening. their good sportsmanship and skills drew warm applause from over 3,000 spectators.

vice-chairman chang fu-heng of the tiensin municipal revolutionary committee and leading members of departments concerned attended the welcoming ceremony and watched the matches. they also met and had a cordial and friendly talk with deputy leader tran van tri and players.

first secretary luong van dan of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking was also present at the welcoming ceremony and watched the matches.

the d.r.v.n. table tennis delegation arrived in tiensin from peking on june 21. the tiensin municipal physical culture and sports committee gave a banquet that evening to welcome the vietnamese comrades-in-arms. present at the banquet were vice-chairman chang fu-heng, leading members of the host committee and the tiensin branch of the chinese table tennis association, leaders and coaches of the hopei provincial and tiensin municipal table tennis teams and representatives of players.

speaking at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and friendship, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal physical culture and sports committee wang chih-liang and deputy leader tran van tri proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the militant unity and revolutionary friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

during their sojourn in tientsin, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited a factory making table tennis bats, a wrist watch factory, and a middle school and attended an acrobatic performance. end item

062430 -- korean residents in japan meet to denounce crimes by u.s. and pak jung hi clique

tokyo, june 24, 1975 (hsinhua) -- over 20,000 korean residents in kanto, japan, met here today to denounce u.s. imperialism for its collusion with the pak jung hi clique in plotting new war provocations.

at the meeting, held on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the june 25 korean fatherland liberation war, a letter to president kim il sung was read out and a resolution unanimously approved.

"in the 30 years after liberation," the resolution notes, "the korean people have worked perseveringly and unremittingly for peace and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. today they still adhere resolutely to this stand.

the resolution says: "the july 4 north-south joint statement based on the three principles put forth by president kim il sung points to the most reasonable way to the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. it has won active support of the korean people and the peace-loving people the world over."

the resolution points out: "at present, tension in the korean peninsula is sharpening and the danger of a new war is increasing. the root-cause lies in the violation of the north-south joint statement by the u.s. imperialists and the pak jung hi clique and their intensified war provocations."

the resolution says that historical experience shows that no weapons of imperialism, whatever they may be, can submit the people of another country. "if the u.s. imperialists ignore the lessons in the history and dare to launch a new war provocation, they will only accelerate their own doom." end item

062433 -- well-known japanese people call for early conclusion of japan-china peace and friendship treaty

tokyo, june 24, 1975 (hsinhua) -- more than 130 well-known japanese people from various circles met here today and decided to launch a nationwide mass movement for the early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty with an anti-hegemony clause.

an appeal to prime minister miki passed at the meeting stresses: "the japanese side should take the initiative to propose the five principles of peaceful co-existence and the principle of not seeking hegemony and opposing the attempt of any country for establishing hegemonism as two mainstays of the treaty".

it says: "prime minister miki is duty-bound not to retreat a single step from the japan-china joint statement and to conclude a japan-china peace and friendship treaty immediately."

the meeting was sponsored by tokuma utsumiya, kaheita okazaki, kazutsura kawase, hisao kuroda, kinkazu salonji, kozo sasaki and seiichi tagawa.

the japanese people, the appeal points out, strongly demand the immediate conclusion of the proposed peace and friendship treaty and consider this as the natural result of the development of the japan-china joint statement.

it says in conclusion: "it is known to all that the chinese side is looking forward to the conclusion of the treaty in the light of the japan-china joint statement. we earnestly hope prime minister miki will make a decision." end item

062434 -- burundi, rwanda, zaire develop cooperation

peking, june 24, 1975 (hsinhua) -- a tripartite conference of the foreign ministers of burundi, rwanda and zaire was held in kigali, capital of rwanda, from june 19 to 21, according to a kigali report.

a joint communique issued at the end of the conference says, the conference has adopted a draft agreement on the establishment of an economic community of the great lakes countries and a draft agreement on friendly cooperation between the three countries which will be submitted to the three heads of state for approval.

- the communique states, the three foreign ministers have also signed a general agreement on economic, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation as well as a series of agreements on security matters, trade, tariff, culture, science and technology. end item

062435 -- chinese youth gymnastics team leaves cuba for spain

havana, june 23, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the chinese youth gymnastics team led by lu wen-chun with chang pao-sheng as the deputy head left here for spain today after concluding its visit to cuba.

president of the cuban gymnastics federation Luis ramirez was among those seeing the team off at the airport. lu chin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in cuba, was also present.

during its visit to cuba, the chinese team had two competitions with the cuban gymnastics team.

lu chin held a reception for the visit of the chinese team on june 21. the cuban gymnastics federation gave a dinner party in honour of the chinese gymnasts yesterday.

the chinese team arrived here on june 14. end item

062436 -- chinese minister meets and fetes french  
posts and tele-communications delegation

peking, june 24, 1975 (hsinhua) -- chinese minister  
of posts and tele-communications chung fu-hsiang  
today met and feted achille fould, secretary of state  
for posts and tele-communications of the republic of  
france, and his wife, and the 8-member posts and tele-  
communications delegation he is leading.

present on the occasion were claude arnaud, french  
ambassador to china, and his wife, and diplomatic  
officials of the french embassy here.

also present were shen kuang, chu chun-ho and liu  
cheng-ching, vice-ministers of posts and tele-communications,  
and leading members of departments concerned.

the delegation arrived in peking by air this morning.  
end item

062437 -- soviet education under rule of bureaucrat-  
monopoly bourgeoisie exposed

peking, june 24, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the "people's  
daily" carried a signed article yesterday on soviet  
education under the rule of the bureaucrat-monopoly  
bourgeoisie. excerpts from the article read:

after coming to power, the khrushchov-brezhnev.  
renegade clique thoroughly betrayed the proletariat  
and reduced soviet education to an instrument for  
restoring capitalism and safeguarding the dictatorship  
of the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie.

instrument of the dictatorship of the  
monopoly bourgeoisie

the class and line which controls education determines  
the schools will become an instrument of the dictatorship  
of which class. taking advantage of the party and government  
power it has usurped, the soviet revisionist renegade  
clique holds a monopoly of the leadership in education  
and enforces an out-and-out revisionist line in this

field. the soviet revisionists loudly proclaimed that soviet education would be "thoroughly transformed in the spirit of the 20th congress". they advertised "education for the whole people" and "top priority for intellectual development" with a view to reinforcing the dictatorship of the monopoly bourgeoisie in the soviet union. leading posts in educational departments at all levels are occupied by bourgeois elements in the guise of "experts" and "scholars", where as the working people have no right whatever to intervene in educational affairs. education is under the complete domination of old and new bourgeois elements in the soviet union.

to meet the needs of the social-imperialist economic base and political system, the soviet revisionist renegade clique assigns a twofold task to education: to train docile servants for the bourgeoisie and to bring up intellectual aristocrats who lord it over the working people. for this purpose the soviet revisionists set out strict regulations governing the tasks of schools at all levels and job arrangements for their graduates. for example, some schools are designated for training "skilled workers", that is, to train skilled wage-labourers in large numbers who provide them with surplus value. other schools, institutes of higher learning in particular, are to train "production commanders of tomorrow" and "experts" with "profound theoretical knowledge" to serve as agents of the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie to oppress and exploit the working masses.

the soviet revisionists advertise in a law of education that universal education links uninterruptedly with higher education, and institutes of higher learning are open to all. but reality in the soviet union presents a completely different picture. there exists the most glaring class antagonism in the matter of getting an education, higher education in particular. in the soviet society of today where exists serious class oppression and class exploitation, talks about the right of all to enter institutes of higher learning are merely empty words.

the soviet revisionists openly assert that children of the working people "can only become good handicraft-

workers" and even spread the slander that to give higher education to the working people is "fruitless labour like sowing on sand or rock". although the soviet revisionist authorities have declared on many occasions universal secondary education will be enforced, this remains in words only. the children of the working people can only attend primary schools or vocational schools for several years to become cheap labour force.

the soviet revisionist ruling clique, however, pays much attention to institutes of higher learning set up mainly for the sons and daughters of the bourgeois elements. these institutes are given priority both in funds and in teaching staff. according to investigations made by the soviet revisionists themselves, over 80 per cent of the children of the privileged bourgeois stratum enter institutes of higher learning, become "experts" after graduation and are given all kinds of leading posts. it can thus be seen that education under the soviet revisionists has in fact become an instrument of maintaining a variety of hereditary rights of the soviet bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie.

#### hereditary estate of privileged bourgeois stratum

although the soviet revisionists speak in high sounding phrases about "equality in education irrespective of property and social status", the fact is they have abolished the priority formerly applied to workers and peasants in education. in enrolling students for the institutes of higher learning, they say that all are equal before examination marks, arguing that "knowledge is the highest arbitrator" and that the only criterion for admittance to colleges and universities is "profound and well-founded knowledge".

in advocating "arbitration by knowledge", the soviet revisionists have, under the signboard of free competition for knowledge and examination marks, thrown wide open the doors of institutes of higher learning to the sons and daughters of the privileged stratum to the exclusion of the working people's children.

speaking of the educational condition of the working class in england, engels penetratingly pointed out that "here, too, free competition rules, and, as usual, the rich profit by it, and the poor, for whom competition is not free, ... have the evil consequences to bear".

backed by their parents with money and power, the children of the bourgeoisie in the soviet union today, can not only attend the expensive "supplementary classes" outside the school but can also employ private tutors. this practice naturally is beyond the means of the working people. the soviet working people are indignant at this practice of turning knowledge into a commodity, and bitterly point out that, "the competition is between purses". the reality has long ago brought to light the soviet revisionists' lie about "equality in education". the class antagonism in soviet revisionist education is an epitome of class differentiation and class antagonism of the soviet society today. the present situation of soviet education shows that the right to education is distributed according to the sum of money and size of power.

#### places for training intellectual aristocrats

by pushing the policy of "giving priority to intellectual development", the soviet revisionist renegade clique advocated that the task of the students is to "acquire solid scientific knowledge". this gives people the impression that the soviet revisionists are concerned only with knowledge and not politics. but as a matter of fact, the soviet revisionists, under the smokescreen of "giving priority to intellectual development", have been stepping up militarist and big russian chauvinist education in their schools to serve the social-imperialist and social-fascist politics.

the soviet revisionists have also made painstaking efforts to train what they called "genius" to meet their need for intellectual aristocrats. through the so-called "system of seeking and selecting genius", they chose a group of bourgeois sons and daughters as "aces", either gave them special training in middle schools or sent them to special "schools for genius".

furthermore, in institutes of higher learning, they gave exclusive training to those "talented students" whom they had "singled out" and regarded as "the best of the best". they also ran special schools for politics and mathematics, fine arts and music for the children of the bourgeoisie. these special schools for the privileged stratum and the schools for aristocrats set up by the tsars are essentially the same, for they were all aimed at bringing up successors to the reactionary ruling class.

the soviet revisionist renegades also applied the principle of "material incentives" to their schools. in the institutes of higher learning, in particular, they introduced a system of huge student subsidies, scholarships and academic degrees and titles under all sorts of names. all this seems to arouse enthusiasm among the students to improve book knowledge but the motive behind is to buy over the young people with money and lead them astray on the road of revisionism in quest of personal fame and wealth, thus turning them into intellectual aristocrats who look down upon labour and oppress workers and peasants.

the soviet revisionists made redoubled efforts to preach study as a shortcut to win personal gain and advancement. brezhnev openly declared: "the state recruits its economic, party, diplomatic and military cadres and cadres of all other social activities, primarily from among the experts trained in institutes of higher learning". that is to say the soviet revisionists' party and state power are chiefly controlled by the privileged bourgeois stratum who has received higher education. the soviet revisionists regard institutes of higher learning as a ladder to the privileged stratum and power. they convert knowledge into a tool to rule over the so-called "down-trodden" and ruthlessly bully and oppress workers and other working people in the soviet union.

thus it can be seen that the soviet revisionist education is playing an important role in safeguarding and intensifying the proletariat of the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie. the soviet revisionist education has become today a hereditary domain of the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie and a dye vat of revisionism.

end item

062438 -- feature story: chinese performing arts troupe  
in venezuela

caracas, june 24, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the friendly visit  
of the chinese performing arts troupe began with  
their arrival in the noted "country of petroleum"  
on may 28.

during its 16-day stay, the troupe was enveloped  
in the venezuelan people's warm hospitality and friendship  
from the capital of aragua state, maracay to the capital  
city, both in and outside the theatre, during its  
entire visit.

old friends meet again

something less than a year has passed since the  
establishment of diplomatic relations between china and  
venezuela. but contacts between the two peoples began  
long ago. to the members of the chinese troupe, venezuelan  
friends who had been to china were felt to be especially  
close.

on the very day of their arrival, the chinese artists  
drove to maracay to give a performance in the city,  
located on lake valencia amid surrounding mountains.  
on the morning of may 30, a part of the troupe visited  
the palmer sugar factory in the northeastern part of  
the city. jose ignacio arnal, a responsible  
member of the factory, greeted the troupe members  
with outstretched arms and said in chinese "nihao"  
("how do you do"). it turned out that he had been to  
the chinese export commodities fair in kwangchow in  
1973 and had visited peking, shanghai and nanking.  
he had seen "the white-haired girl", a modern revolutionary  
dance drama, and brought home a chinese bamboo flute  
for his son, now a student at the "central university"  
of caracas. on hearing that the soprano chu feng-po,  
who had sung in "the white-haired girl", and the bamboo  
flute soloist yu hsun-fa were among the troupe's members,  
he expressed delight and the hope that his whole family  
would be able to see the performance. several days later  
his hope was realised when they all met the chinese  
friends at the theatre.

on their return to caracas from giving performances in maracay on june 3, members of the troupe were received by president of the venezuelan national congress gonzalo barrios, who had visited china last autumn. he told the troupe that he had many pleasant memories of his china visit and firmly believed that "the venezuelan people as a whole are the friends of the chinese people". the president again gave a luncheon in honour of the troupe leaders and leading artists on the eve of the troupe's departure from the country.

at the reception given by chinese charge d'affaires a. i. in venezuela nien kung-cheng on the evening of june 3, the venezuelan woman vocalist curiel sang a chinese song "all commune members are sunflowers" for the troupe's soprano ma yu-mei. curiel had learned this song during her visit to china in 1964, and had repeatedly sung it to her friends after her return. also at this reception, pianist yin cheng-chung met an old acquaintance, victor. six years ago when victor was 14, he was in peking with his father who was working as a specialist in china. at that time, victor's father often took the children of foreign specialists to yin cheng-chung's piano recitals. on meeting again, the old acquaintances greeted each other warmly, and on leaving, victor gave yin cheng-chung a letter wishing him continuing success in his work under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

#### songs bring more friends

the chinese troupe gave eleven performances in venezuela. they won high praise from the literary, art, press and other circles here for their programmes of chinese national instrumental music, songs and dances which have been refined in the socialist revolution of literature and art. one local paper had this to say: "the chinese cultural messengers have brought us true art." bostan, director of the technical department of the maracay theatre said: "this is the best performance that i've ever seen in all my years of work in this theatre."

however, of all the beautiful melodies, the song of friendship is the most moving of all. one day, when the troupe was rehearsing in the maracay theatre,

a sudden outburst of noise was heard outside and then came the sound of singing. it turned out that the aragua amateur youth chorus had learned of the arrival of the chinese arts troupe and wanted to see them as soon as possible. more than 30 members of the chorus had assembled outside the theatre to sing the "song of the textile workers". learning of this, members of the chinese troupe hastened to welcome them into the theatre. the young people greeted the chinese friends by singing one venezuelan song after another to the accompaniment of guitars. in return, tenor wu yen-tse of the chinese troupe sang a venezuelan fishermen's song "the carite" (a kind of sea fish). these young people attended every performance the troupe gave in maracay. on the day of departure, they came backstage to ask for autographs and were so reluctant to take leave of the chinese friends that they saw them to the bus, singing as they accompanied them. in hands of friendship waved from mside the bus while outside the bus the songs of friendship rose in reply. someone in the crowd took the lead and soon a great shout went up: "mao tsetung exclamation mao tsetung exclamation", "china, china exclamation"

the troupe gave three performances at the "central university" of caracas. long before the performance started, the 3,000 seat theatre was packed to overflowing. many spectators crowded in to sit in the aisles and in front of the orchestra pit. the song "i drill oil for our motherland" presented by baritone ma kuo-kuang roused a spontaneous response from the audience who know their country is fighting for nationalization of its oil. the song was greeted with tumultuous applause. the announcement of the song "the people's commune is a golden bridge" was greeted by the enthusiastic shouts of "yes, yes exclamation" from young students. at the finale, with its rhythmic "victory drum dance", the audience rose to their feet to give the troupe a long ovation. groups of students shouted: "live long victory exclamation" and "long live china exclamation". many swarmed towards the performers with the illustrated programmes in their hands to ask for autographs as a souvenir.

ceaseless struggle

caracas is an ancient city with a long tradition of anti-colonial struggle. the hotel where the arts troupe were staying faces the plaza of the predecessors. two monuments inscribed with the glorious exploits of the venezuelan people in the struggle against the spanish colonial rule stand in the square. on june 4, the troupe visited the cemetery of venezuelan martyrs who had laid down their lives for national liberation.

the historic memorials of the struggle reminded us that venezuela had freed itself from spanish colonial rule and obtained political independence in the 19th century. today it is engaged in a more arduous and stubborn struggle against big power hegemonism and for economic independence. with a long coast-line of 1,800 miles, venezuela has launched a sustained struggle in defence of its sea rights in coordination with other latin american countries. at the u.n. third conference of the law of sea held a year ago in caracas, venezuela and the numerous developing countries of asia, africa and latin america took a joint stand against the maritime hegemonism of the superpowers. venezuela has also put up a tremendous defence of its petroleum resources. the sign of the state-owned petroleum corporation is seen everywhere on gas stations in caracas. now the venezuelan people are fighting for the nationalization of the petroleum industry itself.

on june 11, the venezuelan folk dance troupe gave a special performance for the chinese troupe. the repertoire included items showing venezuelan fishermen casting their nets and women doing physical labour. the performance was the result of the venezuelan artists' efforts to develop a truly national art and prevent the penetration of the corrupt culture of the western countries.

the chinese arts troupe took plane for home on june 13. the friendly visit had made on them a profound impression of the venezuelan people's struggle to defend national independence and for unity of the world people against hegemonism. end item

-- e n d --

*From the desk of*

AMBASSADOR GEORGE BUSH

---

This is interesting. Marcos and Tengboth slap  
at US

Pre looks at internal affairs of US- unemployment

NVN and SVN stories....

Not good at all....

GB

# Hsinhua News Bulletin

Hsinhua News Agency

(新华社英文电讯)

No. 9641 Tel. 666575 Sunday, June 8, 1975

---

## C O N T E N T S

\* 060714 -- chairman mao tsetung meets president  
and mrs. marcos ... 1a

## H O M E

060701 -- engineers at taching oilfield  
integrate themselves with workers ... 1

060702 -- profound changes in residents'  
courtyards in peking ... 3

060703 -- south china province harnesses sea  
coast ... 6

060705 -- philippine president and madame  
marcos arrive in peking to rousing  
welcome ... 8

060706 -- chinese and australian foreign  
ministers hold talks ... 11

060707 -- good anti-hailstorm work in north-  
west china's shensi province ... 11

- 060715 -- chu teh, teng hsiao-ping, chiang ching,  
hua kuo-feng, wu teh and ku mu meet  
president and mrs. marcos and other  
distinguished philippine guests ... 17
- 060721 -- list of philippine president marcos'  
official party to china ... 24
- 060723 -- vice-premier teng hsiao-ping's speech  
at banquet in honour of president  
marcos ... 25
- 060724 -- president marcos's speech at peking  
banquet ... 29
- 060726 -- trinidad and tobago oil mission  
back in peking after visiting  
takang oil field ... 33
- 060730 -- liao cheng-chih meets fifth "radio  
peking" listeners' delegation  
from japan ... 37
- 060732 -- premier chou en-lai meets president  
and mrs. marcos and other distinguished  
philippine guests ... 37
- 060733 -- peking grand banquet in honour of  
president and mrs. marcos ... 38

#### INTERNATIONAL

- 060704 -- vientiane mass organizations,  
newspapers condemn lao ultra-  
rightists' treachery ... 7
- 060708 -- u.s. joblessness over 8.5 million ... 12
- 060709 -- palestinian liberation organization  
representative visits sri lanka ... 12
- 060710 -- importance of national education  
stressed in dahomey ... 13
- 060711 -- president tito gives banquet in  
honour of president kim il sung ... 13

060712 -- international school sports meet  
opens in france ... 16

060713 -- zanzibar develops pharmaceutical  
industry ... 16

060716 -- first session of d.r.v.n. fifth  
national assembly closes triumphantly  
... 18

060717 -- south viet nam council of ministers  
holds enlarged session ... 20

060718 -- photo exhibition in manila ... 20

060719 -- british people vote in favour of  
britain's continued membership  
of eec ... 21

060720 -- reception in saigon marks anniversary  
of r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary  
government ... 23

060722 -- ghana ratifies west african states  
economic community treaty ... 25

060725 -- ghana's trade with african countries  
increases remarkably ... 33

060727 -- personages in kanto area demand  
early conclusion of japan-china  
peace and friendship treaty ... 34

060728 -- cambodian people urged to rebuild  
and defend country ... 35

060729 -- turkish president visits iran ... 42

060731 -- namibia question discussed in u.n.  
security council ... 43

060734 -- lao people urged to overthrow  
reactionaries ... 46

060735 -- u.s. must maintain strong military  
forces to cope with soviet union,  
stress u.s. official circles ... 47

060714 -- chairman mao tsetung meets president and mrs. marcos

peking, june 7, 1975 (hsinhua) -- chairman mao tsetung this afternoon met with president ferdinand e. marcos of the republic of the philippines, his wife mrs. imelda romualdez marcos, and their daughters imee marcos and irene marcos.

chairman mao extended welcome to president marcos on his official visit to china and to mrs. marcos and their daughters on their visit to china, and had a friendly conversation with them. president marcos said that he felt honoured and happy to have this opportunity to visit china and meet with chairman mao.

present on the occasion were vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-minister of foreign affairs wang hai-jung, and deputy department directors of the foreign ministry tang wen-sheng and chang han-chih. end item

060701 -- engineers at taching oilfield integrate themselves with workers

peking, june 7, 1975 (hsinhua) -- several hundred engineers and technicians of the institute of designing and research in china's biggest oilfield -- taching -- are more consciously "integrating themselves with" workers and cadres in designing and scientific experiment, as the study of the theory on proletarian dictatorship is surging throughout china. studying and working together with the oil workers, they are making new contributions to building up the oilfield.

the engineers and technicians of the institute have actively integrated themselves with the workers under the leadership of party organizations since the campaign to tap oil here was launched 15 years ago. in the early days of the oilfield, most of these technicians served as workers for at least a year and a half at the grassroots level. since then, they have made a point of spending three to four months every year joining the workers in study, productive labour and scientific experiment. in addition, they have taken time out to engage in farm and side-line production. they have raised their ideological level and increased their ability in the course of integrating with the workers. so far, more than 224 intellectuals from this institute have been admitted into the chinese communist party.

in the course of studying chairman mao's important instruction on the question concerning theory and the marxist-leninist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the engineers and technicians of this institute, by reviewing their personal experiences, have become more aware of the significance of the integration of intellectuals with the workers and peasants for preventing and opposing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. they say that the existence of classes, class contradictions, class struggle and bourgeois right in the historical period of socialism poses to intellectuals the question of which class to serve and what road to follow. only by consciously integrating themselves with the

workers and peasants, remoulding their world outlook in the image of the proletariat and constantly combating the influences of bourgeois ideology, they say, can they adhere to the correct orientation and give play to their role in socialist construction. the story of a civil engineering technician named chang hsiao-chung serves as a pertinent illustration. on one occasion, when he went to work at a construction site, he had intended to avail himself of the chance to build up his own prestige. but, as he stayed on at the worksite, he received a profound education from the workers who worked neither for fame nor for gain. determined to learn from their revolutionary spirit, he "settled down" at the worksite and consciously fostered working class feelings in his mind. in order to relieve the workers of strenuous labour in one project, he made investigations and improved the design, slashing an amount of earth work which would take 100 people to complete in 20 days. he took part in on-the-spot designing on 14 occasions and worked for a total of 59 months at the worksites in the nine years between 1966 and 1974. summing up his experience during this period recently while studying the theory on proletarian dictatorship, he said that only by persevering in integrating with the worker-peasant masses and overcoming the erroneous tendency of despising productive labour and divorcing themselves from practice can intellectuals see eye to eye with the working people, serve their interests wholeheartedly, and contribute their own share to building socialism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

taking the marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat as the weapon, the engineers and technicians at the institute have deepened their criticism of the idealist a priori trash peddled by lin piao and company, and fostered the viewpoint that "the masses are the real heroes" and "practice comes first". they have been learning modestly from workers at the grassroots in the course of designing over the past few months. technicians on the new oilfield comprehensive research team pitched tents in a new oil zone and joined workers in studying marxist theory and surveying oil in the wilderness. in a short period they established the

size of the oil zone, completed intensive exploration of a sample area and finished preparations for making a plan for exploitation.

In the course of studying the theory on proletarian dictatorship, the engineers and technicians have further broken with such manifestations of bourgeois right as regarding "knowledge as a private asset", they have been concerting their efforts and helping each other in their work. cooperating with other technicians since 1970, chou hsi-ching has succeeded in improving the crude oil dehydration units and introducing a new technological process which helps double dehydration capacity without adding equipment and labour power. guided by chairman mao's important instruction on the question concerning theory, he consciously attributes what he has achieved to leadership by the party and the concerted efforts of the masses; and pledges himself to work still harder for the revolution. end item

060702 -- profound changes in residents' courtyards in peking

peking, june 7, 1975 (hsinhua) -- peking families living in traditional-style houses with several households sharing a common courtyard are organizing themselves on the basis of courtyards to carry out education and occupy the ideological and cultural fields with socialism in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. this has brought profound changes to neighbourhood communities.

residents call this kind of compound "hsiangyang (face-the-sun) courtyard" or "socialist courtyards."

such courtyards were first organized by some residents in the peihsinchiaow area in northeastern peking. when the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius started last year, households sharing common courtyards got organized under the leadership of the neighbourhood party committee and set up "courtyard management

committees" to run affairs within the courtyards. members of such management committees include worker residents in the courtyards, representatives of housewives and youngsters and children as well as cadres on the residents' committees. the adults and children of the same courtyards study marxism-leninism, current affairs and policies in groups regularly and criticize lin piao and confucius so as to combat the ideology of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes. moreover, they hold theatrical soirees, give story narrations, play table tennis matches and other games during festival holidays and week-ends.

in this way, criticism of lin piao and confucius has spread to all families. in a thriving revolutionary atmosphere, the neighbours study political theory with keener interest, pay greater attention to sanitation and health work and helping with public security work. school children are better organized in after-school activities and people are more united than before.

the experience of the peihsinchiao area in organizing the residents on the basis of courtyards soon spread to other districts and apartment neighbourhoods in peking. leading members of departments concerned consider such organization a good form in strengthening urban management.

most of peking's old houses are arranged in the form of square or rectangular courtyards ringed by low brick-and-tile rooms. the courtyards usually open off a small alleyway or a street. in some cases, one courtyard leads to a second courtyard which again opens off a third one in the back. on the other hand, many multi-storied buildings have been put up for factory workers and office staff since liberation. each courtyard or building generally house several to scores of families. in the peihsinchiao area, for example, there are 328 big courtyards and buildings each accommodating ten families or more. they account for nearly one-third of the more than 70,000 inhabitants in the area. now, not only the big courtyards but also the small, one-family courtyards have been organized.

previously, peking's inhabitants were never organized on the basis of courtyards in which they live. there were only neighbourhood committees operating under the primary government body -- the street revolutionary committee. each neighbourhood committee was in charge of a number of alleyways, dozens of courtyards and hundreds of households. it was quite difficult for the neighbourhood committees to sponsor activities. besides, many working parents and students seldom took part in the activities organized by the neighbourhood. this made it hard to carry out the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat at the grass-roots.

peking's workers were very enthusiastic when the "hsiangyang (face-the-sun) courtyard" system was initiated. "we workers are masters not only in building the city but also in running the city and transforming it," they responded.

workers' participation strengthens leadership in the neighbourhood and enlivens and upgrades the activities arranged for the inhabitants.

in the past, many dependents of factory and office workers were virtually deprived of the right to political study either because they were too old or weak to move about or because they were tied to household chores. now, study groups are organized right in their own courtyards and they can fall in easily. many factory and office workers join in the study after the day's work. university professors or worker-activists in theoretical study voluntarily act as instructors to the courtyard study groups.

the setting up of the courtyard organization provides favourable conditions for giving youngsters good upbringing. all the courtyards take the off-school education as an important task.

veteran worker yin chen-chiang of the peking municipal transport bureau is deputy head of a managing committee of a bigger courtyard in tungssu street and, at the same time, he is in charge of the off-school

education. his wife is also a worker and they have four children. he said: some working couples are so busy in their work and have not much time to stay at home so they can not attend to the after-school life of their children. now the courtyard has children's organization. girls and boys do morning exercises and running exercises together. after school they have lively activities: they do home work at the same time; study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works together; take part in revolutionary mass criticism; put up blackboard newspaper and wall papers; and do physical labour which varies in form with the different age groups.

children vie with one another to clean the courtyard and perform good deeds. all these bring remarkable changes in their outlook. parents and school teachers are very happy about this, he said. end item

060703 -- south china province harnesses sea coast

kwangchow, june 7, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the people of south china's kwangtung, the province with the longest coast line in the country, are reclaiming beaches and achieving good harvests. this fulfills an age-old dream of the inhabitants who used to be at the mercy every summer and autumn of strong typhoons and tidal waves that turned the soil saline.

take swatow prefecture which has more than 500 kilometres of coast line. its nine coastal counties have built 740 kilometres of sea dykes. the prefecture has reclaimed 22,000 hectares of land from the sea since the big leap forward year of 1958.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of chaoyang county, taking the pace-setting tachai brigade as their example, pooled their strength to complete a 1.5-kilometre-long, 80-span bridge sluice, 11 metres wide at the top, in just nine months. this protected some 20,000 hectares of farmland and made

it possible to reclaim 2,300 hectares of sea beaches. in addition, they built two 16-kilometre-long dykes along the Lienchiang river behind the sluice to store river water. a labyrinth of canals led water to the reclaimed land and improved 12,500 hectares of fields which used to be hit by floods and dry spells.

reclaimed land was highly saline. paddy rice could be planted only after fish were bred for one year and green manure crops grown for another two years. now water from rivers or new reservoirs is used to leach the salt. thus the reclaimed fields give a good harvest within the year.

Leichow peninsula, constantly hit by sandstorms and drought, was a desolate place and epidemics were rampant the people in recent years have completed a series of water conservancy projects centred on the 248-kilometre-long youth canal, bringing 100,000 hectares under irrigation. two forest belts each stretching several hundred kilometres have gone up to cut the effect of sandstorms on farmland and villages. crops are now growing on what was once sandy waste. sugar-cane, rubber trees and sisal plants cover hill sides. in the past eight years, 250,000 hectares of trees were planted and more than 1,330 hectares grown to industrial crops. grain output for the four counties and one city on the peninsula ranges from 2.5 to 5.5 times pre-liberation figures. the peninsula has become a grain, oil and sugar producer. end item

060704 -- vientiane mass organizations, newspapers condemn lao ultra-rightists' treachery

vientiane, june 7, 1975 (hsinhua) -- vientiane mass organizations and newspapers strongly condemned the ringleaders of the lao ultra-rightists who, having fled the country, are instigating their followers in vientiane to carry out sabotage, disruption and subversion.

vientiane newspapers report that the lao ultra-rightist ringleader kouprasith abhay, former deputy commander

of the vientiane army, who is now abroad, on may 31 and june 1 gave orders to somphet vongsonvan, deputy commander of the joint police force of the vientiane side to get together a group of armed saboteurs to storm the ministry of the interior and social welfare, the general bureau of national police, the joint police command of the vientiane side and four district police bureaus in vientiane city. the armed saboteurs seized arms from the guards, searched for important documents, broke into ammunition stores and wrecked state property.

on june 1 afternoon, the joint police force of the patriotic forces side, closely cooperating with their vientiane side counter-part, disarmed the saboteurs and arrested somphet songsonvan and others.

in a statement on june 4, 28 vientiane mass organizations roundly condemned the ultra-rightist reactionaries for their actions. this sabotage of peace and national concord was a case of treason on the part of the ultra-rightist reactionaries and their lackeys, the statement declared. the statement included a demand that the provisional national union government set up with the participation of the people a special committee to carry out an investigation into the political event and punish the treachors.

the statement called on people from all walks of life to maintain vigilance and show their mettle in defending peace and national concord.

the "vientiane post" in an article on june 5 demanded that the union government take effective measures to thoroughly expose and punish the trouble-makers.  
end item

060705 -- philippine president and madame marcos arrive in peking to rousing welcome

peking, june 7, 1975 (hsinhua) -- ferdinand e. marcos, president of the republic of the philippines, arrived here by special plane this afternoon on an official

visit to china at the invitation of chairman chu teh of the standing committee of the national people's congress and premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china.

madame imelda romualdez marcos is accompanying the president on the visit.

the president's party includes his two daughters, secretary of foreign affairs carlos p. romulo, other cabinet members, governors and high ranking officials.

president and madame marcos were given a warm welcome at the airport by chinese leaders teng hsiao-ping, hua kuo-feng, wu teh and ku mu, minister of foreign affairs chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign trade li chiang, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, madame cho lin, and several thousand people of the chinese capital.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping extended welcome to president and madame marcos on behalf of chairman chu teh and premier chou en-lai. president and madame marcos thanked the hosts for the hospitality accorded to them. later, at the guest house, the distinguished guests were cordially received by madame kang ke-ching and madame teng ying-chao.

there have been long-standing friendly exchanges between the people of china and the philippines. of late, the relations between the two countries have developed further. at the invitation of premier chou en-lai, madame imelda romualdez marcos visited china as the special representative of president marcos in september, 1974, making a positive contribution to the development of the sino-philippine relations. the current official visit to china by president marcos marks a new growth in the relations between the two countries.

the arrival route was today decorated with the national flags of china and the philippines and multi-coloured banners. huge streamers strung across the streets and trailing from tall buildings read: "warmly welcome president

and madame marcos exclamation" "warmly welcome the distinguished philippine guests exclamation" "firmly support the people of the philippines in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" "Long live the friendship between the people of china and the philippines exclamation" and "Long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

at 2:30 p.m. the two special planes carrying the philippine president and madame marcos respectively landed at peking airport which flew the national flags of china and the philippines. chinese leaders warmly shook hands with the distinguished guests. two little girls presented bouquets to the president and madame marcos. a grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. the band struck up the national anthems of the republic of the philippines and the people's republic of china. accompanied by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, president marcos reviewed an honour guard composed of men of the ground, naval and airforces of the chinese people's liberation army. when the distinguished guests walked round to meet the crowd, people waved bouquets and multi-coloured streamers and shouted slogans. youngsters danced to the accompaniment of music. president and madame marcos repeatedly waved to the crowd in acknowledgement.

welcoming president and madame marcos and the other distinguished philippine guests at the airport were lin chiao-chih, standing committee member of the national people's congress; han nien-lung and wang hai-jung, vice-foreign ministers; chen wei-chi, vice-minister of light industry; hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; ho tan-chieh, vice-president of the supreme people's court; shih shao-hua, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency; and ting kuo-yu, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

on hand were benjamin romualdez, governor of leyte province, and other philippine guests who had arrived in peking earlier, members of the philippine trade and manufacturing delegation visiting peking, as well as diplomatic envoys to china of various countries.

end item

060706 -- chinese and australian foreign ministers  
hold talks

peking, june 7, 1975 (hsinhua) -- chinese foreign  
minister chiao kuan-hua and australian minister for  
foreign affairs donald robert willesee held talks here  
this morning.

present on the occasion were australian ambassador  
to china s.a. fitzgerald, officials of the australian  
ministry for foreign affairs m.j. cook, d.w. argall  
and g. briot, as well as deputy department directors  
of the chinese foreign ministry wu fan-wu and liu hua.  
end item.

060707 -- good anti-hailstorm work in northwest china's  
shensi province

sian, june 7, 1975 (hsinhua) -- damage by serious  
hailstorms, a bane for northwest china's shensi province,  
is being minimized and farm output rising, thanks to mass  
efforts in recent years.

the worst post-liberation hailstorm hit the province  
in 1970, but the affected area was one-fourth less than  
in previous years because of better and earlier  
meteorological forecasts and the specific measures  
taken. in 1974, lunghsien county on the border of  
shensi and kansu provinces defeated 5 hailstorms and its  
grain output was 40 per cent above 1973's.

the 52 counties of the seven regions and cities of the  
province have set up an anti-hailstorm force of more  
than 30,000 people who man 2,100 observation posts.  
hailstorm clouds formations are attacked with rockets  
and cannon to disperse them and the sound waves set  
into motion weaken the conditions for forming hail.

the party organizations at all levels have taken  
the lead in investigating hailstorm patterns and arousing

the people to use locally available raw material and scrap iron and steel to produce gun powder and the weapons in small plants. end item

060708 -- u.s. joblessness over 8.5 million

peking, june 7, 1975 (hsinhua) -- more than 300,000 americans joined the jobless ranks last month, states a washington report. government figures place the total u.s. unemployment at 8,538,000.

the jobless rate jumped from 8.9 to 9.2 per cent in may, the u.s. labour department reported yesterday, and is the first time since 1941 that the rate exceeded nine per cent of the work force.

u.s. joblessness has increased twofold since the eruption of the sixth post-war u.s. economic crisis in december 1973. the number of unemployed went up 2.6 million in the last three months. the figure takes no account of the more than one million discouraged workers who have given up looking for non-existent jobs.

the jobless rate for blacks is well over the 9.2 percentage. the labour department figures show that in may the jobless rate for blacks stood at 14.7 per cent, with that for black teenagers reaching 39.9 per cent. end item

060709 -- palestinian liberation organization representative visits sri lanka

colombo, june 7, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the palestinian liberation organization will continue their armed struggle to win the rights of the palestinian people to return to their homeland, declared gamal el sourani, permanent representative of the palestinian liberation organization to the arab league in cairo, at a press conference here yesterday.

he said if the situation in the middle east continues as it is today, another war would break out because the arabs would not permit a continuing state of no war and no peace. the palestinian problem could not be discussed or solved as a refugee problem, he reiterated. it was a political problem, that of restoring to the palestinian people their right to return to their homeland.

gamal el sourani visited sri lanka from june 1 to 6. during his stay he was received by prime minister mrs. bandaranaike and met with a number of ministers of sri lanka government. they all affirmed the support of the sri lanka government for the just arab cause.  
end item

060710 -- importance of national education  
stressed in dahomey

peking, june 7, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the council of ministers of dahomey at its meeting on june 4 decided on a number of measures to develop national education; according to a report from cotonou.

a communique issued by the meeting says, the ordinance adopted by the council of ministers requests that the new education free itself from all foreign domination, and help promote the country's political, economic and social development.

military education will be given in all schools and the national language will be introduced step by step in teaching, it declares.

among other ordinances adopted the meeting approved one on the composition and function of the national council of education and research, the communique says.  
end item

060711 -- president tito gives banquet in honour of  
president kim il sung

belgrade, june 6, 1975 (hsinhua) -- yugoslav president josip broz tito and his wife jovanka broz gave a grand

banquet at the presidential residence near Ljubljana today in honour of kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, and his wife kim song ae.

the banquet was attended by v. bakaric, e. kardelj, d. bijedic, s. dolanc and other yugoslav leaders.

kim dong gyu, o jin u, and other members of the korean party and government delegation and president kim il sung's entourage attended the banquet.

president tito and president kim il sung proposed toasts at the banquet.

president tito first praised the successes scored by the korean people in construction. he said: "we are sincerely happy at the korean people's historic achievements in socialist construction in their motherland under your far-sighted leadership," adding "your visit will give a strong impetus to further strengthening the mutual confidence and friendship" between our two countries.

president tito pointed out that the present international situation has positive developments which exercise considerable influence. "particularly was this true of the historic victory of the peoples of viet nam and cambodia, the quickened process of decolonization in africa and the joint struggle of non-aligned and other countries for the creation of a new and more equal system of economic relations in the world. at the same time, pressure by imperialism to interfere in internal affairs continues, causing fresh crises and conflicts," he pointed out.

president tito expressed support for the efforts of the korean people for the reunification of korea, and for the stand contained in the five-point programme formulated by president kim il sung. he said: "a precondition for the fulfilment of this goal is the withdrawal from south korea of foreign troops, whose presence is a menace to peace in the region and far

beyond it. we express our conviction that the reunification of korea will come. the lessons learned, even the latest ones, have shown that when the desire and resoluteness of a people are demonstrated, realization is certain."

president tito pointed out: "a growing number of countries have accepted the principle of non-alignment. we support the endeavours of the democratic people's republic of korea to fully participate in the activities of the non-aligned countries and are convinced that they will contribute to the further affirmation of the non-alignment policy."

president kim il sung in his toast thanked the yugoslav leaders and citizens of ljubljana for their warm welcome and friendly reception and extended warm regards to the yugoslav people.

he said "in the whole course of giving guidance to the revolution and construction, our party has firmly adhered to independence, and, on the question of the reunification of the fatherland, it consistently pursues a policy aimed at solving the problem of reunification independently, without outside interference, and by relying on the efforts of our nation."

"our party gives active support to the non-alignment policy and considers the struggle of the non-aligned countries as its own. we are resolved to participate even more energetically in the joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism with the non-aligned countries," he said.

"just as the brilliant victory of the cambodian and south vietnamese peoples has shown", president kim il sung pointed out, "the current international situation is developing in a direction more favourable to socialism and the people's liberation revolution. this is an immutable law governing historical development."

in conclusion president kim il sung expressed his gratification with the friendship between the korean and yugoslav peoples which is based on principles of full equality and independence.

this morning president kim il sung and president tito held private talks. end item

060712 -- international school sports meet opens in france

paris, june 7, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the 1975 international track and field meet of middle school students opened in poitiers yesterday.

taking part in the meet are teams from 16 countries including france, china, algeria, romania, turkey, brazil, yugoslavia and italy.

the opening ceremony was attended by pierre vochel, prefect of the poitou-charentes region, henri douchart, rector of the academy of poitiers, pierre vertatier, mayor of poitiers, and claude pinau, president of the international federation of school sports.

chinese sportsmen arrived in poitiers on june 4. they were greeted by roger rouger, president of the organization committee of the sports meet, and a group of students of the agricultural school of venours, who, dressed in native costumes and carrying flowers, went there from 30 kilometres away to welcome the chinese team. end item

060713 -- zanzibar develops pharmaceutical industry

zanzibar, june 6, 1975 (hsinhua) -- tanzania zanzibar has made remarkable progress in pharmaceutical industry through its own efforts.

a pharmaceutical plant was set up in 1968 to meet the growing needs of the domestic medical and health services. it was constructed in the spirit of industry and thrift and with some foreign help from an old hospital building here.

this plant, which has been expanded in recent years while continuing production, now consists of nine parts which include compounding, sterilizing, distillation,

drying and storage. in the past years the plant raised its production by making full use of the existing equipment without expanding workshops. the variety of tablets and injections was increased to fortyfour last year from thirteen in 1969, when the plant was put into operation. the total output in 1974 was nearly double that of 1969. the drugs produced by the plant can meet more than 25 per cent of the annual total consumption in zanzibar.

before the revolution of 1964, there was not a single pharmaceutical plant in zanzibar. every year it had to spend a large amount of foreign exchanges to import drugs. now the prices of home-made drugs are several times lower than those of the imported.

the plant pays attention to training national technicians with its own efforts. it has now twenty one experienced technicians, eight of whom are women, and forty trainees who will soon finish their courses. all, except the first group of eight who were trained with the help of chinese experts, are being trained by teaching and learning from each other. the teaching materials are prepared by themselves.

talib, director and technical cadre of the plant, told hsinhua that "no achievement can exceed that of training our own pharmaceutical technicians since the plant was set up, and gone are the days when zanzibar was unable to prepare its own drugs." end item

0607 15 -- chu teh, teng hsiao-ping, chiang ching, hua kuo-feng, wu teh and ku mu meet president and mrs. marcos and other distinguished philippine guests

peking, june 7, 1975 (hsinhua) -- chinese leaders chu teh, teng hsiao-ping, chiang ching, hua kuo-feng, wu teh and ku mu this evening met president ferdinand e. marcos of the republic of the philippines, his wife mrs. imelda romualdez marcos, and the other distinguished philippine guests accompanying president marcos on his visit. they were photographed together. end item

060716 -- first session of d.r.v.n. fifth national assembly  
closes triumphantly

hanoi, june 7, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the first session  
of the fifth national assembly of the democratic republic  
of viet nam closed triumphantly yesterday afternoon.

leaders of the workers' party, national assembly and  
government of viet nam ton duc thang, nguyen luong bang,  
le duan, truong chinh, pham van dong, hoang van hoan,  
vo nguyen giap, nguyen duy trinh, le thanh nghi, nguyen  
xien, tran dang khoa, chu van tan, nguyen thi thap and  
xuan thuy attended the closing ceremony.

chinese ambassador fu hao and diplomatic envoys of other  
countries to the d.r.v.n. were also present.

during the session, the delegates heard a report by  
the standing committee of the national assembly on the  
election to the fifth national assembly and its results,  
a report by premier pham van dong on the work of the government,  
a report on military work by vice-premier and minister  
of national defence vo nguyen giap, and a report on foreign  
affairs by vice-premier and minister for foreign affairs  
nguyen duy trinh.

ton duc thang was unanimously re-elected president,  
and nguyen luong bang vice-president, of the democratic  
republic of viet nam. truong chinh was elected chairman,  
and hoang van hoan, nguyen xien, tran dang khoa, chu van  
tan, nguyen thi thap and xuan thuy vice-chairmen, of the  
standing committee of the national assembly. chu van  
tan was also elected secretary-general of the standing  
committee.

on the proposal of president ton duc thang, pham van  
dong was unanimously re-elected premier of the d.r.v.n.  
government.

the session approved the composition of the national  
defence council: chairman, ton duc thang; vice-chairman,  
pham van dong; members: le duan, truong chinh, vo nguyen  
giap, le thanh nghi, tran quoc hoan, van tien dung and  
song hao.

the session also approved the composition of the new council of ministers: premier of the government, pham van dong; vice premiers: vo nguyen giap, nguyen duy trinh, le thanh nghi, hoang anh, nguyen con, do muoi, tran huu duc, phan trong tue and dang viet chau; minister of national defence, vo nguyen giap; minister for foreign affairs, nguyen duy trinh; as well as the heads of other ministries and commissions.

the session also unanimously adopted a statement by the national assembly on the complete liberation of south viet nam, which acclaims the great victory of the entire vietnamese armed forces and people and calls on them to work hard to build a peaceful, reunified, independent, democratic, and prosperous and strong viet nam.

the session also approved the composition of the various commissions of the national assembly.

addressing the closing ceremony, president ton duc thang expressed heartfelt thanks to the national assembly on behalf of all comrades elected.

truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly, made a closing speech. he said: "today, the achievement of complete independence and freedom has brought our nation into an extremely brilliant new stage, a stage of all-out efforts to build a peaceful, reunified, independent, democratic, and prosperous and strong viet nam, and to make due contributions to the cause of world revolution. the new situation has set new demands. our whole party, people and army are resolved to strengthen our unity, heighten our vigilance, develop the spirit of mainly relying on our own efforts, carry forward in peaceful labour, the spirit of heroism we have shown in combat, continue to overcome all difficulties and obstacles, and remarkably accomplish our revolutionary tasks."

he called on the people throughout the country to advance valiantly as the heroic master of a heroic nation, actively take part in emulation, fulfil and overfulfil the state plan for 1975, strive for a bumper harvest of late rice and make preparations for the long-term plan to be begun in 1976. end item

060717 -- south viet nam council of ministers holds enlarged session

hanoi, june 7, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the council of ministers of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam met on june 4 at an enlarged session in saigon-gia dinh city to review government work in the past and the work of takeover after liberation, according to gpa.

the enlarged session was held at a time when the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government was celebrating the 6th anniversary of its foundation.

huynh tan phat, president of the r.s.v.n. p.r.g. presided over and spoke at the session. he reviewed the takeover and the successes achieved on the diplomatic front by the r.s.v.n. p.r.g.

president huynh tan phat pointed out that the present tasks of the revolutionary administration and people in south viet nam are: to strengthen unity; launch a vigorous and broad revolutionary mass movement to build and consolidate the revolutionary administration at all levels; smash the counter-revolutionary acts and maintain social order; mobilize the people to actively take part in productive labour so as to rapidly heal the war wounds, restore the economy and proceed to build an independent, sovereign and prosperous economy; abolish the reactionary and degenerated culture and develop the national, democratic, progressive and healthy culture; secure the people's material and cultural life; complete the national and democratic revolution and proceed to unify the fatherland and bring about a happy reunion of the people in the south and the north.

the session also heard reports by the military management commission, the economic and planning commission of south viet nam and various ministries. end item

060718 -- photo exhibition in manila

peking, june 7, 1975 (hsinhua) -- a photo exhibition of "president marcos and the philippine-china relations" was opened in manila on june 5, according to a report from that city.

the exhibition was jointly sponsored by the bureau of national and foreign information of the philippine ministry of public information and the filipino-chinese amity club.

on display are nearly 100 photos which record the development of the friendly relations between china and the philippines over the past few years. among these are photos showing the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung meeting with mrs. imelda marcos and president marcos receiving wang yao-ting, director of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

in his opening speech, acting director of the national news broadcasting centre said that through this photo exhibition the visitors could see a great milestone in the diplomatic history of the philippines. "with president marcos's current visit to china, new dimensions will be opened up and the economic and social relations strengthened," he added. some philippine mass organizations, political personages and organizations of patriotic oversea chinese extended congratulations on the holding of the exhibition and wished steady growth of the friendship between the philippine and chinese peoples. end item

060719 -- british people vote in favour of britain's continued membership of eec

London, june 6, 1975 (hsinhua) -- a nation-wide referendum was held in britain yesterday on whether britain should stay in the european economic community (eec). the final results of the referendum, announced this evening, show that the great majority of the british people are in favour of britain's continued membership of the eec.

some 65 per cent of the official 40 million electorate took part in the polling. 17,378,581 people, or 67.2 per cent, voted "yes", and 8,470,073 people, or 32.8 per cent, voted "no". only 2 of the 68 voting regions in england, scotland, wales and northern ireland showed a majority of "no" votes.

the referendum shows that the majority of the british people stand for britain's union with other west european countries at a time of intensifying rivalry between the two superpowers in europe. former british prime minister edward heath said, "now the community can get on with its creative work after this past year and a half which began with the so-called renegotiations of the treaty, then the period of the referendum which prevented it from getting on with its true work. the community can now look forward again."

conservative party leader margaret thatcher commented, "i think it will give a tremendous boost to the morale of the whole community." prime minister harold wilson also said that the results of the voting mean that "all those who have had reservations about britain's commitments" should now "work wholeheartedly with our partnership in europe and our friends everywhere".

"the times" said editorially that "the referendum has established beyond question the consent of the british people to membership of the european community", and now "the first thing to be done is for britain to become more completely involved in the processes of the european community". "the financial times" said, "the solid and unequivocal result of the referendum is obviously a satisfactory one for the country, ... for the e.e.c. and for the business community." the "daily telegraph" stressed that after the referendum, "defence, foreign affairs, economics, must all be harnessed to the task of strengthening europe, and by so doing strengthening britain".

the results of the referendum were also hailed by other eec members. french foreign minister jean sauvagnargues said that "france can only rejoice at this" and that "it has ended a period of uncertainty which was bad for everybody". west german chancellor helmut schmidt said, "it is good for the british people, it is good for the british economy, it is good for our economy that this uncertainty is done away with."

after the announcement of the results of the referendum, six of the ministers of the labour government who opposed britain's continued membership of the eec issued a

joint statement declaring that they will "accept the verdict of the people".

the decision on holding the referendum was officially announced by the Labour government last february, and campaigning started in mid-march. among the three main political parties, the conservative party and the liberal party firmly supported britain's stay in the community, while the ruling Labour party was seriously divided over the issue. when prime minister harold wilson announced on march 18 the government's decision to recommend that the british people "should vote in favour of staying in the community", seven of the 23 ministers in the Labour government were opposed to the decision, and the majority of Labour m.p.s were also against it.

many mass organizations in britain have held meetings and demonstrations, and published pamphlets to voice their strong support for britain's continued membership of the eec. on may 4, about 3,000 people from different parts of the country met in london to voice their support. one june 4, the eve of the polling, an all-night vigil for europe was held in front of the parliament. the demonstrators held out in spite of the pre-dawn bitter cold. "outside europe it would be even colder," they said. end item

060720 -- reception in saigon marks anniversary of r.s.v.n.  
provisional revolutionary government

saigon, june 6, 1975 (hsinhua) -- huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, gave a grand reception at the house of the military management commission of saigon-gia dinh city this evening to warmly celebrate the sixth anniversary of the founding of the r.s.v.n. p.r.g.

present on the occasion were representatives of the southern committee of the viet nam workers' party and leaders of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the r.s.v.n. p.r.g. including nguyen huu tho, trinh dinh thao, phung van cung, nguyen van kiet, general tran

van tra, chairman of the military management commission of saigon-gia dinh city, ministers and representatives of mass organizations.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries here were also present.

speaking at the reception, president huynh tan phat said, "following the end of a historical phase in brilliant victories, the revolution in the south as well as the whole of viet nam has entered a new stage. the victories already won have created unprecedented favourable conditions for the development of our country. we will strive to heal war wounds in the south, stabilize social order and people's life as early as possible, and together with our kith and kin and fighters in the north, pave the way for the full realization of president ho's testament "build a peaceful, reunified, independent, democratic and prosperous viet nam". end item

060721 -- list of philippine president marcos' official party to china.

peking, june 7, 1975 (hsinhua) -- following is the list of the members of the official party accompanying president ferdinand e. marcos of the republic of the philippines on his visit to china:

mrs. imelda r. marcos, wife of president marcos;

miss imee marcos and miss irene marcos, daughters of president marcos;

carlos p. romulo, secretary of foreign affairs;

benjamin romualdez, governor of leyte province;

vicente t. paterno, secretary of industry, and mrs. socorro p. paterno;

jose rono, secretary of local governments and community development;

francisco s. tatad, press secretary and presidential spokesman; and

major general fabian ver, chief of the presidential security command and director general of national intelligence and security. end item

060722 -- ghana ratifies west african states economic community treaty

accra, june 7, 1975 (hsinhua) -- ghana has ratified the treaty of the economic community of west african states, according to a ghana news agency report quoting an official statement issued here.

the statement says that i.k. acheampong, head of state and chairman of the national redemption council, yesterday signed the instrument of ratification. it adds that the document also undertakes to perform and carry out all the stipulations of the treaty which was signed in lagos on may 28 by 15 west african countries. end item

060723 -- vice-premier teng hsiao-ping's speech at banquet in honour of president marcos

peking, june 7, 1975 (hsinhua) -- following is the text of vice-premier teng hsiao-ping's speech at the banquet here this evening in honour of president ferdinand e. marcos of the republic of the philippines:

your excellency respected president ferdinand e. marcos  
and madame marcos,

distinguished guests from the philippines,

friends and comrades,

we are very glad that his excellency ferdinand marcos, president of the republic of the philippines, and madame marcos have, in response to our invitation, come to

china on an official visit. madame marcos, who visited china last autumn as the special envoy of the president, is a friend we know well. and now his excellency the president himself has come here, bringing to the chinese people the friendship of the filipino people. just now chairman mao tsetung met the president and madame marcos, and they had a friendly conversation. i am entrusted by premier chou en-lai to host this evening's banquet. please allow me, on behalf of the chinese government and people, to express our warm welcome to his excellency the president, madame marcos and the other distinguished guests from the philippines and extend, through you, our cordial greetings and high respects to the filipino people.

the philippines is a beautiful and richly-endowed country in southeast asia. the filipino people are an industrious and valiant people. for centuries, they waged unyielding and heroic struggles against imperialism and colonialism to win national independence. in recent years, they have made unremitting efforts to safeguard national independence and defend state sovereignty. in international affairs, the philippines has actively developed relations with other third world countries, supported the struggle of developing countries to safeguard their national economic rights and interests and opposed hegemonism and power politics. we sincerely wish the filipino people new and greater successes on their road of advance.

friends and comrades,

at present, the international situation has undergone a tremendous change in favour of the people of all countries. the many countries and peoples of the third world are steadily strengthening their unity and playing an ever greater role in international affairs. in asia, the indochinese peoples have won a great historic victory and dealt imperialism and hegemonism a heavy blow. the current situation is most favourable for the asian peoples to carry forward their struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and for the asian countries to pursue an independent foreign policy. the historical trend of asian peoples determining their own destinies is pressing forward irresistibly. we are glad

to note the significant progress of the struggle of the people of southeast asian countries to safeguard independence and sovereignty. the southeast asian countries have won extensive international support for their positive position for establishing a zone of peace and neutrality in southeast asia and barring superpower interference and contention. we sincerely hope that these countries will unite more closely with other third world countries and play a greater role in international affairs. as always, we will firmly support the southeast asian peoples in their just struggle against imperialism and hegemonism.

historical experience shows that the people's road of progress is never level and smooth. at present the world is far from being tranquil. everywhere the superpowers are contending for hegemony. what should especially put people on the alert is that where the one superpower has to withdraw after suffering defeat, the other superpower, with unbridled ambition, is trying to seize the chance to carry out expansion by overt or covert means of contest. but the people of all countries who hold their destiny in their own hands will never allow any superpower to lord it over them. the people of asian countries, who have rich experience in combating imperialism, will certainly see through superpower wiles and schemes, guard against "letting the tiger in through the back door while repelling the wolf through the front gate," and thus frustrate the superpower policy of aggression and expansion.

china is a developing socialist country belonging to the third world. china will never be a superpower, and will never commit aggression against or bully other countries. we always maintain that all countries, big or small, should be equal. we support all the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples in their just struggles. at the same time we hold that the social system of a country should be chosen and decided only by its own people. it is possible for countries with different social systems to develop state relations on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. our policy and stand are consistent and firm.

friends and comrades,

china and the philippines are neighbours separated only by a strip of water. the traditional friendship between our two peoples dates back to ancient days. more than a thousand years ago, people of our two countries already began sailing across the seas to visit each other and carry on friendly economic and cultural exchanges. we have always sympathized with and supported each other in the protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism. in recent years, the traditional friendship between the peoples of china and the philippines resumed and has developed. friendly contacts, cultural exchanges and economic and trade relations between our two peoples have been increasing continuously. the visit of madame marcos to china last year prompted a new development in the relations between china and the philippines. the current visit of president marcos to china is a major event in sino-philippine relations. we believe that his excellency the president's visit will surely make an important contribution to the further advancement of the friendly relations between china and the philippines and the strengthening of the traditional friendship between our two peoples.

we wish complete success to the visit of his excellency the president, madame marcos and the other distinguished guests from the philippines.

now, i propose a toast

to the prosperity of the republic of the philippines and the well-being of her people,

to the continuous strengthening of the traditional friendship between the chinese and the filipino peoples,

to the further development of the friendly relations between china and the philippines,

to the health of his excellency the president and madame marcos,

to the health of the other distinguished guests from the philippines,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and  
their wives present, and

to the health of all friends and comrades present here  
exclamation end item

060724 -- president marcos's speech at peking banquet

peking, june 7, 1975 (hsinhua) -- following is the text  
of the speech of ferdinand e. marcos, president of the republic  
of the philippines, at the banquet in his honour here this  
evening hosted by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping in the name  
of premier chou en-lai:

respected vice-premier teng hsiao-ping:

thanks to your sincere greetings and to the fraternal  
friendly sentiments of your people for the government and  
people of the republic of the philippines exclamation

on behalf of the people and government of the philippines,  
we extend, through you, our regards and admiration  
to chairman mao tsetung and the people of your great country.

the wise men say that a long, long time ago land bridges  
connected my country to the mainland that is china.

today as i flew over the ocean i could see beneath  
us the bridges to china once again abuilding.

but in a sense we do not need to build the bridges all  
over again.

the bridges have always been there.

the land bridges may have been flooded by the rising  
waters of the ice age and washed away by the tides of  
colonialism.

but the bridges of culture, of the spirit and of the heart have always been -- and shall always be there.

they were there when the western world discovered my country, the philippines, through fernand magellan, the portuguese explorer under spanish patronage -- in 1521.

but if we speak of discovery we must remember that china knew the philippines a long, long time before that. china knew the philippines as early as 977 a.d. the records of the sung dynasty (960-1279) and the ming dynasty (1368-1644) referred to the flourishing trade between our two countries. the sultan of sulu, peduca pahala, visited peking in 1417, died in shanghai and was entombed in the ming tombs outside peking. the chinese writers chao ju-kua and wang ta-yuan referred to the chinese-philippine trade in the year 1225 and 1349.

so the bridges between our two countries were there during the four centuries of spanish domination, the british conquest, the half century of american occupation and the four years of japanese domination.

to a very modest extent we are like china. we have known the humiliation of colonization and enslavement.

we fought our conquerors to establish our own republic in 1898. we drove the spanish forces from the countryside to a small corner of manila -- intramuros, the walled city. just the same, we fell as a prize to a new conqueror in the spanish-american war.

i have journeyed to china on a mission for the 42 million filipinos of our republic to assure ourselves that the bridges from the philippines to china will not again be washed away.

the warmth of your invitation to come as your guest -- and now, the graciousness of your welcome for me -- has been preceded by the hospitality and generosity you lavished on my wife, mrs. imelda romualdez marcos, last september.

this has evoked in me, and my people, a deep gratitude which joins with our abiding respect for the monumental achievements of the great chinese people, under their recognized leader and father of the country, chairman mao tsetung.

some years back, it was said of the philippines that we were apprehensive of japan, fearful of china, watchful of indonesia, and aggravated by india -- so that philippine policies were oriented towards lesser asian countries and stronger non-asian nations. perhaps these were the genuine perceptions at the time. they were, in any case, a realistic basis for the premises of diplomatic dependence.

it may be pointed out that as a people we are good and dependable friends and fearlessly loyal allies. our national character is reflected in the policies of our government sometimes, as we have learned, to our great disadvantage. it is only when our friendship is repeatedly depreciated or taken for granted that we make an effort to do what is distasteful to us, to act as if selfishly, with a singular devotion to our strict national interests.

so historical experience and realism both bid us to be more objective and less emotional, or if we are to engage our emotions it should be based on our authentic identity as asians. it is on this basis that we reexamine the world, our region and ourselves. the old modes of thought can no longer sustain us or any other nation in asia. we must review our alliances, reappraise our destiny, and, in a word, go out into the world.

we are asians. we live in asia. our future is in asia. and we should remodel our thoughts and our policies in accordance with that indubitable fact.

from this i can only conclude that it is to the interest of the whole world, including china, that the countries of southeast asia be truly and genuinely strong and independent, capable of being friendly with all nations.

i believe that a new age dawns upon asia and the whole world.

it is an age where the most subtle forms of foreign domination or intervention must disappear.

every nation of the third world is aware that a new world is being built and every nation passionately desires a share in this undertaking.

i believe that economic development and modernization constitute the strongest foundation for true freedom and independence, that economic progress and military security are two sides of the same coin.

we know of the deficiencies of our countries of the developing world, but we believe that spiritual strength, which is the most potent weapon in the asian arsenal, will make up for such deficiencies.

i believe that china, with the depth of the moral outrage she has shown for the iniquities of the past and the present, is the natural leader of the third world.

it is a tribute to china and her leaders under chairman mao tsetung that they enshrine as a basic guiding principle of international relations not only coexistence but also equality of all nations, irrespective of wealth, size and most important of all -- of differences in social systems. every nation, under mao tsetung thought, must be allowed to develop into what it considers best according to its judgment. we, in the philippines, intend to follow strictly this policy of friendship with every country and equality among nations.

i came ready to be impressed. i am confident i will leave impressed and encouraged in our own modest endeavor to create a new society in the philippines.

for the transformation of china that the chinese people, under the great leadership of chairman mao tsetung, have achieved in the short period of 26 years is undeniably the most noble monument to the invincibility of an idea supported by the force of the human spirit. it is the world's outstanding example of self-reliance -- in the most massive scale.

as an oriental, i cannot but be proud of your historic achievement.

as a mark of that pride in you and your country and as an earnest of our friendship and cooperation, i have come to formally represent our people in extending greetings to the great chinese people under their leader, chairman mao tsetung.

i ask you therefore to rise and join me in drinking to the good health and happiness of chairman mao tsetung, the continued prosperity of the chinese people, and to the hope that the friendship we build today between our countries will endure a hundred and a thousand years. end item

060725 -- ghana's trade with african countries increases remarkably

accra, june 7, 1975 (hsinhua) -- ghana's exports to african countries increased from 7.5 million cedis in 1972 to 32.6 million cedis in 1973 while its imports from those countries went up from 13.6 million cedis to 43.9 million cedis, according to the annual report of the bank of ghana for the 1973-74 financial year which was published here recently.

in recent years, the ghanaian government has attached importance to trading with other african countries. ghanaian head of state and chairman of the national redemption council i.k. acheampong has said: "if we are to become self-reliant on a continental basis, then let us increase our trade with one another." end item

060726 -- trinidad and tobago oil mission back in peking after visiting takang oil field

peking, june 7, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the trinidad and tobago oil mission led by overand padmore, minister of national security and acting minister of petroleum and mines, returned here from tientsin today after a visit to the takang oil field.

in takang, the mission was warmly welcomed by leading cadres and oil workers. with great interest, the distinguished

guests saw facilities at an experimental area for oil exploration and exploitation and had a discussion with young workers and technicians, during which they enquired in detail about the whole process from exploration to extraction.

mission leader padmore said that "we have seen with our own eyes how the chinese oil workers under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung have kept to the principle of independence and self-reliance and overcome numerous difficulties in exploring and opening the oil field. all these facts have left a deep impression on us." he said, the visit and discussion have further promoted the mutual understanding and friendship between the people and oil workers of trinidad and tobago and china.

the mission arrived in tientsin from harbin yesterday morning. vice-chairman sun ching-wen of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the mission in the evening.

upon its arrival in and departure from tientsin, the mission was met and seen off at the railway station by vice-chairman sun ching-wen. end item

060727 -- personages in kanto area demand early conclusion of japan-china peace and friendship treaty

tokyo, june 7, 1975 (hsinhua) -- over 500 members of the japan socialist party, trade union activists, and personages of other circles held a rally in tokyo today to express warm support for the joint statement of the sixth japan socialist party delegation to china and the china-japan friendship association, and to strongly demand the early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

kozo sasaki, former chairman of the japan socialist party, hisao kuroda, former dietman, and tadashi yaoita, dietman of the japan socialist party, spoke at the rally on behalf of its sponsors. they pointed that the spirit of the joint statement of the japan socialist party and the china-japan friendship association is in complete

accord with the basic interests of the japanese people. it is of great significance to furthering the japanese people's struggle against hegemonism and to promoting the friendship and unity between the japan socialist party and the people of china and other third world countries.

takatoshi fujita, member of the sixth delegation of the japan socialist party to china, made a report on their china visit to the warm welcome of all present.

speaking at the rally were also representatives of the japan socialist party from tokyo, saitama, kanagawa, chiba, yamanashi and ibaraki. they expressed their determination to struggle for the implementation of the spirit of the joint statement, and unanimously demanded the early conclusion of the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

an appeal adopted by the rally says that the essence of the joint statement of the japan socialist party and the china-japan friendship association is the explicit inclusion of "opposition to the hegemonism of the two superpowers". this is the correct development of the asanuma spirit of the japan socialist party in the light of the current international and asian situation.

the appeal stresses that a certain superpower, which is opposed to japan-china friendship, has taken the lead in whipping up a wave of unprecedented intervention, disruption and vilification against the joint statement. just as in the case of the "asanuma statement", this serves to prove the justice of the joint statement. end item

060728 -- cambodian people urged to rebuild and defend country

peking, june 7, 1975 (hsinhua) -- to rehabilitate and develop the economy and resolutely defend the country are two lofty tasks confronting the cambodian army and people, says an article broadcast yesterday by the voice of the national united front of cambodia.

the war of aggression waged by u.s. imperialism in cambodia for more than five years inflicted serious damage on the country in all aspects. the new lofty tasks now facing the cambodian army and people are to rebuild the country and rehabilitate as quickly as possible factories and means of communication and transport sabotaged by the traitorous lon nol clique on the eve of its collapse so as to lay foundations for the building of a prosperous new cambodia.

at the same time, the cambodian army and people should make efforts to increase production, particularly, agricultural production. only by doing so can national independence be maintained.

the article says that the cambodian people of various strata and the revolutionary army, fully understanding the significance of this task, are vigorously waging a movement to restore the economy and increase production throughout the country.

it says that another important task is to defend cambodia. u.s. imperialism has met with defeat in the country. but, refusing to take its defeat lying down, u.s. imperialism still has a hatred for the cambodian nation and people. the recent event in the cambodian territorial sea has clearly demonstrated that u.s. imperialism is still carrying out provocations against cambodia. the cambodian army and people cannot loose their vigilance at any time. they should keep the tradition and spirit of resolute struggle with a view to firmly defending the territorial integrity of cambodia. the fighters and cadres of the cambodian revolutionary army must be prepared at all times to wipe out the enemy coming by land, sea or air.

the article says in conclusion, "thanks to our precious tradition of revolutionary struggle, the revolutionary line guiding us and the wise revolutionary organisation, we will certainly win great victories in restoring and building the economy and in defending the country." end item

060730 -- Liao cheng-chih meets fifth "radio peking" listeners' delegation from japan

peking, june 7, 1975 (hsinhua) -- Liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this afternoon with the fifth "radio peking" listeners' delegation led by hikaru tagami, permanent director of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

present on the occasion was Li che-fu, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration.

the delegation arrived in peking on june 1 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the central broadcasting administration. it will leave for southern parts of china before going home. end item

060732 -- premier chou en-lai meets president and mrs. marcos and other distinguished philippine guests

peking, june 7, 1975 (hsinhua) -- premier chou en-lai met in a hospital here this evening president ferdinand e. marcos of the republic of the philippines and his wife mrs. imelda r. marcos, his daughters imee marcos and irene marcos and other distinguished philippine guests. they were: carlos p. romulo, secretary of foreign affairs; vicente t. paterno, secretary of industry; jose rono, secretary of local governments and community development; francisco s. tatad, press secretary and presidential spokesman; and major general fabian ver, chief of the presidential security command and director general of national intelligence and security.

present on the occasion were vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, directors ko hua and chu chuan-hsien and deputy director chang han-chih of the ministry of foreign affairs. end item

060733 -- peking grand banquet in honour of president and  
mrs. marcos

peking, june 7, 1975 (hsinhua) -- vice-premier  
teng hsiao-ping presided over a grand banquet given in  
the name of premier chou en-lai here this evening to  
warmly welcome ferdinand e. marcos, president of the  
republic of the philippines, and his wife mrs. imelda r.  
marcos and all the distinguished philippine guests  
accompanying the president on his visit.

present were chinese leaders hua kuo-feng, wu teh and  
ku mu, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, foreign trade  
minister li chiang, minister of economic relations with  
foreign countries fang yi, minister of water conservancy  
and power chien cheng-ying, minister of posts and tele-  
communications chung fu-hsiang, minister of culture yu  
hui-yung, minister of public health liu hsiang-ping and  
madame cho lin.

the banquet was held in the great hall of the people.  
the national flags of the philippines and china hung side  
by side in the banquet hall. the band played music of  
welcome as president and mrs. marcos and other distinguished  
guests stepped into the banquet hall in the company of  
chinese leaders.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and president marcos spoke  
at the banquet.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping in his speech praised the  
filipino people for their unremitting efforts in recent  
years to safeguard national independence and defend  
state sovereignty, and praised the philippines for actively  
developing relations with other third world countries,  
supporting the struggle of developing countries to safeguard  
their national economic rights and interests and opposing  
hegemonism and power politics in international affairs.

speaking of the situation in asia with emphasis,  
vice-premier teng hsiao-ping said: "the indochinese

peoples have won a great historic victory and dealt imperialism and hegemonism a heavy blow. the current situation is most favourable for the asian peoples to carry forward their struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and for the asian countries to pursue an independent foreign policy. the historical trend of asian peoples determining their own destinies is pressing forward irresistibly." he went on: "we are glad to note the significant progress of the struggle of the people of southeast asian countries to safeguard independence and sovereignty. the southeast asian countries have won extensive international support for their positive position for establishing a zone of peace and neutrality in southeast asia and barring superpower interference and contention. we sincerely hope that these countries will unite more closely with other third world countries and play a greater role in international affairs. as always, we will firmly support the southeast asian peoples in their just struggle against imperialism and hegemonism."

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping pointed out: "at present the world is far from being tranquil. everywhere the superpowers are contending for hegemony. what should especially put people on the alert is that where the one superpower has to withdraw after suffering defeat, the other superpower, with unbridled ambition, is trying to seize the chance to carry out expansion by overt or covert means of contest. but the people of all countries who hold their destiny in their own hands will never allow any superpower to lord it over them. the people of asian countries, who have rich experience in combating imperialism, will certainly see through superpower wiles and schemes, guard against 'letting the tiger in through the back door while repelling the wolf through the front gate,' and thus frustrate the superpower policy of aggression and expansion."

he said: "china is a developing socialist country belonging to the third world. china will never be a superpower, and will never commit aggression against or bully other countries. we always maintain that all countries, big or small, should be equal. we support all the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples in their just struggles."

at the same time we hold that the social system of a country should be chosen and decided only by its own people. it is possible for countries with different social systems to develop state relations on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. our policy and stand are consistent and firm."

on the relations between china and the philippines, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping said: the people of our two countries have always sympathized with and supported each other in the protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism. in recent years, the traditional friendship between the peoples of china and the philippines resumed and has developed. the current visit of president marcos to china will surely make an important contribution to the further advancement of the friendly relations between china and the philippines and the strengthening of the traditional friendship between our two peoples.

in his speech at the banquet, president marcos referred to the struggle of the filipino people against colonial rule and enslavement and recalled the long history of friendly exchanges between the people of the philippines and china. speaking of the current situation in asia, he said: "the old modes of thought can no longer sustain us or any other nation in asia. we must review our alliances, reappraise our destiny, and, in a word, go out into the world."

president marcos continued: "we are asians. we live in asia. our future is in asia. and we should remodel our thoughts and our policies in accordance with that indubitable fact."

"from this i can only conclude that it is to the interest of the whole world, including china, that the countries of southeast asia be truly and genuinely strong and independent, capable of being friendly with all nations."

"i believe that a new age dawns upon asia and the whole world.

"it is an age where the most subtle forms of foreign domination or intervention must disappear.

"every nation of the third world is aware that a new world is being built and every nation passionately desires a share in this undertaking.

"i believe that economic development and modernization constitute the strongest foundation for true freedom and independence, that economic progress and military security are two sides of the same coin.

"we know of the deficiencies of our countries of the developing world, but we believe that spiritual strength, which is the most potent weapon in the asian arsenal, will make up for such deficiencies."

he pointed out that china and her leaders under chairman mao tsetung enshrine as a basic guiding principle of international relations not only co-existence but also equality of all nations, irrespective of wealth, size and most important of all -- of differences in social systems. "we, in the philippines, intend to follow strictly this policy of friendship with every country and equality among nations," he added.

in conclusion, president marcos said: "the transformation of china that the chinese people, under the great leadership of chairman mao tsetung, have achieved in the short period of 26 years is undeniably the most noble monument to the invincibility of an idea supported by the force of the human spirit. it is the world's outstanding example of self-reliance -- in the most massive scale.

"as an oriental, i cannot but be proud of your historic achievement."

after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of the philippines and china.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere. hosts and guests repeatedly toasted the constant strengthening of the traditional friendship between the people of china and the philippines and the further development of the friendly relations between the two countries. in the course of the banquet, the band played chinese and philippine music.

present at the banquet were also:

Lin chiao-chih and wang tao-yi, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress;

Leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other departments concerned, including han nien-lung, wang hai-jung, teng tung-che, ho cheng-wen, yang kuei, hsiao peng, chang chen, chen wei-chi, yu li-chin, chao cheng-hung, ho lan-chieh, huang hua, teng kang, shih shao-hua, pan fei, wang shou-hsiang, ting kuo-yu, wu chung, chai tse-min and wang yao-ting.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present. end item

060729 -- turkish president visits iran

tehran, june 7, 1975 (hsinhua) -- turkish president fahri koruturk paid an official visit to iran from june 2 to 7 at the invitation of shahanshah mohammad reza pahlavi.

during his stay in the country, the turkish president had talks with the shah of iran and visited tehran, isfahan and shiraz.

speaking at the banquet in honour of the turkish president, the shah said, "our two countries have similar views and policies in view of their geographical situation and independent national policy. this reflects the mutual dependence of our interests. we both are sincere and serious supporters of peace, co-existence and international cooperation."

the turkish president said in his speech that the cooperation of iran and turkey would not only benefit the people of the two countries but will also contribute to the strengthening of peace and solidarity of the region. he supported the palestinian people's rights and the arab cause and was pleased with the recent iran-iraq accord.

during the visit, the two countries also signed an agreement for cooperation in communications, tourism, energy, investment, agro-industry and defence industry. it was signed by iranian foreign minister abbas ali khalatbari and his turkish counterpart ihsan sabri caglayangil in the presence of the shah and the turkish president. the two heads of state praised the agreement as a major step toward further friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two neighbours. end item

060731 -- namibia question-discussed in u.n. security council

united nations, june 6, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the united nations security council discussed the question of namibia from may 30 to june 6. many representatives strongly denounced the south african racist regime for its illegal occupation of namibia and supported the namibian people's struggle for self-determination and independence.

a draft resolution sponsored by cameroon and four other states condemns the continued occupation of the territory of namibia by south african racist regime and its illegal and arbitrary application of racial discrimination and repressive laws and practices in namibia. it reaffirms support for the struggle of the people of namibia for self-determination and independence.

president of swapo (the south west africa people's organization) sam nujoma attended the meeting on invitation and made a speech. he condemned the south african regime for imposing its bantustan policy on the namibian people. he pointed out that vorster's imperialist design was to continue its policy of dividing namibia. the pretoria

racists had not only reinforced their forces in namibia, but also set up new military bases in different parts of the country. swapo would never accept any proposal for elections under the pressure of south african rule of terror, he said.

rupiah b. banda, president of the namibian council, condemned the vorster regime for rejecting swapo's representative role in namibia and continuing to foster its bantustan policy. the people of namibia "will fulfil their obligation to liberate their country through the only means left them, armed struggle", he said.

speaking on behalf of the african group, representative of burundi joseph ndabaniwe said that the african group rejected the vorster racist regime's aggressive position against namibia and its people.

ghanaian representative frank e. boaten pointed out that the situation in namibia remained today much the same as it had been for the past 50 years -- "a territory that is the captive of south africa and suffers from the harmful effects of apartheid and policies of barbarism and cruelty". he was convinced that the oppressed people of namibia would resort to every means to secure their freedom and liberation.

chinese representative chuang yen strongly denounced the south african racist regime for its savage outrages in namibia. he pointed out that with the support and abetment of the imperialists and the superpowers, the racists are racking their brains to play and push their counter-revolutionary dual tactics in order to maintain their reactionary rule. while stepping up armed suppression, they are engaged in political deception and are vigorously trumpeting so-called "reconciliation" in an attempt to split the national liberation movements, break the militant unity of the african countries and undermine the armed struggle of the peoples in southern africa so as to save themselves from their doomed destruction. he also exposed the deceptive nature of the south african authorities' so-called "reconciliation"

and "dialogue" and supported the statements issued by swapo and oau (the organization of african unity) calling on the namibian people to continue to struggle until they attain total independence. he emphasized that the chinese government and people have always supported the people of namibia and other parts of southern africa in their just struggles for national independence and liberation.

algerian representative abdelmadjid fasla pointed out that the pretoria regime continued its illegal occupation of namibia and the vorster regime had further defied the u.n. decisions on namibia. he stressed that the non-aligned countries had always supported the struggle of the namibian people against colonialism and apartheid.

speeches were also made by representatives of somalia, dahomey, romania, yugoslavia, nigeria, tanzania, sierra leone, senegal, guyana, cameroon, mauritania, pakistan, zambia, liberia and the united arab emirates. they all condemned the south african racist regime for its vicious crimes of aggressive domination and colonial repression of namibia. they expressed support for the liberation struggle of the namibian people.

u.s. representative john scali defended the u.s. proposition that a "dialogue" should be pursued with the racist vorster regime. he was against the mandatory sanctions against the vorster regime as were demanded by many speakers.

at the security council meeting this afternoon, chinese representative chuanyen made an explanatory speech before the vote on the draft resolution. he noted that the chinese delegation's position of opposing so-called "dialogue" with the south african racist regime was known to all, and had been stated on many occasions. therefore, it had reservations on the paragraph relating to "dialogue" and some other paragraphs of the draft resolution. but the chinese delegation would vote in favour of the draft resolution.

the draft resolution jointly sponsored by cameroon and four other countries, was voted with 10 in favour, 3

against and 2 abstentions. as three permanent members of the council -- the united states, britain and france -- voted against it, the draft resolution was not adopted in spite of a majority approval.

after the vote, representatives of the countries sponsoring the draft resolution strongly condemned such unjustifiable action. they again expressed support for the just struggle of the namibian people. end item

060734 -- lao people urged to overthrow reactionaries.

vientiane, june 7, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the pathet lao radio in an editorial today called on the lao people to overthrow the reactionaries who prevent them from rising up to seize power.

the editorial says that since may 5, the lao people's struggle for national salvation against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys has reached a new high. local reactionary regimes in various places have been overthrown one by one. the people have established their own new administrations and won great victories in smashing the system of oppression and exploitation by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

it says that the events which took place in laos in the past month have clearly demonstrated that having a correct leadership the revolutionary masses have great power to be masters of their country and no force can prevent them from marching forward.

it adds that the situation in laos is undergoing an acute change. the people longing to live under the new system are waging a life-and-death struggle against the reactionaries attempting to maintain the old system. backed by u.s. imperialism, the treacherous reactionaries who made their way to thailand are directing their lackeys hidden at home to sow discord, commit acts of terror, provoke the patriotic forces and even make trouble with armed force, struggling desperately to prevent the people from rising up to seize power. we must topple them resolutely. no compromise is permitted.

the mass movement must be unfolded in a well-organized way and a daily powerful force at the core must be set up. in the struggle, it is essential to rely on the broad masses of the people with the armed forces as their backing force. cities and the countryside must act in coordination. when a victory is won, it is necessary to defend the victorious fruits and continue to strengthen the people's power, mobilize them to suppress c.i.a. spies and if necessary arm them to suppress the reactionary traitors.

the editorial stresses that under the present revolutionary situation, we must fully understand the current principal tasks: to overthrow the reactionaries who try to prevent the people from rising up to seize power, to have faith in the strength of the people and to mobilize the people from all walks of life to display the revolutionary spirit of continuous attack and attack to the end. end item

060735 -- u.s. must maintain strong military forces to cope with soviet union, stress u.s. official circles

peking, june 7, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the need for the united states to maintain strong military forces to cope with increasing soviet military threats was stressed again and again by the u.s. government, congress and military circles recently as the u.s.-soviet contention for hegemony has become ever more intense, according to washington reports.

speaking to graduates of the u.s. military academy at the west point, new york on june 4, u.s. president gerald ford said: "our potential adversaries have consistently increased their military budgets". "we cannot afford further erosion of our bedrock defense budget. and i will fight hard to prevent it".

on the same day, the u.s. senate took a series of actions against reduction of u.s. defence budget. the senate rejected on june 4 an amendment which imposes an overall 1.2 billion dollars reduction. the senate refused on june 5 to approve a 200,000-man reduction in the 485,000 american troops deployed overseas. on the

same day, it rejected an amendment which cuts 726 million dollars for developing B1 bomber and other strategic weapons. it passed a 30,300 million dollar military weapons authorization bill yesterday. chairman of the senate armed services committee john c. stennis said that the rejection of nearly every amendment aimed at cutting defense spending showed that "the senate feels that this is no time to weaken our defense posture".

meanwhile, some u.s. officers and officials repeatedly stated that the u.s. must take measures to cope with soviet military threats.

nato commander in europe alexander haig told a correspondent of the u.s. "time" magazine last week: "the imperative for unified security arrangements is clearly justified by the continuing improvements in soviet military capability"... "there has been a growing consciousness that the u.s. will inevitably have to be more concerned about europe. in that sense, you could detect a sign of relief of europe that the (viet nam) war had ended," he said. "there is a growing skepticism in europe about detente", he added.

testifying before a house of representatives sub-committee on june 5, u.s. state and defence department officials cited the growth of the soviet military presence in the indian ocean area and reaffirmed the ford administration's interest in expanding u.s. military facilities on diego garcia. director of the state department's bureau of politico-military affairs george vest said that the soviet union has long had a policy of projecting its power into distant areas, both politically and militarily. he said that a sizable soviet naval presence in the indian ocean "is now an established fact". deputy assistant secretary of defence james noyes said that the "growth of soviet military presence must necessarily remain significant for us in determining our own policy." he continued, "in an area as important as the indian ocean, where over half of the world's seaborne oil is in transit at any given moment, i believe the necessity for the u.s. to be able to operate its forces securely and independently is self-evident." he emphasized that increasing the facilities

on diego garcia is important primarily to provide a refueling place for u.s. carriers.

these tit-for-tat policy measures of the united states against the soviet union show that despite pretatings by both sides about mutual improvement of relations, the armament race between them, instead of easing down, is increasing all the time. end item

-- e n d --

P.15  
Sports

# Hsinhua News Bulletin

Hsinhua News Agency

(新华社英文电讯)

No. 9650 Tel. 666575 Tuesday, June 17, 1975

C O N T E N T S

H O M E

- 061601 -- famous rice producer makes speedy advance ... 1
- 061602 -- north china city builds new railway station ... 1
- 061603 -- noted woman acrobat contrasts old and new societies ... 2
- 061604 -- friendship between chinese and yugoslav peoples ... 6
- 061605 -- vice-premier teng hsiao-ping meets thai national assembly delegation ... 9
- 061606 -- gambian president and lady jawara arrive in shanghai from nanking ... 10
- 061608 -- vice-premier wu kwei-hsien meets korean friendship visiting group ... 12
- 061610 -- n.p.c. chairman chu teh meets delegation of thai national assembly members ... 12

|        |                                                                                      |        |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 061611 | -- comrade li hsien-nien and comrade carcani hold talks                              | ... 13 |
| 061612 | -- new zealand minister of trade and industry visits tientsin                        | ... 14 |
| 061613 | -- china's 1975 junior table tennis tournament closes                                | ... 14 |
| 061621 | -- american rural small-scale industries delegation leaves peking                    | ... 20 |
| 061622 | -- delegation thai national assembly members gives farewell banquet                  | ... 20 |
| 061623 | -- chinese army "august first" table tennis team to d.p.r.k.                         | ... 21 |
| 061624 | -- distinguished cambodian guests in peking join commune members in harvesting wheat | ... 21 |
| 061625 | -- chinese amity association leader fetes british museum delegation                  | ... 22 |
| 061626 | -- chinese vice-foreign minister meets and fetes director of iraqi news agency       | ... 23 |
| 061630 | -- peking banquet honours canadian native people's friendship delegation             | ... 26 |
| 061631 | -- shanghai banquet in honour of gambian president                                   | ... 26 |

#### INTERNATIONAL

|        |                                                |        |
|--------|------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 061607 | -- "women in china" exhibition closes in berne | ... 10 |
|--------|------------------------------------------------|--------|

|        |                                                                                                  |        |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 061609 | -- shahanshah greets iraqi-iranian treaty                                                        | ... 11 |
| 061614 | -- yugoslavia wins european men's basketball championships                                       | ... 16 |
| 061615 | -- g.d.r. chairman of council of ministers visits yugoslavia                                     | ... 16 |
| 061616 | -- dutch troops to withdraw from surinam before independence                                     | ... 17 |
| 061617 | -- liberian government ratifies ecowas treaty                                                    | ... 17 |
| 061618 | -- israeli planes raid southern lebanon                                                          | ... 18 |
| 061619 | -- anti-hegemony clause should be included in text of japan-china treaty, says aiichiro fujiyama | ... 18 |
| 061620 | -- latin american oil producers to enter into technological cooperation                          | ... 19 |
| 061627 | -- pakistan exports to iran and turkey increase                                                  | ... 23 |
| 061628 | -- french paper stresses war danger arising from intensifying soviet-u.s. rivalry for hegemony   | ... 24 |
| 061629 | -- french ruling party stresses policy of national independence                                  | ... 25 |
| 061632 | -- g.d.r. takes measures to increase lignite production                                          | ... 27 |

\* \* \*

061601 -- famous rice producer makes speedy advance

hofei, june 16, 1975 (hsinhua) -- rice output has sharply risen since liberation in the area around wuhu city, historically known as one of china's "four major rice markets". per-hectare yield in 1974 rose to 8.25 tons against 1.5 tons immediately after liberation.

located in the lower reaches of the yangtze river, the wuhu prefecture in anhwei province embraces one city and eight counties criss-crossed by rivers and streams. the area is one of the major grain producers in east china and the city has long been a centre of trade in farm produce. but floods and the scarcity of water conservancy facilities before liberation affected farm production and sometimes resulted in complete crop failures.

a great number of canals, pumping stations and other water conservancy projects built since liberation, particularly since the rise of people's communes, have enabled peasants to achieve high stable yields. the local people's government has supplied more and more farm machines and chemical fertilizer to the people's communes. the prefecture now has seven chemical fertilizer plants plus farm machinery totalling 314,800 h.p.

in contrast with the few varieties of rice produced here in pre-liberation days, many more have been evolved by mass scientific experiments since liberation, especially since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. more than 20 varieties are being popularized over extensive areas, including local ones and those brought in from other parts of china.

061602 -- north china city builds new railway station

taiyuan, june 16, 1975 (hsinhua) -- a new railway station that can handle 35,000 passengers daily was recently completed in taiyuan, capital of shansi province, north china.

with seven waiting rooms that combine to accommodate 4,000 passengers and a big hall, the station is eight times bigger than the original station or 35 times the size of the old taiyuan station built in 1907.

the construction of the new passenger station reflects the vigorous expansion of railway traffic in the province. shansi had less than a thousand kilometres of rail lines at the time of liberation. the reactionary warlord yen hsi-shan who ruled over the province for 30 years had ordered one-metre narrow-gauge rails to be laid on the tatung-puchou railway which runs across the province from north to south. the rails were narrower than those in neighbouring provinces. he did it in order to prolong his feudal rule.

under the leadership of the party central committee and chairman mao after liberation, the people of the province in five years replaced the 850-kilometre tatung-puchou line with standard-gauge rails and reconstructed all the stations along the line. terminals at taiyuan and tatung were also rebuilt.

under the guidance of the party's general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more-economical results in building socialism, the province has since 1958 laid 700 kilometres of new lines and double-tracked another 300 kilometres. the total mileage in the province is nearly double that before liberation, and the railway stations' capacity of making up or splitting trains has multiplied. and item

061603 -- noted woman acrobat contrasts old and new societies

wuhan, june 16, 1975 (hsinhua) -- "today i am taking part in the management of state affairs. this is something i never dreamed of in old china. then i was among those on the lowest rung of the social ladder, trying to earn my living by acrobatic performances in street corners."

hsia chu-hua in her late thirties, who has been an acrobat for 30 years, is deputy director of the

wuhan municipal cultural bureau and vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial women's federation. she was elected to the standing committee of the fourth national people's congress in january this year. the n.p.c. is the supreme organ of state power under the leadership of the chinese communist party. fortytwo members in the 167-member standing committee are women, and many are working women with a background of bitter suffering in old china.

hsia chu-hua's father was first a casual farm hand and then a groom for a circus. however hard he worked, he never earned enough to support his family. as a toddler hsia chu-hua had to beg in the streets with her grandmother and mother. when she was five, poverty forced her father to mortgage her to the feudal boss of a circus, and she lost all personal freedom.

the club-wielding boss put her on the stage when she was seven and made her do hair-raising stunts at the risk of her life. at times she was suspended in mid-air by ropes fastened to her long queue and her hair came off in bunches. she had to climb a ladder dozens of feet high during a headstand without any safety device. she fell and fainted many times, but had to go on the stage again before full recovery. like hsia chu-hua, other girls had accidents during risky performances, and some were crippled. hsia chu-hua asked herself: "is this really a matter of fate?"

with countrywide liberation in 1949, the people's government helped hsia chu-hua and the other acrobats to free themselves from exploitation and oppression by feudal bosses and win personal freedom. they joined a state-run acrobatic troupe which provides all members a food subsidy and training suits in addition to their salaries, plus free medical attention from hospitals and special assigned doctors. retired acrobats receive state pensions. men and women enjoy equal rights.

for the first time hsia chu-hua mounted the people's stage. the workers, peasants and soldiers warmly applauded her performances. for the first time she attended meetings, at which comrades asked her how to

run the theatre and other important questions. for the first time she learned to write her name, stroke by stroke, at a desk in an evening school. "all these", she said, "are nothing strange to the young artists today, and it's hard for them to think in terms of a newly emancipated person."

hsia chu-hua's experience in the old and new societies made her understand why the poor were exploited and oppressed and the acrobats were humiliated in pre-liberation days, and clarified the significance of her work today. she said: "the socialist system has paved the way for women's emancipation. how could i have won my present happiness if the communist party had not led the working people in founding the new socialist china after overthrowing by revolutionary struggle imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism that lay like a dead weight on the chinese people?"

new china has discarded everything horrible or vulgar in the old acrobatics and encourages acrobats to create wholesome and artistic programmes to rebuild chinese acrobatics which originate in the life of the working people. protective measures are required for mid-air and other difficult performances by state regulations.

"we no longer perform to earn profit for the bosses, to give thrilling entertainment for the rich or to make a living. we regard acrobatics today as an integral part of revolutionary art and place it at the people's service," hsia chu-hua said. "i have worked hard to improve my skills in order to serve the people better. the leadership of our troupe sent veteran acrobats to help me."

one of hsia chu-hua's acrobatic feats is "balancing a pagoda of bowls" which used to be performed exclusively by men and involve only simple movements. introducing her own innovations, she presented an image of courage and resourcefulness by balancing a dozen porcelain bowls on her head in a series of diversified headstand

exercises. during a three-month training period she started by placing on her head a bowl filled with sand and adding one brick after another. repeating the practice, she finally achieved masterly control of a dozen bowls. her training suit was soaked all over, but her determination never waned.

hsia chu-hua was commended as an advanced worker on several occasions and had the honour of meeting the great leader chairman mao in peking. she was admitted into the communist party in 1957. recalling how she had matured politically, she said, "i owe everything to the education and encouragement by the party and the people."

once when she was in the midst of an open-air performance, a strong wind blew up, but she finished the last stunt with precision and grace. the audience was moved and gave her a warm applause. upon her return to the backstage her comrades put a padded overcoat on her shoulder. she could not hold back her tears because when she had a bad fall from a high ladder on the stage and broke her collar bone one day before liberation, the boss left her all alone in a dilapidated temple without any medical care. the overcoat meant deep class affection from the party and the people.

"balancing a pyramid of bowls" was an item she developed by holding bowls between the soles of her feet. during the first performance she failed three times and the bowls crashed to the floor. the spectators waited calmly, and as soon as she succeeded at the fourth try, they greeted her with thunderous applause. the next day she received a letter from one of them saying, "when you failed the third time, i was worried, but i knew you would try again. so you did, and with perfect success. i shall learn from your dauntless spirit and wish you fresh achievements exclamation"

in the direction indicated by chairman mao in his "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", hsia chu-hua has been serving the people wholeheartedly for the past two decades and more. she and her acrobatic troupe performed for workers, peasants and soldiers in factories, villages and out-of-the-way hilly areas, at

coastal defence posts and airports and on gunboats and islands. she has made performance tours in more than 20 asian, european and latin american countries, making contributions to the enhancement of the friendship between the chinese people and the people of these countries.

she has tempered herself politically and made progress in art in the great proletarian cultural revolution. she said, "today art is by no means the private property of an artist. it belongs to the people. we should endeavour to train more and better acrobats in the service of the people. the party and people have confidence in me and have placed me at leading posts. i shall study marxism diligently and work hard to help consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country and support all the just struggles of the people of the world." end item

061604 -- friendship between chinese and yugoslav peoples

peking, june 16, 1975 (hsinhua) -- "this is our bounden duty" is the title of a "people's daily" feature story on the replantation of a yugoslav sailor's severed limb by chinese medical workers, which demonstrates the internationalism of chinese doctors and nurses and the friendship between the peoples of china and yugoslavia. excerpts follow:

it all happened on the afternoon of may 9, 1974.

just as the unloaded yugoslav freighter "mosa pijade" was about to leave chinghuangtao, china, on the pohai bay, the right shank of seaman branko kalabric was caught and severed by a steel cable while he was trying to put the lid on the no. 2 hold.

presently he was rushed to the city hospital, where the doctors managed to ease his agonizing pain, stop the bleeding, dress parts of wound, put the severed portion in splints and apply icebags around. they decided to transfer branko to peking for replantation.

time meant life. as soon as a naval aviation unit was informed of the accident, it dispatched a plane which was then on an aerial survey mission and an experienced pilot to fly the injured and the medical staff to peking at full throttle.

at 6:10 p.m., the plane zoomed up to the sky. to minimize the patient's pain and bleeding, the pilot tried to fly as low as possible and avoid any abrupt change in altitude. the accompanying doctor disregarded dizziness caused by a heart trouble to conduct fluid transfusion for the patient and remove his urine.

the peking capital hospital, where the yugoslav seaman was to be treated, had set up an emergency group and called in surgeons from the peking chishuitan hospital for consultation right after it received an urgent phone call from the northern port city.

the lower part of the sailor's right shank, a third of the whole, was just about completely severed, linked with the upper part only by a 2.5 mm. strip of skin and a small amount of tissues underneath. blood circulation in the wounded part was extremely poor, and the stump was uneven. this was complicated by fractured and crushed bones, missing splinters and the contusion and contamination of soft tissues.

the chinese medical workers were determined to surmount all these difficulties. they would not just rejoin the severed part, but restore it to the original length as far as possible so that the sailor would again be able to work pretty well.

one evening in early may, when people in peking still wore heavy jackets, four thinly-clad surgeons and their assistants were sweating all over in the operating theatre. they were from the capital hospital and the chishuitan hospital. work went on smoothly. they cleaned the wounds, and stabilized, rejoined and repaired the bones, arteries, veins, tendons and muscles. all of a sudden, the patient reacted violently to blood transfusion. he manifested a generalized skin rash, and much blood oozed from the wounds.

to remove the trouble, prevent a possible shock and make the operation a success, more fresh blood was needed.

as the blood bank in the capital hospital was short of supply, other hospitals sent in their reserves immediately. some 3,300 c.c. of fresh blood ran into the veins of the pale-looking patient.

after the operation, changed conditions of blood circulation in the leg brought on complications such as high fever, a pain in the loins and another outburst of skin rash. members of the emergency group got on the telephone chen chung-wei in shanghai and kung ling-chen in tientsin, surgeons experienced in the grafting of limbs. they offered their advice by phone and rushed to peking in less than 24 hours after the operation.

following the example of the noted canadian doctor norman bethune, the medical workers did everything in line with chairman mao's teaching: "heal the wounded, rescue the dying, practise revolutionary humanitarianism."

to help heal the wounds and prevent infection of the marrow of bones, the medical workers constantly used traditional chinese dressings. to improve blood circulation in the leg and rejoin the fractures as soon as possible, they combined immobilization with proper exercises and put the wounded portion in small splints, and applied acupuncture, massage, physiotherapy and gymnastic therapy.

medical consultations were held on over 30 occasions in a year. leading members of the capital and chishuitan hospitals showed much concern for the patient, and guidance came from leading members of the chinese academy of medical sciences.

the nurses worked hard to help bring about an early recovery. dressings were boiled twice before use and toe temperature was tested every half an hour. a special nurse attended to the patient each day. a pharmacologist came to the hospital at three every morning to prepare the traditional chinese medicine.

when lilacs were coming into full blossom in peking, branko kalabric was in good shape again. his wounds

were healed and his bone fractures united. his blood circulation and leg function became basically normal after three months of exercise.

Letters and telegrammes full of warmth poured into peking from yugoslavia. branko's mother and grandmother were eager to hear about the condition of the child and see him back in yugoslavia.

branko's father jerko kalabric, a veteran seaman, came to peking to see his son. before leaving china, he said he would like to work on ships sailing between yugoslavia and china and make contributions to the friendship between the two peoples.

upon branko's departure for his homeland, chinese medical workers time and again advised him to cooperate with yugoslav doctors so as to restore normal leg function by exercises.

branko said to the chinese medical workers, "my severed leg is rejoined. what you have done further strengthens the friendship between the people of yugoslavia and china."

"we have done something for mr. branko and for the friendship between the peoples of china and yugoslavia to fulfil our bounden internationalist duty," replied medical workers of the capital hospital. they hoped that mr. branko would soon be able to return to his job.

branko was seen off at peking airport on may 23 by staff members of the china ocean shipping agency and the capital hospital. branko repeatedly shouted "see you again" in chinese, which he learned in the hospital. bringing with him profound friendship of the chinese people for the yugoslav people, he started on his journey.  
end item

061605 -- vice-premier teng hsiao-ping meets  
thai national assembly delegation

peking, june 16, 1975 (hsinhua) -- vice-premier  
teng hsiao-ping this morning met and had a friendly talk

with the delegation of members of the national assembly of thailand with prasit kanchanawat, speaker of the house of representatives of thailand, as leader and sawasdi khamprakob as deputy leader.

present on the occasion were vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs chou chiu-yeh. end item

061606 -- gambian president and lady jawara arrive in shanghai from nanking

shanghai, june 16, 1975 (hsinhua) -- president sir dawda kairaba jawara of the republic of the gambia, lady chilel jawara and the other distinguished gambian guests arrived here from nanking this morning in the company of ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the distinguished gambian guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by ma tien-shui and chou li-chin, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and two thousand local people.

shanghai city today was filled with a warm atmosphere of the friendship between the people of china and the gambia. huge welcome slogans trailed from tall buildings and multi-coloured banners were strung across main streets. hungchiao airport flew the national flags of the two countries.

when president and lady jawara and the other honoured gambian guests went round to meet the welcomers, the airport resounded with the merry din of drums and gongs and cheers. youngsters waved red silk streamers and flowers expressing their friendly feelings for the gambian people. president and lady jawara waved to the crowd repeatedly in acknowledgement. end item

061607 -- "women in china" exhibition closes in berne

berne, june 15, 1975 (hsinhua) -- a pictorial exhibition, "women in new china", ended its three-day show here today.

it was sponsored by the berne society of friendship with china.

the exhibits showed the life and work of chinese women, their role in political, economic, cultural and military affairs, and their enthusiasm in criticising confucius and lin piao. some pictures showed in particular the life of women and children of chinese national minorities.

the visitors said that from the pictures they also got a glimpse of china's achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction. end item

061609 -- shahanshah greets iraqi-iranian treaty

tehran, june 16, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the shahanshah of iran mohammad reza pahlavi sent a message on june 15 to president ahmed hassan al-bakr of iraq to congratulate the signing of an iraqi-iranian border and good neighbourly treaty according to the pars news agency.

the message says: "i wish to express to your excellency my great pleasure and satisfaction on the occasion of the signing of the treaty between iran and iraq at baghdad."

"i am convinced that this treaty the foundations of which were laid during the algiers conference with mr. saddam hussein, deputy chairman of the revolutionary command council of iraq, will open a new chapter in the relations of iran and iraq and will enable us to consolidate the bonds of friendship and cooperation between our two brother countries," it adds.

the shahanshah also sent a message to president houari boumediene of the council of revolution of algeria expressing his thanks to the algerian president and his foreign minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika for their valuable efforts and good offices during various stages of the negotiations between iran and iraq. end item

061608 -- vice-premier wu kuei-hsien meets korean friendship visiting group

peking, june 16, 1975 (hsinhua) -- chinese vice-premier wu kuei-hsien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of the friendship visiting group from korea. leader of the group is kim geun su, vice-chairman of the kaesong municipal administrative committee, and deputy leader is song myung jun, a section chief of the general affairs bureau under the administration council.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk attended the meeting.

present were leading members of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau and other organizations concerned, including yang kung-su, kung hsiao and shih huang. end item

061610 -- n.p.c. chairman chu teh meets delegation of thai national assembly members

peking, june 16, 1975 (hsinhua) -- chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress chu teh this afternoon met with the delegation of members of the national assembly of thailand with prasit kanchanawat, speaker of the house of representatives of thailand, as leader and sawasdi khamprakob as deputy leader.

chairman chu teh had a friendly conversation with the thai guests and had photographs taken together with them.

members of the delegation attending the meeting were mrs. sumirat telah, prasong vongsoonthorn, vera musigapong, naeb phongpheo, charoen premrutairat, wichai sevamat, thongpak pienket, samak chalikul, udomporn korpermklang, borom tanthien, manoon santiwongse, ong-arj tungsatidchai, karoon kositsakul, thanet earsakul, satharp sirikhandh, visarn pataraprasit,

umh rong hern, som vasna, somsakdi somboonsaphya, sa-ard piyavan, temsack changloh, chaveng vongya, amphan hiranyachoti, smarn maneerajagija, chalermchai tongtunrai, sanit wongbenjaraj, and boonsong phuphanich, as well as members of the entourage of the delegation pracha charutrakulchai, somphot kanchanaporn and kanin boonsuwan.

present on the occasion were wu hsin-yu, member and deputy secretary-general of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry. end item

061611 -- comrade li hsien-nien and comrade carcani hold talks

peking, june 16, 1975 (hsinhua) -- li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and adil carcani, leader of the albanian government economic delegation, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and first vice-chairman of the council of ministers, held talks here this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the albanian side were: petro dode, deputy leader of the albanian government economic delegation, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and chairman of the state planning commission, and members of the delegation rahman hanku, behar shtylla and theohar fundo.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: wang chen, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and li chiang, fang yi, yuan pao-hua, chen chieh and han tsung-cheng. end item

061612 -- new zealand minister of trade and industry  
visits tientsin

tientsin, june 16, 1975 (hsinhua) -- warren w. freer, new zealand minister of trade and industry and concurrently minister of energy resources, mrs. freer, and his party wound up their visit to tientsin and left here for peking this afternoon.

after their arrival here from peking yesterday, the new zealand friends visited the takang oilfield, the no. 1 carpet mill and the no. 1 machine tools plant in tientsin where they were warmly welcomed by the workers. after visiting the takang oilfield, minister freer said: "you have opened up such a big oilfield by relying on your own effort. we are deeply impressed by this." yesterday evening, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee chang fu-heng gave a banquet in honour of the new zealand friends.

upon their arrival in and departure from tientsin, minister and mrs. freer and their party were greeted and seen off at the railway station by vice-chairman chang fu-heng and leading members of local departments concerned. end item

061613 -- china's 1975 junior table tennis tournament  
closes

shihchiachuang, june 16, 1975 (hsinhua) -- china's 1975 national junior table tennis tournament came to a successful conclusion here recently.

nearly 250 junior players from 26 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions participated. ranging from 11 to 16 in age, they were boys and girls of han, manchu, hui, korean, mongolian, uighur and other nationalities.

apart from a central indoor stadium, most of the competitions were held in factories and mines, villages,

people's liberation army units, schools and other grassroots units. during the course of the tournament, 140 worker-peasant-soldier observers were invited to watch the matches and give their comments.

the young players of various nationalities took time out to seriously study chairman mao's important instruction concerning the question of theory. using marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as their weapon, they related the class struggle and the two-line struggle on the sports front to criticize the revisionist trash such as "skill first" and "champion-itis". they expressed their determination to contribute their share to the implementation of chairman mao's revolutionary line on sports.

following the principle of "friendship first, competition second" and taking chinese mountaineers' heroism as their example, the junior players displayed the spirit of daring to win and showed courage and tenacity. they were warmly praised by the spectators.

a variety of different styles of play, including the traditional fast-attacking game with the pen-holder grip, the fast-attacking game with the tennis grip, the stone-walling chop defence and the loopshot, were demonstrated by the young competitors. drawing attention to their rapid maturing under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line in sports, veteran players, referees and coaches attending the tournament said it shows that table tennis in china has a very bright future with plenty of worthy successors.

in the course of the tournament, the competitors, referees and coaches, with profound proletarian feelings, called at the cemetery for revolutionary martyrs where they paid homage to the late canadian internationalist dr. norman bethune and other heroes who had fallen for the cause of the chinese people's revolution. a number of teams invited veteran workers to talk about their suffering in the past and happy life today by way of class education, or had talks with worker-peasant-soldier observers for re-education. the entrants also availed themselves of their days off to give exhibition matches and lectures and join productive labour in grass-roots units.

the boys' and girls' team events of the tournament were won by Liaoning and Shanghai respectively. wang hui-yuan from Liaoning won the boys' singles and sui ying-hsia from Shanghai carried off the girls' singles title. end item

061614 -- yugoslavia wins european men's basketball championships

belgrade, june 15, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the yugoslav men's basketball team beat the world champion soviet team 90:84 in the finals of the 19th european men's basketball championships here this evening, and won again the title of the european champions.

yugoslav president josip broz tito sent a message of congratulations to the yugoslav team following its success.

during the most keenly-contested match, the soviet team played a rough game from the very start. yugoslav centre forward cosic made good performance with precise shots. the yugoslav team led 44:37 at half time and led throughout in the second half.

when the yugoslav players won the final victory more than 6,000 spectators present rose to their feet and greeted the winners with warm ovations.

the european men's basketball championships take place once every two years. teams from 12 countries took part in the championships this year. end item

061615 -- g.d.r. chairman of council of ministers visits yugoslavia

belgrade, june 15, 1975 (hsinhua) -- horst sinder mann, chairman of the council of ministers of the german democratic republic, paid an official visit to yugoslavia from june 11 to 15 at the invitation of dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council of yugoslavia.

during the visit, the two countries signed an agreement on cooperation in light industry for five years from 1976 to 1980 and a general agreement on long-term cooperation between the two countries' economic organisations in the production of copper and zinc. end item

061616 -- dutch troops to withdraw from surinam before independence

georgetown, june 15, 1975 (hsinhua) -- dutch troops will be withdrawn from surinam before its independence at the end of november this year, according to the latest press release of the surinam government's publicity service received here from paramaribo.

the withdrawal was agreed upon during the talks held in paramaribo between surinam and the dutch government last month. under the agreement, a dutch military mission will stay in paramaribo to maintain the military installations, which will be transferred by the dutch army to the surinam government, and to do the relevant logistic and administrative work. the mission will form part of the dutch embassy and will stay no longer than five years after surinam's independence.

another agreement was reached on the question of air transport, under which the current weekly eight flights operated by klm (royal dutch airlines) to and from paramaribo will be reduced to four after independence. the other flights will be run by the surinam airlines. end item

061617 -- Liberian government ratifies ecowas treaty

freetown, june 15, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the liberian government ratified the treaty of the economic community of west african states (ecowas) on may 30, reported "the liberian age" recently. end item

061618 -- israeli planes raid southern lebanon

beirut, june 16, 1975 (hsinhua) -- planes of the israeli aggressors raided southern lebanon yesterday, killing one inhabitant and wounding three others, and causing material losses to the population, according to a communique issued by the lebanese defence ministry.

israeli artillery units shelled kfar chouba, khreybe and rachaya-foukhar in southern lebanon yesterday, the communique says. then, enemy "skyhawks" and "phantoms" wantonly bombed these villages for half an hour.

the lebanese armed forces counter-attacked by shelling enemy artillery concentrations, it says.

according to a report of the palestine news agency "wafa", palestinian commandos and the lebanese armed forces jointly repulsed an enemy invasion in southern lebanon yesterday. an israeli "phantom" was hit by the palestinian air defence unit and crashed not far from the lebanese border. end item

061619 -- anti-hegemony clause should be included in text of japan-china treaty, says aichiro fujiyama

tokyo, june 16, 1975 (hsinhua) -- aichiro fujiyama declared yesterday that the anti-hegemony clause should be included in the text of the proposed japan-china treaty of peace and friendship, according to a kyodo report.

the president of the association for the promotion of international trade and liberal democratic diet member made this statement when he met with japanese reporters at haneda airport here upon his return from china.

referring to the question whether the anti-hegemony clause should be written in the preamble or in the text of the treaty, fujiyama said: "it is more straightforward to put it in the text than in the preamble. i think.

the question could hardly be solved unless the clause is included in the text."

"since this is a political problem, prime minister miki should make a firm decision," he said. end item

061620 -- latin american oil producers to enter into technological cooperation

caracas, june 15, 1975 (hsinhua) -- technological cooperation among latin american oil producers for the best possible exploitation of oil resources was stressed at the 21st meeting of experts held in venezuela by the latin american association for mutual assistance in state petroleum (arpe).

the meeting was held in the city of maracaibo from june 9 to 13, attended by delegates from the state oil companies of argentina, bolivia, brazil, colombia, ecuador, peru, uruguay and venezuela. they exchanged experiences on a wide range of subjects and worked out a detailed programme for technological transfer without any strings attached.

resolutions adopted at the meeting point to the need for the state-owned oil companies of all the member countries to set up inter-disciplinary groups which will facilitate more direct exchanges. the formation of these groups will serve as the first step towards a latin american technological support centre which will provide technology for the best exploitation of hydrocarbon resources.

the general coordinator of the meeting ulises ramirez olmos, who is from the executive council of the venezuela petroleum corporation (cvp), told the closing session on june 13 that it is necessary for the developing countries to get rid of the technological dependence on industrialized countries. technological cooperation among latin american countries in petroleum will lead to closer ties and cooperation in other areas, he added. end item.

061621 -- american rural small-scale industries  
delegation leaves peking

peking, june 16, 1975 (hsinhua) -- a 12-member american rural small-scale industries delegation led by dwight heald perkins, professor of economics of harvard university, concluded its visit here and left for other parts of china today before going home.

the delegation arrived in peking on june 12 at the invitation of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china. while in peking, the american friends were entertained at a banquet given by chang wei, member of the secretariat of the host association. end item

061622 -- delegation thai national assembly members  
gives farewell banquet

peking, june 16, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the delegation of members of the national assembly of thailand, with speaker of the house of representatives prasit kanchanawat as the leader and sawasdi khamprakob as the deputy leader, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

among those attending the banquet were foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress liao cheng-chih, wu hsin-yu and liu ta-nien, and vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs chou chiu-yeh.

proposing a toast at the banquet, speaker prasit expressed the joy of the delegation at having had the opportunity to meet with n.p.c. standing committee chairman chu teh and vice-premier teng hslao-ping. he said that the visit of the delegation to china had enhanced the friendship and mutual understanding that had existed between the thai and chinese peoples since ancient times. "thailand is willing to live in friendship with china and all other countries in the world on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence," prasit said.

vice-president chou chiu-yeh said in his toast: "we are very glad to get together once again with our thai friends here this evening." he said that, during its stay in china, the delegation had friendly exchanges of views with chinese leaders and leading members of departments concerned on issues of common concern. this promoted the mutual understanding and friendship between the chinese and thai peoples. he congratulated the delegation on the complete success of its visit.

toward the end of the banquet, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua toasted the further development of the friendly relations between china and thailand with the hope that the two peoples would remain friends for generations to come.

the thai delegation will shortly leave peking for home via kwangchow at the end of its friendly visit to china. end item

061623 -- chinese army "august first" table tennis team to d.p.r.k.

peking, june 16, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the "august first" table tennis team of the chinese people's liberation army left here by train today on a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. leader of the team is chiang chao, deputy director of the propaganda department of the political department of the p.l.a. shenyang units, and deputy leader is yang feng-tung, a leading member of the team. end item

061624 -- distinguished cambodian guests in peking join commune members in harvesting wheat

peking, june 16, 1975 (hsinhua) -- madame penn nouth, wife of the prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia (r.g.n.u.c.); and thlounn mumm and thlounn prasith, member and alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee; and van piny, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the

r.g.n.u.c.; as well as other distinguished cambodian guests in peking, today joined the commune members of the changyang china-cambodia friendship people's commune on the outskirts of peking in harvesting wheat.

today, the wheat fields in the china-cambodia friendship people's commune fluttered red flags. swaying in gentle waves, the wheat crop presents a scene of bumper harvest. early in the morning, the cambodian comrades-in-arms came to the broad wheat fields and started wheat harvesting alongside commune members.

commune peasants told the cambodian comrades-in-arms that since their commune was named after the china-cambodia friendship people's commune in 1971, production has risen every year thanks to the deep-going mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. now, per-hectare grain output in the commune is six tons as against 4.2 tons in 1971. the peasants have been imbued with revolutionary enthusiasm by the mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat which was started at the beginning of this year, and inspired by the great victory won by the cambodian people in their war for national liberation. the output of summer grain crops alone this year reached 3.75 tons per hectare. they are now working hard for still higher yields of autumn grain crops. the cambodian comrades-in-arms praised the commune members for their achievements.

liu kuei-ying, vice-chairman of the peking municipal women's federation, and sun hao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, went to get in wheat with the cambodian comrades-in-arms. end item

061625 -- chinese amity association leader fetes british museum delegation

peking, june 16, 1975 (hsinhua) -- chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the british museum delegation led by malcolm macdonald, president of the great britain-china centre.

attending the banquet were e. youde, british ambassador to china, and felix greene, chairman of the society for anglo-chinese understanding, free lance journalist and writer, and mrs. greene who are now visiting in peking.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

present were wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, and liang shang-yuan, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

the seven-member british museum delegation arrived in peking yesterday. end item

061626 -- chinese vice-foreign minister meets and fetes director of iraqi news agency

peking, june 16, 1975 (hsinhua) -- ho ying, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, today met and feted taha yassin al-basri, director of the iraqi news agency, and hussain a. al-samarraie, head of the international news department of the agency, who is accompanying the director on the visit. they had a friendly conversation.

iraqi ambassador to china falih a.r. al-samarrai was present on the occasion.

present also were leading members of departments concerned hsiao teh, cheng yuan-hsing and kung mai. end item

061627 -- pakistan exports to iran and turkey increase

rawalpindi, june 16, 1975 (hsinhua) -- pakistan's exports to iran and turkey have registered a record rise of three and a half times in the first ten months of the current fiscal year, the pakistan press international reported yesterday quoting figures released by the pakistan state bank.

exports to the other two member states of the regional cooperation for development (an organization formed by pakistan, iran and turkey) amounted to 605.6 million ruppies during the period from july 1 last year to april 30 this year against 176.5 million rupees during the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

the main items exported to the rcd partners were rice, cement and cement products, fresh fruit, cotton fabric, animal feed and inorganic chemicals. and item

061628 -- french paper stresses war danger arising from intensifying soviet-u.s. rivalry for hegemony

paris, june 15, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the european peoples must be alert to the existing danger of a new world war arising from the intensifying soviet-u.s. contention for world domination, "l'humanite rouge" said editorially yesterday.

"of late," the editorial says, "the rivalry between u.s. imperialism and russian social-imperialism has become still fiercer, especially in the mediterranean where more than 100 warships of the two superpowers are plying. russian social-imperialism has further strengthened its positions whereas nato is cracked and weakened."

the editorial adds that the soviet union is a continental country. "however, it has built a first-class world fleet and its warships are roaming all the oceans. this cannot be for the defence of its territorial integrity. likewise, it is not for defence that it sends submarines into french territorial waters or concentrates near western europe the most formidable army in history, not to say the unbridled arms race carried out by social-imperialism," the editorial notes.

it says that in europe, many people, cherish a legitimate desire for peace and tranquillity and are not yet aware of the menace to the national independence of the european countries. however, historical experience has told us that the peoples may hope for peace, but that cannot prevent imperialism from launching war.

"for us, there is only one way: to respond to any war of aggression against the european peoples with a war of resistance. to respond to an unjust war with a just war. there is no other way to win peace and tranquillity," the editorial observes. end item

061629 -- french ruling party stresses policy of national independence

paris, june 15, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the union of democrats for the republic (u.d.r.), one of the major ruling parties of france, reaffirmed its "fundamental adherence to the policy of national independence" in a comprehensive motion at its seventh national congress. the two-day congress concluded in nice today.

the motion adopted today by 6,000 representatives to the congress points out that the policy of national independence "was defined and implemented by general de gaulle and followed by georges pompidou". the congress "reaffirms the necessity for france to pursue a foreign policy which ensures her dignity and her freedom of decision," the motion says.

it stresses that such a policy calls for a defence which is "truly national and based on the possession of nuclear weapons and on an army by conscription".

addressing the congress today, prime minister jacques chirac declared: "we must maintain a powerful france in a united and independent europe." independence "has to be won, it has to be defended. at present, war once again directly concerns us. so no nation can rely on another to ensure its independence."

speaking at the congress today, former french yime ministers michel debre and maurice couve de murville also emphasized the necessity of national

independence and stressed that such an independence should be conditioned by independent defence. "we want to be the masters of our destiny," couve de murville declared. end item

061630 -- peking banquet honours canadian native people's friendship delegation

peking, june 16, 1975 (hsinhua) -- yueh tai-heng, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, hosted a banquet here today in honour of a native people's friendship delegation of canada to the people's republic of china. leader of the delegation is joan carter, and deputy leader is lee bobb.

after arriving in china on june 1, the delegation visited kwangchow, wuhan, shihchiachuang, tachai and huhehot, and got to peking on june 14. end item

061631 -- shanghai banquet in honour of gambian president

shanghai, june 16, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet this evening to welcome president dawda k. jawara, lady jawara and other distinguished gambian guests.

ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, attended the banquet.

present were ma tien-shui and chou li-chin, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and others.

vice-chairman ma tien-shui and president jawara spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. ma tien-shui warmly congratulated president jawara on the complete success of his china visit. he said that, like the rest of the chinese people, the people of shanghai regard it their glorious duty to strengthen their fraternal friendship with the gambian people and the other third world countries and peoples. "we are firmly convinced that so long as we support and encourage each other in the

common struggle of the third world for unity against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, we will constantly win new victories," he said.

in his toast, president jawara said that their current visit to china is one of indelible memories. "we shall never forget the very useful discussions we had with chinese leaders in an atmosphere of friendly and fraternal spirit. nor shall we forget the great works done by the labouring people of china in a spirit of initiative and self-reliance. one of the top priorities in this century is self-sufficiency in food. here in china we have seen an upsurge in farm production which is of great significance not only for china but for the people of the third world," the president said. "what we have seen in china gives me the impression china is a big giant which for a couple of centuries went to sleep but has since the revolution waken up with new vigour and strength. we will never fail to bring back what we have seen in china to the gambian people." he toasted the ever-lasting friendship of the people of china, gambia, africa, the third world and the rest of the world.

after the banquet, the distinguished gambian guests attended an acrobatic performance presented by shanghai artists.

this morning, president and lady jawara and other distinguished gambian guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition in the company of ulanfu, ma tien-shui and chou li-chin. this afternoon, president jawara and other distinguished guests visited the shanghai wrist watch factory, while lady chilel jawara called at the shanghai children's palace. they were accorded a warm welcome and cordial reception wherever they went. the distinguished guests also went sightseeing in the city and ascended the shanghai mansion to have a panoramic view of the city. end item

061632 -- g.d.r. takes measures to increase lignite production

peking, june 16, 1975 (hsinhua) -- the german democratic republic is taking measures to increase lignite production, according to reports from berlin.

g.d.r. press reports said that a g.d.r. coal and energy meeting was held in may to discuss how to use more domestic fuel resources to ensure the supply of fuel and energy for the country. the meeting was attended among others by willi stoph, chairman of the g.d.r. state council, and horst sinder mann, chairman of the council of ministers. the meeting pointed out that it is "necessary to enlarge the g.d.r. energy bases", and "make great efforts to give an impetus to the intensification of coal and energy economy". minister of coal and electric power klaus siebold declared at the meeting that lignite will remain the most important part of the g.d.r. energy structure and great efforts will be made to promote lignite production. the yearly output of lignite will be 250 million tons before 1980 and it will rise to some 270 million tons after 1980.

the g.d.r. is rich in lignite deposits but short of other fuel resources. for years its fuel import has been controlled by the soviet union which, in a certain period, supplied all the natural gas and 90 per cent of petroleum the g.d.r. imported. the traditional production of lignite in the country was therefore ignored owing to the dependence on the soviet fuel supply. the lignite production has been stagnant since the late 1960s and dropped in the past few years. in recent years, the soviet union has shifted its economic difficulties onto east european countries by cutting fuel supply and raising fuel prices. the g.d.r. is one of the victims. the soviet oil supply which took up 90 per cent of g.d.r.'s oil import in 1971 dropped to 81 per cent in 1973. in the same period, the soviet coke supply decreased by some 20 per cent. beginning from this year, the soviet union has raised by a big margin the prices of raw materials and fuel exported to east europe, bringing additionally monstrous burdens to the g.d.r. economy. for oil alone, the g.d.r. will have to pay some 300 million rubles more this year.

it is reported that the soviet union has asked the g.d.r. to provide it with machines, equipment and materials to exploit raw materials in the soviet union as a condition for the soviet supplies of raw materials to the g.d.r. this adds to g.d.r.'s difficulties in

Lignite production. referring to this question, the chairman of the g.d.r. state planning commission gerhard schuerer said last march that "the participation in (the exploitation of soviet raw materials) will confront our economy with very high material demand." he said, "in many cases, the machines and materials (sent to the soviet union) are precisely the kind of machines and materials we need for our daily growing investments. this difficult problem is most clearly shown by the example of the equipment for surface mining. to ensure the extraction of our lignite and equip the projected new mines, we need to increase opencut mining machines. but to raise the output of iron ore in the soviet union, we also have to provide it with similar equipment". end item

-- e n d --

March 18, 1975  
JF same

PAGE 1:

Run the school to be an instrument of the proletarian dictatorship.  
(Shantung University)

Study theory on proletarian dictatorship and carry to success  
army-building (PLA Chengtu Units)

Press communique on the visit of China by Guyana Prime Minister.

Premier Chou En-lai met with Moroccan State Minister of Foreign Affairs

Premier Chou En-lai met with son of Sri Lanka Prime Minister.

Guyana Prime Minister left Kwangchow on conclusion of visit of China.

PAGE 2:

Conscientiously study Marxism and consolidate the proletarian  
dictatorship ---- Banner headline.

Government functionaries must firmly establish the idea of being  
public servants for the people.

Principles of the Paris Commune send forth brilliancy for ever.

PAGE 3:

Repudiate the exploiter classes' preachings for "rule of benevolence"  
and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

One's approach towards new emerging things has always been an aspect  
of class struggle.

"Defiance of the sage" and "execution of law".

PAGE 4:

Working people in Paris held assembly to mark 104th anniversary  
of the Paris Commune.

Cambodian people's armed forces tightened encirclement of Phnom Penh;  
the Lon Nol clique, being isolated in every sense, is ~~panic~~  
panic-stricken.

Bank of Cambodian Royal Government issued new cash in liberated areas.

Vice-Chairman Li Su-wen met with Japanese visitors.

Comrade Keng Piao gave banquet in honour of Italian M-L Communists.

Foreign Minister of Singapore gave return banquet in Peking.

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua and Moroccan Foreign Minister  
continued their talks.

Days of visit of Iraq ---- Chinese Medical Delegation.

Hsinhua Review: Sabre wielding behind the curtains of "detente".

March 18, 1975.

HEADLINES OF THE PEOPLE'S DAILY

PAGE 1:

Shanghai ship-builders created excellent situation by means of struggle  
Press Communique of Guyana Prime Minister's Visit of China.

Guyana Prime Minister left Kwangchow on termination of China visit.

~~Prime-Minist~~ Premier Chou En-lai met with Moroccan State Minister  
of Foreign Affairs.

Premier Chou En-lai met with son of Sri Lanka Prime Minister.

PAGE 2:

Banner Headline: How to run primary and secondary schools in cities?

Worker-peasants' stepping upon the teaching platform greatly promoted  
the development of educational revolution (Tientsin)

A question warrents attention.

To learn modestly from worker-peasant teachers.

Assist schools to run well training courses of agriculture and  
medical service.

PAGE 3:

Criticism of Confucius-worshippers by Lu Hsun in his novels.

With farming hoe in one hand and painting pen in another.

With painting brush as a weapon, to restore the true features of  
history and denounce Confucius as a real pirate.

PAGE 4:

Constantly give vivid and practical political education to young  
workers (Wangyang of Honan)

Make new contributions to socialist revolution and socialist  
construction (Kirin Fat Refinery)

Give efforts to popularize electronic appliances in Yangchow Area.

Vice-Chairman Li Su-wen of the National People's Congress Standing  
Committee met with Japanese friends.

Comrade Keng Piao gave banquet in honour of Italian ML Communists'  
Delegation.

Singapore Foreign Minister gave return banquet in Peking.

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua continued talks with Moroccan  
State Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Public Health Minister Liu Hsiang-ping met and feted visiting Austra-  
lian medical delegation.

Chinese Military Delegation returned to Peking after visit of Vietnam.

Greek Drama Association President left Peking for home.

/ ...

... /  
PAGE 5:

Busy season of spring ploughing started in Albania.

Vigorous development of medical service in rural areas of N. Vietnam.

Under heavy blows by the Cambodian people's armed forces, the Lon Nol clique is in complete isolation and utter confusion.

The US Administration vainly attempts to save the dying Lon Nol clique

PAGE 6:

The 9th Arab Oil Conference concluded in success.

Revolutionary working people in Paris held mass rally and parade to mark 104th anniversary of the Paris Commune.

Public transportation workers on strike, Philadelphia, USA.

US economic crisis continues to deepen.

Canadian economic situation worsens.

200 thousand Japanese workers and citizens held assembly and parades to show determination for victory of struggle this spring.

Hsinhua Review: Sabre wielding behind the curtains of "detente".

---

WA172004 FIRST ADD WA172000 CHINA HIGHLIGHTS  
XXX TACHING'S VALUABLE EXPERIENCES.

SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

1751

1. NEITHER SIDE HAS THUS FAR GIVEN MUCH ATTENTION TO THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE 14 MARCH 1974 CAPTURE INSIDE CHINA OF A SOVIET HELICOPTER AND CREW.

MOSCOW DOMESTIC SERVICE ON 15 MARCH BROADCAST A "QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS" PROGRAM CHAIRED BY VIKTO SHRAGIN AND ATTENDED BY TASS DIRECTOR ZAMYATIN, AMONG OTHERS, AT WHICH SHRAGIN, IN REFERENCE TO THE HELICOPTER INCIDENT, SAID THE FOLLOWING:

(EXCERPTS) COMRADES, IT WOULD BE HARD TO NUMBER THE AUTHORS OF LETTERS EXPRESSING INDIGNATION AT PEKING'S ACTION IN DETAINING THE CREW OF THE SOVIET BORDER HELICOPTER NO. 24. AS IS KNOWN, ON 14 MARCH 1974 THIS HELICOPTER LANDED UNINTENTIONALLY ON CHINESE TERRITORY NEAR THE USSR BORDER BECAUSE OF BAD WEATHER CONDITIONS. WHAT IS THE FATE OF THE SOVIET AIRMEN, CAPTAIN ALEKSANDR KURBATOV, NAVIGATOR ALEKSANDR USKOV AND FLIGHT ENGINEER JUNIOR LIEUTENANT VLADIMIR BUCHELNikov, ASK OUR LISTENERS. WE HAVE ALREADY ANSWERED THIS QUESTION, COMRADES, AND NOW THE FOLLOWING CAN BE SAID:

THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES ARE CONTINUING TO ACT ARBITRARILY AND REMAIN STUBBORN IN THE HOSTILE ATTITUDE THEY HAVE STRUCK TOWARD THE CREWMEN OF THE SOVIET BORDER HELICOPTER. THEY ARE STILL FORCIBLY DETAINING THE AIRMEN AND THE HELICOPTER, AND STILL RESORTING TO ACCUSATIONS WHICH ARE FROM START TO FINISH BASED ON FALSIFICATIONS AND DISTORTIONS OF THE TRUE FACTS. THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES WILL NOT RECOGNIZE UNIVERSALLY RECOGNIZED INTERNATIONAL PRACTICE AND THE ELEMENTARY NORMS OF RELATIONS BETWEEN TWO NEIGHBORING STATES.

OUR COUNTRY CONTINUES TO TAKE MEASURES TO FREE OUR AIRMEN. THE USSR FOREIGN MINISTRY HAS ALREADY REPEATEDLY AND RECENTLY ADDRESSED THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES AND INSISTED ON THE IMMEDIATE RETURN OF THE HELICOPTER AND ITS CREW. PEKING HAS RESPONDED WITH A REFUSAL. THE CAUSE OF SUCH A PROVOCATIVE POLICY FROM PEKING IS THAT IT IS ATTEMPTING TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE HELICOPTER'S FORCED LANDING TO EXACERBATE SOVIET-CHINESE RELATIONS FURTHER AND TO WHIP UP THE ANTI-SOVIET HYSTERIA IN CHINA. OUR COUNTRY, COMRADES, IS DOING AND WILL DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN THE RETURN OF THE THREE SOVIET SERVICEMEN TO THEIR HOMELAND.

PEKING HAS NOT REFERRED TO THE INCIDENT RECENTLY, BUT AN ARTICLE IN THE PRC-OWNED HONG KONG COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER TA KUNG PAO ON 13 MARCH RAISED THE ISSUE OF THE HELICOPTER CAPTURE IN THE COURSE OF A LENGTHY REPLAY OF A THAI NEWSPAPER'S DISCUSSION OF SOVIET SPYING ACTIVITIES IN ASIA. THE ARTICLE MADE THE UNUSUAL CLAIM THAT CHINA, NOT THE UNITED STATES, WAS THE FOCUS OF SOVIET SPY EFFORTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

(EXCERPTS) IN RECENT YEARS SOVIET ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS HAVE MOVED IN A NEW DIRECTION. THEIR SCOPE OF ACTIVITY AND THE INTENDED VICTIMS OF THEIR SUBVERSION ARE NO LONGER THE SAME. DURING THE TWO DECADES OF THE COLD WAR, SOVIET ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS WERE DIRECTED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER WESTERN COUNTRIES.

THE MAJOR THEATERS OF OPERATION WERE NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE. HOWEVER, AS THE U.S. TROOPS WERE SPREAD ALL OVER THE WORLD AT THE TIME AND SOVIET SPIES HAD TO BE PLANTED WHEREVER THERE WERE AMERICAN TROOPS, OPERATIONS ALSO TOOK ON A WORLDWIDE CHARACTER. THE TARGET WAS ALWAYS THE UNITED STATES. IN THE LAST DECADE, SOVIET ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS HAVE TURNED TOWARD CHINA. ACTIVITIES ARE NOW CONCENTRATED IN ASIA, ESPECIALLY SOUTHEAST ASIA, WITH ITS LARGE CHINESE POPULATION. AS CHINA ESTABLISHED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH MOST COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD IN THE LAST FEW YEARS, CHINESE DIPLOMATS TOOK UP POSTS IN THOSE COUNTRIES. SOVIET SPIES HAVE FOLLOWED THEM. THEREFORE, SOVIET ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS ARE ALSO WORLDWIDE IN CHARACTER AT PRESENT, WITH CHINA AS THE TARGET.

THE MAIN ACTIVITIES OF SOVIET SPIES ARE TO TAIL AND TO CHECK UP ON THE ACTIVITIES OF CHINESE DIPLOMATS AND PROCOMMUNIST OVERSEAS CHINESE. MORE THAN 10 YEARS AGO, AMERICAN AGENTS PULLED THE SAME TRICK ON SOVIET SPIES. BESIDES, THE RUSSIANS HAVE SET UP POWERFUL RECEIVING STATIONS IN EASTERN SIBERIA, CENTRAL ASIA AND NORTHERN INDIA TO INTERCEPT ALL RADIO SIGNALS IN CHINA, INCLUDING RADIO BROADCASTS, MILITARY COMMUNICATIONS AND CIVILIAN WIRELESS TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS. THIS IS AN IMITATION OF THE AMERICAN WAYS OF EAVESDROPPING ON CHINA BEFORE 1971. AT THE TIME, A U.S. RECEIVING STATION WAS INSTALLED ON OKINAWA.

ALTHOUGH SOVIET SPY ACTIVITIES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA ARE AIMED AT CHINA, SOUTHEAST ASIA IS NONTHELESS THE PHERIPHERY. SOVIET SPIES ARE CARRYING OUT INFILTRATION AND SUBVERSION INSIDE CHINA PROPER. (MORE) SUTTER/BAPTIST/GS 17/2105Z MAR

SI  
UNCLAS LD PMU RUAO

COPY TO AG

5370

HONG KONG COMMUNIST PAPERS RAP U.S.-USSR SPACE PROJECT

OW191134Y

HONG KONG AFP IN ENGLISH 0936 GMT 19 JUL 75 OW

((TEXT)) HONG KONG, JULY 19 (AFP)--LOCAL COMMUNIST PAPERS TODAY MOCKED THE UNITED STATES-SOVIET SPACE LINKUP AS A FACADE FOR THEIR STEPPED-UP CONTENTION ON EARTH.

THE SO-CALLED DETENTE AND COOPERATION IS "NOTHING BUT A FARCE," THE PEKING-ALIGNED WEN HUI PAO SAID.

"AT THE TIME OF THE SPACE-LINKUP, THE UNITED STATES TRIED A SOVIET AGENT FOR ALLEGEDLY PASSING INFORMATION ON U.S. MILITARY DEPLOYMENT IN EUROPE TO THE SOVIET UNION.

"TWO DAYS AFTER THE TRIAL (JULY 17), AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS REVEALED THAT U.S. RECONNAISSANCE PLANES HAD COMPLETED A SURVEY ON SOVIET BASES IN EAST GERMANY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA," WEN HUI PAO SAID.

"JUST WHEN SOVIET AND AMERICAN ASTRONAUTS ARE WARMLY CLASPING HANDS IN SPACE, THEIR TWO COUNTRIES ARE STEPPING UP AN ESPIONAGE WAR DOWN BELOW.

"WHAT A MOCKERY THIS IS TO DETENTE," THE NEWSPAPER STATED.

ANOTHER COMMUNIST DAILY TA KUNG PAO SAID IT WAS A PARADOX THAT THE SPACE SHIPS MET AT A SPOT ABOVE PORTUGAL. LISBON HAS BEEN A HOT POINT OF CONTENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SOVIET UNION, RESULTING IN THE PRESENT POLITICAL CRISIS, IT SAID. 190936 KESSLER  
FC 19/1238Z JUL

BT

1756

PORTS, SEA STRAITS AND BASES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA STEP BY STEP. IT SANCTIMONIOUSLY SAYS THAT THERE IS NO VACUUM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA WHILE AT THE SAME TIME MAKING HASTE TO FILL SOUTHEAST ASIA AS IF THERE WERE A VACUUM. IT HAS MADE GREAT EFFORTS TO EXPAND ITS STRENGTH IN THIS AREA. RECENTLY, THAI PUBLIC OPINION EMPHATICALLY POINTED OUT THAT, COMPARED WITH DECLINING U.S. IMPERIALISM, SOVIET REVISIONIST SOCIAL-IMPERIALISM IS LIKE A HUNGRY TIGER WHICH HAS JUST COME OUT OF A MOUNTAIN CAVE AND SO IS MORE DANGEROUS TO THE SOUTHEAST ASIAN COUNTRIES AND PEOPLE. THEREFORE, WE MUST BE PARTICULARLY WARY OF THE SOVIET UNION. THE PHILLIPINE PRESS ALSO HOLDS THAT THE SOVIET UNION IS TRYING TO REPLACE THE UNITED STATES' HEGEMONIC POSITION IN ASIA. THESE OPINIONS INDICATE THAT THE SOUTHEAST ASIAN PEOPLE HAVE REALIZED THAT THEY SHOULD NOT ONLY REJECT THE WOLF AT THE FRONT DOOR BUT ALSO GUARD AGAINST THE TIGER AT THE BACK DOOR.

THE HISTORICAL TREND OF STRUGGLE AGAINST HEGEMONISM IN THE WORLD IS IRRESISTIBLY GATHERING MOMENTUM. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES ARE BESET WITH PROBLEMS AT HOME AND ABROAD. ALTHOUGH THE TIGER FROM THE NORTH IS OUTWARDLY BARING ITS FANGS AND SHOWING ITS CLAWS, IT IS VERY WEAK INWARDLY. ONLY IF THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTHEAST ASIAN COUNTRIES ARE UNITED, STRENGTHEN THEIR SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLE OF OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES AND THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD, AND PERSEVERE IN THEIR STRUGGLE AGAINST AGGRESSION AND EXPANSION BY THE SUPERPOWERS AND FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE WILL THEY SURELY BE ABLE TO WIN NEW VICTORIES.

282230 FY/MCLEAN YT 29/0418Z JUL

BT

#2580

UNCLAS A1 PMU LD TK BBC DW RUAD

5575

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTS ON SOVIET, U.S. CONTENTION IN ASIA

09290325Y

PEKING DOMESTIC SERVICE IN MANDARIN 2230 GMT 28 JUL 75 OW

((SUMMARY OF 29 JULY PEOPLE'S DAILY ARTICLE BY QIEN KU-PING: "REJECT THE WOLF AT THE FRONT DOOR, GUARD AGAINST THE TIGER AT THE BACK DOOR"))

((TEXT)) THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES, THE TWO SUPERPOWERS, ARE RABIDLY CONTENDING FOR HEGEMONY IN THE WORLD. WHEREVER THEY ARE IN CONTENTION THERE IS NO TRANQUILITY. OF THE TWO SOVIET REVISIONIST SOCIAL-IMPERIALISM HAS ESPECIALLY WILD AMBITIONS, AN EVEN STRONGER APPETITE AND EVIL CLAWS STRETCHING FURTHER.

RECENTLY THE SITUATION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA UNDERWENT A NEW CHANGE. WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD, THE HEROIC INDOCHINESE PEOPLE, THROUGH PROTRACTED HEROIC STRUGGLE, FINALLY DEFEATED U.S. IMPERIALISM PEOPLE, THROUGH PROTRACTED HEROIC STRUGGLE, FINALLY DEFEATED U.S. IMPERIALISM AND FORCED IT TO WITHDRAW FROM INDOCHINA. AT THE SAME TIME, THE U.S. FORCES OF AGGRESSION HAVE GREATLY DECLINED IN THE WHOLE AREA OF SOUTHEAST ASIA. SOVIET REVISIONIST SOCIAL-IMPERIALISM, WITH THE IDEA OF TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THIS SITUATION, HAS TRIED BY EVERY MEANS TO SQUEEZE INTO THIS AREA IN A VAIN ATTEMPT TO REPLACE THE UNITED STATES. WE MUST PAY ATTENTION TO THIS.

SOUTHEAST ASIA IS NOT ONLY RICH IN NATURAL RESOURCES BUT IS ALSO STRATEGICALLY IMPORTANT. APART FROM CONTENDING WITH U.S. IMPERIALISM FOR KEY POSITIONS IN EUROPE, SOVIET REVISIONISM IS CASTING A COVETOUS EYE AT SOUTHEAST ASIA, TRYING TO SWALLOW IT AT ONE GO. DURING THE PAST FEW YEARS, IT HAS FREQUENTLY SENT WARSHIPS INTO THE INDIAN AND PACIFIC OCEANS TO RUN AMUCK HERE AND THERE IN A SHOW OF FORCE AND HAS ESTABLISHED DISGUISED MILITARY BASES IN THE INDIAN OCEAN AREA. IT HAS EXERTED EVERY EFFORT IN ADVOCATING THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF THE STRAIT OF MALACCA IN A VAIN ATTEMPT TO CONTROL THIS STRAIT WITH THE AIM OF ESTABLISHING A SEA LANE ARCH STRETCHING FROM THE BLACK SEA THROUGH THE INDIAN AND PACIFIC OCEANS TO THE FAR EAST DISTRICT OF THE THE SOVIET UNION. SOVIET REVISIONISM'S EXPANSION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA IS AN IMPORTANT STEP IN ITS CONTENTION IN THE INDIAN AND PACIFIC OCEANS AND IN ITS VAIN ATTEMPTS TO ESTABLISH WORLD HEGEMONY.

SOVIET REVISIONIST SOCIAL-IMPERIALISM, HOLDING THE SIGNBOARD OF SOCIALISM AND WEARING THE CLOAK OF A NATURAL ALLY, HAS TRIED BY EVERY MEANS TO CAJOLE SOUTHEAST ASIAN COUNTRIES POLITICALLY, AND TO INFILTRATE THEM ECONOMICALLY. IT SEEKS ONLY ONE STEPPING STONE TODAY BUT MORE TOMORROW TO EXPAND ITS STRENGTH SO THAT IT WILL BE ABLE TO SEIZE NATURAL RESOURCES.

R 022329Z APR 75  
FM SECSTATE WASHDC  
TO ALL EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC DIPLOMATIC POSTS  
RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 2309  
RUEATRS/TREASURY  
RUEHGNB/AMCONSUL BIEN HOA 2235  
RUEHGNC/AMCONSUL CAN THO 2267  
RUMJDH/AMCONSUL HONG KONG 0274  
RUFNPS/USDEL JEC PARIS 2652  
INFO RUMMRGA/USSAGE NKP  
RUHQHQA/CINCPAC HONOLULU HI  
RUEBJGA/COGARD  
ZEN/AMEMBASSY BUDAPEST BY POUCH.  
XMT AMEMBASSY SUVA  
BT  
UNCLAS

STATE 074968/1

COGARD FOR POLAD

E.O. 11652:N/A

TAGS: PFOR, XC, US

SUBJECT: APRIL 2 EA PRESS SUMMARY

1. INDOCHINA

AT TUESDAY DOS NEWS BRIEFING, EA'S HABIB SAID HE "ANTICIPATES" ADMIN WILL ASK STILL MORE SVN AID, ABOVE 300 MILLION DOLLARS ALREADY REQUESTED; PRES TO MAKE DECISION AFTER WEYAND REPORTS (CARTER, NYDN). SUN'S MILLS REPORTS HABIB -- IN FIRST COMPREHENSIVE ADMIN REACTION TO SVN'S MASSIVE MIL LOSSES -- ALSO REVEALED MEASURE OF GVN'S ABILITY TO SURVIVE WILL BE ITS ABILITY HOLD ON TO SAIGON AND IMMEDIATE AREA; FIRMLY REASSERTED US SUPPORT FOR THIEU; SAID ADMIN SEEKING NEGOTIATIONS BY BOTH SIDES, BUT DECLINED SPECIFY DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS UNDERWAY; CONFIRMED LON NOL WILL COME TO US, BUT "NOT AS AN OFFICIAL VISIT." HABIBSREVOTED GOOD SHARE OF ANSWERS TO DENOUNCING HANOI FOR VIOLATING PARIS AGREEMENT.

PHINQ'S MCCARTNEY OBSERVES HABIB GAVE LITTLE ENCOURAGEMENT THAT SEARCH FOR PEACE FORMULA WOULD BE FRUITFUL WHILE COMMUNISTS SUCCESSFUL PURSUING MIL SOLUTION. NOTES HABIB SAID SHOULD NOT BE ASSUMED ADMIN WILL SEEK REPLACE ALL

GVN'S MIL EQUIPMENT LOSSES OF RECENT DAYS; BUT ADDS THAT HABIB'S DEMEANOR SUGGESTED STRONGLY THAT ADMIN HAD DECIDED "GO FOR BROKE" IN EFFORTS TO TRY OBTAIN MORE MIL AID FOR GVN. BINDER (NYT) REPORTS HABIB INDICATED LAST US DIPLOMATIC EFFORT IN VN SITUATION WAS MADE IN JANUARY. IN NOTES SENT SOVIET, PRC AND FIVE OTHER PARTIES TO PARIS AGREEMENT. HABIB BLAMED NVN FOR SAIGON'S MIL DEBACLE; BUT BINDER REPORTS ONE DOS OFFICIAL, APPARENTLY ALLUDING TO CONGRESSIONAL OPPOSITION TO FURTHER AID, SAID PRIVATELY THAT GVN FORCES COLLAPSING BECAUSE "WE TRIGGERED IT."

*This summary  
that initiated  
New Policy - all much  
4-4-75  
CP*

2337

MARDER (WP) CITES HABIB REFERENCE TO "STABILIZED" MIL SITUATION; OBSERVES, HOWEVER, THAT JUST HOW THIS CAN HAPPEN IS QUESTION NO US OFFICIAL COULD ANSWER. HABIB REITERATED ADMIN'S "CENTRAL CONTENTION" THAT SAIGON IS EXPERIENCING CUMULATIVE RESULT OF HANOI'S "GROSS VIOLATIONS" OF PEACE AGREEMENT. NOTING HE ACKNOWLEDGED SOME GVN VIOLATIONS OF PARIS ACCORDS AND ACKNOWLEDGED THAT ORDINARILY VIOLATION BY ONE SIDE LEAVES OTHER FREE TO DO AS IT WISHES, MARDER REMARKS THAT THIS IS ONE CENTRAL FACTOR IN ADMIN'S DIPLOMATIC DILEMMA -- EACH ATTEMPT AT DIPLOMACY PRODUCES CROSS-CHARGES ABOUT WHICH SIDE IS MORE RESPONSIBLE FOR INITIATING VIOLATIONS.

WH'S NESSEN SAID TUESDAY THAT ADMIN IS CONTINUING DIPLOMATIC INITIATIVES, SO FAR FUTILE, IN EFFORT TO REACH NEGOTIATED VN SETTLEMENT (MARDER; SUN'S WINTERS; HEALY, NYDN; BECKMAN, CHITRIB; PHINQ'S MCCARTNEY). BINDER CITED "CONFUSING SEQUENCE OF EVENTS" THAT SAW WH, DOS ISSUING CONFLICTING REPORTS ON SAME DAY ABOUT WHETHER US DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS UNDERWAY TO HALT VN FIGHTING. MORE THAN THREE HOURS LATER, NESSEN ISSUED CORRECTIVE STATEMENT, SAYING HE HAD BEEN MISINFORMED ON SUBJECT BY NSC MEMBER AND HAD GIVEN INACCURATE INFORMATION; THAT NO NEW DIPLOMATIC INITIATIVES UNDER WAY, "IN THE NARROW SENSE" (BINDER; MARDER; WINTERS; HEALY).

BECKMAN NOTED "AN OBVIOUSLY FRUSTRATED" PRES FORD, "RECEIVING ONLY SKETCHY INFORMATION" FROM VN WAR FRONT, WAS MAINTAINING SILENCE ON SITUATION TUESDAY, CONTINUING ROUTINE OF GOLF PLAYING. REPORTS NESSEN COMMENT: "WOULD IT PREVENT ANYTHING FROM HAPPENING" IN VN "IF HE STOPPED PLAYING GOLF?" NESSEN ALSO SAID FORD HAD BEEN AWARE HAK WAS TO MEET WITH HIGH-RANKING OFFICIALS FROM PAST ADMINS ABOUT VN WAR. GWERTZMAN (NYT) REPORTS EXTENDED THREE-HOUR DOS SESSION WAS DEVOTED TO SEARCH FOR ME NEGOTIATING IDEAS; MARDER ADDS THAT INDOCHINA WAS TOUCHED

ON MONDAY ONLY WHEN MEETING RECESSED, BUT WILL BE CENTRAL ISSUE WHEN IT RECONVENES THURSDAY. NOTES GROUP, RUSK AND BALL, FOR EXAMPLE, WAS AND REMAINS VERY DIVIDED ABOUT INDOCHINA.

SUN'S TREWHITT REPORTS ADMIN'S NEW LOOK AT SEA AND ME IS BEING BROADENED TO GIVE WORLD UPDATED APPRAISAL OF US GLOBAL INTERESTS; SAYS SENIOR OFFICIAL STATED TUESDAY THAT RESULTS WILL TAKE INTO ACCOUNT EROSION IN TWO BASIC ELEMENTS OF FOREIGN POLICY: CONTAINMENT OF COMMUNISM AND "NIXON DOCTRINE". CITES ANOTHER OFFICIAL SAYING CLARION DECLARATION OF NEW FOREIGN POLICY NOT IN PROSPECT, BUT WHAT EMERGES FROM CURRENT REVIEWS MAY HAVE THAT EFFECT IN END. TREWHITT ALSO NOTES HAK'S MONDAY MEETING WITH "GROUP THAT READ LIKE A WHO'S WHO FROM A POSTWAR GENERATION OF FOREIGN AND ECONOMIC POLICY EXPERTS."

KISSINGER DELAYING PLANNED LA TRIP UNTIL LATER THIS MONTH BECAUSE OF MOUNTING US PROBLEMS IN SEA, ME, DIPLOMATIC SOURCES SAY (UPI, NYDN).

TO MCCARTNEY, ANY NEW ADMIN REQUEST FOR INDOCHINA AID, AS SUGGESTED BY HABIB,8, WILL CLEARLY TOUCH OFF

A NEW ROUND OF CONTROVERSY" IN A CONGRESS "WHICH HAS ALREADY TURNED A DEAF EAR" TO PENDING REQUESTS. HEY SAYS CSM HAS LEARNED ADMIN HAS QUIETLY CONTACTED TWO KEY SENATORS (MCGEE AND UNIDENTIFIED "MODERATE") ON PROSPECTS OF MORE SVN ASSISTANCE, AND WAS TOLD CHANCES VIRTUALLY NIL -- THOUGH CONGRESS WOULD PROVIDE WHATEVER ADMIN ASKS FOR HUMANITARIAN/REFUGEE RELIEF.

APPEARING ON NBC-TV'S "TODAY SHOW" TUESDAY, SEN CLARK SAID ANY CONGRESSIONAL DECISION ON FURTHER SVN AID SHOULD BE POSTPONED UNTIL ARVN SHOWS WHETHER WILLING MAKE STAND IN DEFENSE OF SAIGON, MEKONG DELTA. SEN DOLE INSISTED CONGRESS APPROVE VN AID NOW SO COUNTRY HAS NOT JUST CHANCE TO SURVIVE, BUT "CHANCE-FOR FREEDOM." OPPOSITION TO FURTHER SVN MIL AID VOICED BY SENS STEVENSON, BAYH, BENTSEN (UPI, WP; SEHLSTEDT, SUN).

BROWNE (NYT), IN SAIGON, REPORTS THAT DESPITE CALLS FOR ACTION, NEITHER THIEU NOR OPPONENTS SEEMS CAPABLE OF DECISIVE STEPS, AND MIL LEADERS SEEM FOR MOMENT PARALYZED AS POLITICIANS, CHURCH LEADERS (IN USIA WIRELESS FILE).

"BIG" MINH SAID MONDAY MANY MIL OFFICERS SUSPECT THIEU AND US HAVE MADE SECRET DEAL WITH ADVANCING COMMUNISTS;

THAT SOME OFFICERS EXPECT SEE THIEU IN COMMUNIST UNIFORM. MINH URGED NEGOTIATIONS SOON AS POSSIBLE. DEMANDS FOR THIEU'S OUSTER CAME MONDAY FROM SENS VU VAN MAU, TON THAT THIEN (WP). GEN NGUYEN CHANH THI CALLED FOR GOVT OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION, THUS GIVING COMMUNISTS NO REASON TO CONTINUE OFFENSIVE (SUN).

WP'S GETLER REPORTS NUMBER OF TOP US DEFENSE EXPERTS NOW BELIEVE SVN HAS VIRTUALLY NO CHANCE TO HALT MASSIVE NVN OFFENSIVE, THAT SAIGON GOVT COULD WELL COLLAPSE WITHIN NEXT SEVERAL WEEKS, EITHER BY POLITICAL UPHEAVAL FROM WITHIN OR BY STEADY NVA ADVANCE; ONLY HOPE SEEN IN POSSIBILITY HANOI WILL SOMEHOW FAIL EXPLOIT FULLY ARVN'S COLLAPSE, OR THAT SVN FORCES WILL SHOW SUDDEN WILLINGNESS TO FIGHT (IN USIA WIRELESS FILE).

SUN STAFF CORRESPONDENT, IN SAIGON, FINDS SENSE OF DISASTER HAS BEGUN SPREADING THROUGH CITY, WITH FEARS NOT ONLY OF COMMUNIST ASSAULT BUT OF BREAKDOWN OF GOVT AUTHORITY. REPORTS PARTICULAR SENSE OF SHAME AMONG PEOPLE THAT THEIR LONG TRAVAIL ENDING IN ROUT, AMID SCENES OF PANICKING SOLDIERS, ROBBING AND SHOOTING CIVILIANS. AMONG FOREIGNERS, ESPECIALLY AMCITS, THERE IS UNEASINESS THAT IN LAW AND ORDER BREAKDOWN VIETS COULD TAKE OUT SHAME, FRUSTRATION ON THEM.

YATES REPORTS INFORMED US INTELLIGENCE SOURCE TOLD CHITRIB TUESDAY VN WAR, FOR ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES, IS OVER, COUNTRY IS GONE; ONLY HOPE IS TO NEGOTIATE SURRENDER TO HALT FIGHTING AND SENSELESS KILLING OF INNOCENT (REPORTED IN PHINQ). SOURCE PREDICTED NVA

WILL ENCIRCLE SAIGON WITHIN NEXT MONTH. YATES NOTES THIS CONFLICTS WITH OPTIMISTIC ASSESSMENT GEN WEYAND GAVE CHITRIB SUNDAY, THAT SITUATION "STABILIZED."

ALL MEDIA FOCUS ON RAPID "UNRAVELLING" OF SITUATION AS GVN LOSES SEACOAST PROV CAPITALS QUI NHON, NHA TRANG, TUY HOA. COMMUNIST DRIVE THREATENS CAM RANH, AND PHAN RANG, PHAN TIET, ONLY 100 MILES FROM SAIGON. PHINQ CARRIES MAP SHOWING WEEK-BY-WEEK COMMUNIST GAINS, MAR 10-APRIL 1.

NYT'S MIDDLETON SAYS DOD DOUBTS GVN ABILITY ESTABLISH DEFENSE LINE N OF SAIGON, FROM PARROTS BEAK TO SEA. NOTES REMAINING THREE ARVN DIVISIONS INFERIOR TO SIX NVA DIVISIONS, BACKED BY ABOUT 200 T-54 TANKS.

BEFORE FALL, AFP'S HERBOUZE (WP) SAID WAS "EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD FOR SELF" IN INCREDIBLE PANIC IN NHA TRANG. QUOTES AMCONSUL SPEAR, WHO COULDN'T "ANSWER FOR ANYTHING ANY MORE."

COMMUNIST TROOPS, TANKS OVERRAN NHA TRANG TUESDAY, ISOLATING PHU YEN, NORTHERNMOST PROV HELD BY GVN. ALSO SEIZED QHI NHON (UPI, BALTO N-A 4/1). ARMED AMERICANS FIRED ON VIETS TO HELP AIR-EVAC AMCITS FROM NHA TRANG; LEFT BEHIND MORE THAN HUNDRED VIET EMPLOYEES AT AMCONSULATE, BITTER AT "LAST-MINUTE BETRAYAL." US EMPLOYEE SAYS "SO ASHAMED OF THE US GOVERNMENT THAT I'LL NEVER BE ABLE TO WORK FOR THEM AGAIN" (UPI, WP). AP, UPI PHOTOS SHOW MAN IDENTIFIED AS US OFFICIAL PUNCHING VIET TRYING BOARD OVERLOADED PLANE AT NHA TRANG (NYT, SUN, NYDN FRONT PAGE).

NYDN SAYS COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE GAINED "STEAM-ROLLER PROPORTIONS" IN PAST TWO-AND-HALF WEEKS.

MCCOMBS/OBERDORFER (WP) SAY COMMUNISTS CAPTURED DALAT, MOVED INTO CAM RANH TUESDAY. NOTE GROWING NUMBER OBSERVERS FEEL SAIGON COLLAPSE INEVITABLE, WITH 6 OF 13 ARVN DIVISIONS DESTROYED, ON RUN, OR "EVAPORATED IN PANIC."

SUN'S ISAACS IN SAIGON OBSERVES COMMUNISTS MOPPING-UP ALONG COAST. NOTES COMMUNISTS ANNOUNCE DANANG GOVERNED BY COALITION RATHER THAN VC, ACCORDING GVN INTELLIGENCE OFFICIAL. RADIO DANANG SAID LIFE RETURNED NORMAL, ASKED POPULATION STAY CALM, BEFORE JAMMED BY GVN. RADIO DANANG ALSO SAID HOUSES FLY THREE FLAGS, LARGE ONE FOR "NATIONAL FORCE OF RECONCILIATION AND CONCORD," FLANKED BY TWO SMALL ONES, FOR VC AND SAIGON GOVT.

CHITRIB'S YATES CITES VIETS IN NHA TRANG BEFORE FALL, THAT COULDN'T TRUST ARVN -- "THEY WON'T FIGHT." QUOTES MAN SAYING, "WE ARE LOSING EVERYTHING ONLY BECAUSE YOU AMERICANS REFUSE TO HELP US. CAN'T YOU AT LEAST SEND SHIPS?"

ACCORDING WILSON (WP), SVN COMMANDERS HELD BACK THEIR AIR FORCE TO SAVE PLANES, ONLY TO HAVE NVA CAPTURE HUNDREDS ON GROUND; US INTELLIGENCE OFFICIALS ESTIMATE AT LEAST 200-300 HELICOPTERS, FIXED-WING AIRCRAFT CAPTURED SO FAR, SOME ALL READY TO FLY. SVN FORCES REPORTED TO HAVE ABANDONED MIL EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES ESTIMATED AT BILLION DOLS (WEIGHART, NYDN). ESTIMATED AT BILLION DOLS (WEIGHART, NYDN).

US AUTHORITIES, LEADING VOLAGS MOVE TO PROVIDE DAILY EMERGENCY FOOD FOR MILLION SVN WAR REFUGEES, BUT MANY OFFICIALS ACKNOWLEDGE DIMENSION OF NEEDS NOT YET DETERMINED (NYT'S TELTSCH). NYT LISTS TEN OF LEADING VOLAGS ACCEPTING VN AID FUNDS.

US COMPLAINED TUESDAY THAT UN SEC GEN WALDHEIM HAS NOT GONE FAR ENOUGH IN APPEALING TO HANOI TO ALLOW EVACUATION OF HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF SVN REFUGEES CAUGHT BEHIND COMMUNIST LINES IN DANANG, ELSEWHERE. SEC GEN ISSUED STATEMENT TUESDAY NIGHT APPEALING TO ALL SIDES TO MAKE EFFECTIVE EFFORTS TO LIMIT SUFFERING OF INNOCENT PEOPLE, ASKED MORE HUMANITARIAN AID AND SUGGESTED IT BE CHanneled THROUGH UNICEF AND UN HIGH COMMISSIONER. US SEEN BECOMING INCREASINGLY DISTRUSTFUL OF WALDHEIM ATTITUDE TOWARD US, FEELING HE IS FAR TOO SUBMISSIVE TO COMMUNIST, THIRD WORLD PRESSURES (WP).

WORLD AIRWAYS PRES DALY INTENDS FLYING NEARLY 1,500 VIET ORPHANS TO US, AUSTRALIA FOR ADOPTION -- WITH OR WITHOUT GOVT OK (AP PHINQ, WP, SUN).

PHINQ DISPATCH SAYS MOST US BUSINESSMEN IN SVN CONTINUE WORKING ON DAY-TO-DAY BASIS AMID WORSENING SITUATION. MOST SUBSIDIARIES STAFFED WITH NATIONALS; ONLY FEW US MANAGERS REMAIN AND FRENCH, DUTCH CITIZENS RUN OTHER AMERICAN FIRMS (PHINQ).

PHINQ SAYS NVA ADVANCES AT OWN PACE AND TUESDAY CONTROLLED MORE THAN TWO THIRDS OF SVN, MORE THAN HALF ITS 20 MILLION PEOPLE.

RADIO HANOI, MONITORED TOKYO, SAYS NEW ADMIN BEING SET UP AT ALL LEVELS IN CONQUERED PROVS, URGES LOCAL POLICE "CROSS OVER TO THE PEOPLE'S SIDE" (AP, NYT).

NYT'S WEINRAUB IN SAIGON DESCRIBES ARVN ABANDONMENT OF QUI NHON--AMID SIGNS NVA "POURING THROUGH" MOST OF SVN WITHOUT HAVING DO MUCH FIGHTING. ALMOST ENTIRE SOUTH CHINA SEA COAST CLOSED TO AIR, SEA ACCESS BECAUSE COMMUNISTS IN CONTROL, OR EXPECTED FALL SOON. AIR VN FLIGHTS TO DALAT HALTED TUESDAY. CITES AIRLINE SOURCES THAT IF PHAN THIET FALLS, SITE OF AIR BEACON E OF SAIGON, COMMERCIAL FLIGHTS TO SAIGON WILL BE HALTED.

DOD ANNOUNCED TUESDAY 700 MARINES SENT FROM OKINAWA TO PROTECT USN SHIPS EVACUATING CIVILIANS. WON'T LEAVE SHIPS, BUT WILL PROVIDE SHIPBOARD SECURITY, EVACUATION CONTROL (NYT'S FINNEY, CHITRIB).

NYT'S LE KIM DINH SAYS HUNDRED THOUSAND REFUGEES SCARCELY SAFER IN CAM RANH THAN PLACES THEY FLED; ARE STARVING, GASPING FROM THIRST. PAID MILLION PIASTRES (1,200 DOLS) TO GET THERE FROM DANANG, BUT CAN GO NO FARTHER BECAUSE GVN WANTS KEEP FLOOD OF REFUGEES OUT OF SAIGON.

NYT'S BUTTERFIELD CITES "UNUSUAL" AMEMBASSY STATEMENT TUESDAY THAT DIDN'T ORDER EVACUATION OF STAFF OR DEPENDENTS, BUT HELPING MOVE DEPENDENTS BACK TO US OR OTHER PART OF ASIA, IF WISH. DESCRIBES LIFE-AS-USUAL ROUTINE OF AMERICANS, BUT QUOTES "FORMERLY HAWKISH" US OFFICIAL TELLING FRIEND "I WOULDN'T PLAN ANY PARTIES FOR THE WEEKEND."

NYT'S MALCOLM NOTES C-5A ARRIVAL TAN SON NHUT, WITH URGENT AIRLIFT MIL, MEDICAL SUPPLIES. ASKS WHAT DIFFERENCE 14 MORE 105-MM HOWITZERS ON BOARD WOULD MAKE AFTER ARVN LOST MORE THAN BILLION DOLS WORTH EQUIPMENT IN PAST FEW DAYS.

LON NOL LEFT PP TUESDAY BY AIR FOR INDONESIA, VIA BANGKOK. LONG BORET, 26 OTHERS ACCOMPANY. TOLD GENERALS IN PALACE FAREWELL, "I AM LEAVING...TO PAVE THE WAY FOR A PEACE SETTLEMENT" (UPI, CHITRIB; AP NYDN, SUN, BALTO N-A 4/1; ANDELMAN, NYT). AMB DEAN SAYS DEPARTURE "WON'T

HAVE ADVERSE AFFECT" (UPI; NYT).

ANDELMAN (NYT) SAYS LON NOL DEPARTURE, EXPRESSED HOPES FOR PEACE, PLEAS FOR AID APPEAR DESIGNED CONVINCE CONGRESS TO CONTINUE MIL, ECON AID. QUOTES GEN SAUKAM KHOY INTERVIEW: "BUT WE CANNOT NEGOTIATE NOW. WE MUST FIRST TRY TO REDRESS THE MILITARY SITUATION " FOR WHICH GKR NEEDS SUPPLEMENTAL.

IN PARIS TUESDAY, GRUNK SPOKESMAN REJECTED "CATEGORICALLY" ALL MANEUVERS FOR NEGOTIATIONS, POLITICAL SETTLEMENT; LEAFLETS IN CAMBODIA SAID STATEMENT MADE BY KHIEU SAMPHAN AFTER MARCH 25 CABINET MEETING IN UNNAMED PLACE (NYT - PARIS). SIHANOUK SAID WOULD NEVER NEGOTIATE WITH PEOPLE LON NOL LEFT IN CHARGE (WSJ, NYT).

INDIA RECOGNIZED SIHANOUK GOVT-IN-EXILE TUESDAY. AUSTRALIA TRYING RENEW CONTACT WITH REBELS THROUGH

SIHANOUK PEKING OFFICE, ACCORDING MOFA SOURCES (WP).

WP'S SIMONS SAYS LON NOL MONDAY NIGHT "RELUCTANTLY" PLACED ARMED FORCES UNDER CIVILIAN LEADERSHIP. POWER THUS PASSED TO COLLECTIVE LEADERS HEADED BY INTERIM PRES SO KAM KHOY, LONG BORET. NEW LEADERS SAID READY CONCEDE ANY DEMAND BY COMMUNISTS, EXCEPT ABOLISH REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT. NOTES DEAN ONLY AMB SEE LON NOL OFF. DEAN BELIEVED HAVE PRESSED LON NOL TO LEAVE; SEEMED NERVOUS AT POCHENTONG, UNTIL PLANE LIFTED OFF.

WITHIN HOURS DEPARTURE, GKR SUFFERED "MAJOR DEFEAT" LOSING NEAK LUONG, NEARBY BATAM, LAST STRONGHOLD ON MEKONG. FREES 6,000 REBEL TROOPS FOR ATTACK ON PP WEAK S FLANK (SIMONS, ANDELMAN).

KR TROOPS MOVE WITHIN FOUR MILES PP, AS FANK WITHDRAWS NW AND S OF CITY, ACCORDING GKR SOURCES. REBEL ROCKET FIRE FALLS NEAR AMEMBASSY, AND ON POCHENTONG DURING LON NOL DEPARTURE. US AIRLIFT CONTINUES (AP, NYDN).

UPI PHOTO OF LON NOL, WEEPING WIFE IN SUN, WP, PHINQ, NYDN; AP PHOTO, NYT, CSM.

2. COMMENT AND ANALYSIS - INDOCHINA

CSM HOPES THIEU WILL TAKE MIL, POLITICAL STEPS NECESSARY TO STEM RAMPANT PANIC, HYSTERIA, AND INJECT NEW SPIRIT OF DETERMINATION IN COUNTRY. CITES WEYAND VIEW THAT ALL NOT LOST. MEANWHILE, NEED IS FOR MASSIVE MOBILIZATION OF HUMANITARIAN HELP FOR REFUGEES.

CHITRIB'S WIEDRICH SAYS FACT THAT VIET REFUGEES ARE FLEEING, RATHER THAN AWAITING "LIBERATING" NVA, INDICATES THEY CONSIDER RISK OF DEATH ACCEPTABLE ALTERNATIVE TO LIVING UNDER COMMUNISM.

WSTAR'S BRADSHAW DISCOUNTS ANY HOPES OF POLITICAL COMPROMISE TO END VN FIGHTING, NOTWITHSTANDING COMMUNISTS' REITERATION MONDAY OF WILLINGNESS TO NEGOTIATE. DOUBTS EVEN DETERMINED STAND AROUND SAIGON MIGHT HAVE MUCH EFFECT ON FINAL POLITICAL RESULT (APR 1).

NYDN CITES WALDHEIM APPEAL FOR SVN REFUGEE AID FROM ALL IN POSITION TO HELP. US CAN BE COUNTED ON FOR GENEROUS AID TO THOSE WHO ESCAPED REDS; THEREFORE, LET SECGEN CONCENTRATE ON GETTING HELP TO MILLION OR SO REFUGEES LEFT AT MERCY OF NVN INVADERS.

GLOBE'S STORIN IN NHA TRANG (4/1) SAYS FEAR AND CHAOS FOLLOW NEWS DANANG FELL. PEOPLE BID FOR PLACES ON TRANSPORT GOING SOUTH; BANKER SAYS TOLD BY ARVN CLOSE BANK AND TAKE MONEY. ONLY WAY OUT BY AIR OR SEA, SO POOR STAYING -- SAY IF NHA TRANG CAN FALL SO CAN SAIGON, SO MIGHT AS WELL STAY.

LAT'S JAMESON IN SAIGON (4/1) SAYS AMEMBASSY WARNED WASHINGTON MONDAY FEAR OF COMMUNIST TAKEOVER COULD LEAD TO PANIC IN SAIGON, ENDANGERING SAFETY OF AMERICANS. SAYS THIEU ONLY ADDS TO UNEASINESS -- HAS YET TO FORM "FIGHTING GOVERNMENT" PROMISED WEEK AGO, HAS NOT SAID WHERE ARVN MIGHT MAKE STAND.

KENNETH-REICH (LAT) NOTES SEN CRANSTON IN WESTWOOD MONDAY FLATLY OPPOSED FURTHER MIL AID BECAUSE US "ONLY PRO-LONGING A BLOODBATH" BY FUNDING GVN WAR EFFORT; FLATLY REJECTED PRES, HAK ARGUMENTS US PRESTIGE WILL SUFFER IF SVN FALLS (4/1).

JEREMIAH MURPHY RECALLS IN GLOBE (4/1) WORDS HE HEARD IN DANANG FIVE YEARS AGO, FROM US ARTILLERY ADVISOR -- "BUT THE VIETNAMESE, YOU DON'T KNOW (IF THEY'LL FIGHT) UNTIL THEY GET INTO COMBAT." SAYS NOW WATCHES ARVN NOT FIGHT ON TV, WAITS FOR END THAT MUST BE NEAR.

BEECH (CDN) IN BALTO N-A SAYS HANOI COMPLETES CONQUESTS OF NORTHERN HALF OF SVN IN SHOCKINGLY SHORT TWO WEEKS. SOUTH IS DOOMED. THERE OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN LESS SHABBY END TO US INVOLVEMENT THAN TO HAVE CONGRESS GO OFF ON ITS EASTER VACATION IN FACE OF ATTACKS. ONCE THIEU SAW THAT BATTLE OF WASHINGTON

WAS LOST HE HAD NO CHOICE BUT TO ORDER STRATEGIC RETREAT THAT LED TO DISASTER (4/1).

CSM SEES SAIGON LEADERSHIP GROSSLY WANTING IN JUDGMENT, COURAGE AND WILL. BOTH MILITARY AND POLITICAL JUDGMENT OF THIEU FAILURES. MASSIVE MOBILIZATION OF HUMANITARIAN HELP BY ALL NATIONS NEEDED FOR REFUGEES.

CHITRIB SAYS LON NOL COMPLETELY UNDISTINGUISHED. CITES BACKGROUND OF COUP WHICH LEAD TO HIS ACCESSION TO POWER. NO REASON TO BELIEVE WE OWED HIM

ANYTHING. US SHOULD TRY TO SAVE THOSE WHOSE LIVES ARE IN DANGER IN CAMB, BUT THAT FUTURE RESTS WITH THE KR. HOPES THEY CAN EXERCISE INDEPENDENCE FROM LARGER COMMUNIST STATES.

GEOFFERY GODSELL IN CSM SAYS US POLICY ASSESSMENTS IN ME AND SEASIA UNDERWAY. NECESSARY TO SEE WHERE SVN UNRAVELLING WILL END. FURTHER US AID BECOMING ACADEMIC.

GUY HALVERSON IN CSM ASKS HOW US PERSONNEL CAN EFFECTIVELY ASSIST REFUGEE RELIEF WITHOUT GETTING INVOLVED IN OPEN CLASHES WITH COMMUNISTS. FURTHER QUESTIONS EFFECTIVENESS OF RELIEF OPERATION IN VIEW OF SPEEDY COMMUNIST ADVANCE. MOOD OF DOS DISASTER CENTER ONE OF "GRIM UNCERTAINTY."

JACK ANDERSON SAYS IT IS DIFFICULT TO DETERMINE IF AMB MARTIN IS WORKING FOR THE GVN OR THE USG. CITES HIS STAUNCH SUPPORT OF THIEU AND NOTES MEETING WITH RECENT CODEL (SEE USIA WIRELESS FILE).

WASH POST NOTES RAPID COLLAPSE OF GVN AND APPARENT PARALYSIS. HANOI AND VC WILLING TAKE CONTROL OF HUGE NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL CIVILIANS AND URGING THEM TO STAY. URGES US ADMINISTRATION STOP BLAMING CONGRESS (SEE USIA WIRELESS FILE).

MARY MCGRORY IN STAR (4/1) SAYS IF ANY DOUBT REMAINED OVER OUR INABILITY TO DO ANYTHING RIGHT IN VN IT WAS RESOLVED THIS PAST WEEKEND (SEE USIA WIRELESS FILE).

CROSBY NOYES IN STAR (4/1) ASKS IF HAK IS SIGNALLING HIS OWN EXIT (SEE USIA WIRELESS FILE).

RAY PRICE IN STAR (4/1) SAYS WAY WE TRAINED ARVN MADE THEM DEPENDENT ON US ARMS. URGES ADDITIONAL AID (SEE USIA WIRELESS FILE).

BALT SUN SAYS EFFORT TO RELOCATE REFUGEES SHOULD BE STOPPED AND EFFORT DEVOTED TO GETTING EMERGENCY FOOD AND SUPPLIES TO REFUGEES WHEREVER THEY MIGHT BE IN VN (SEE USIA WIRELESS FILE).

RESTON IN NYT NOTES US FOREIGN POLICY PROBLEMS MOUNTING. NOTES PRES AND HAK NOT USUAL OPTIMISTIC SELVES. BASIC US POLICY RESTS ON RELATIONS AMONG US, PRC, USSR AND NATO AND WILL NOT BE SERIOUSLY AFFECTED BY WHAT HAPPENS IN SAIGON OR OTHER SMALL TROUBLE SPOTS.

CSM'S TOWNSEND IN NY CITES MEANY PLAIN IN AFL-CIO NEWS -- THAT "EVERYWHERE COMMUNISM IS ON THE MARCH" AND US IN RETREAT -- AS "BITTER FRUIT OF DETENTE." DENUNCIATION, AFTER FAILURE ME PEACE EFFORT AND FALL OF DANANG, SEEN AS SIGN OF COMING DEMAND THAT HAK GO.

NYT'S LELYVELD IN PP RELATES DIFFICULTIES OF TRYING LEAVE SURROUNDED CITY. ONLY WAY OUT IS BY REGULAR AIR CAMBODGE FLIGHTS BANGKOK, SINGAPORE, SAIGON; RED TAPE FOR VISA MAY BE EXPEDITED TO FOUR DAYS BY PAYMENT OF 250,000 RIELS (ABOUT 110 DOLS); AND WHILE AIRLINE KEEPS TICKETS OFF BLACK MARKET, BRIBE SAID TO SECURE PRIORITY PLACE ON WAITING LIST FOR RESERVATION.

SETH LIPSKY (WSJ) DESCRIBES TENSE, EASTER SUNDAY WORLD AIRLINE RICE FLIGHT TO POCHENTONG, ONE HOUR, 42 MINUTE ROUND TRIP FROM SAIGON. CREWS SEEK ESCAPE OF "PROFESSIONAL ADVENTURE," WANT DO "SOMETHING USEFUL" IN DEVELOPING TRAGEDY. QUOTES PILOT WHO CAME TO INDIA WITH AAC -- "I WAS HERE FOR THE BEGINNING, AND I FIGURE I'LL BE HERE FOR THE END. IT'S ONLY 30 YEARS."

### 3. JAPAN

SUN'S SEIDEN IN TOKYO (4/1) NOTES EARTHQUAKE PREDICTION RESEARCH AGENCY ANNUAL BUDGET DOUBLED PAST TWO YEARS, TO 7 MILLION DOLS, BUT SMALL COMPARED 3 BILLION DOLS SPENT ON DEFENSE FORCES. YET THREAT OF MAJOR EARTHQUAKE FAR MORE REAL THAN THREAT OF WAR.

WM SAMARAS, PRES, LA CHAPTER CETACIAN SOCIETY, IN LETTER TO LAT (3/29) URGES US ACT PROTECT GRAY WHALES FROM POSSIBLE EXTINCTION; INTER ALIA, ASKS PRES STATE INTENT INVOKE PELLY ACT EMBARGO AGAINST MARINE PRODUCTS OF WHALING NATIONS, URGES CONGRESS PASS BELL RESOLUTION.

### 4. BURMA

RUSSEL BRINES IN CSM SAYS EVENTS IN INDOCHINA ARE LIKELY TO BRING NEW CHINESE PRESSURE ON BURMA TO OFFSET COMPETITION FROM NVN. DESCRIBES GUB AS "MODIFIED COMMUNIST-STYLE SYSTEM" WITHOUT CRUELITIES AND ADHERANCE TO INTERNATIONAL PARTY LINE. NOTES ECONOMIC DECLINE. CHINESE CONTINUE TO "ATTACK" GUB THROUGH SUPPORT OF CPB. LIKELY THAT BURMA WILL BECOME RENEWED FOCUS OF PRC INTEREST. KISSINGER

BT

4968

UNCLAS RUAO

AFP REPORTS PEKING FUNERAL CEREMONY FOR TUNG PI-WU

OW061200 HONG KONG AFP IN ENGLISH 1130 GMT 6 APR 75 OW

((BY SERGE ROMENSKY))

2427

((TEXT)) PEKING, APRIL 6 (AFP)--AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY TOOK PLACE HERE THIS AFTERNOON IN MEMORY OF TUNG PI-WU, ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY AND A FORMER ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. HE DIED ON APRIL 2 AT THE AGE OF 90.

THOUSANDS OF CHINESE, ALONG WITH DIPLOMATS AND "FOREIGN FRIENDS" LIVING IN PEKING PAID A LAST TRIBUTE TO THE URN CONTAINING TUNG PI-WU'S ASHES, IN THE IMPRESSIVE SURROUNDINGS OF THE FORMER "IMPERIAL ANCESTORS TEMPLE." IT STANDS IMMEDIATELY EAST OF THE FORBIDDEN CITY IN WHAT IS TODAY "THE PEOPLE'S CULTURE PARK."

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME IN SOME 10 YEARS THAT FOREIGN DIPLOMATS HAVE BEEN INVITED TO A CEREMONY COMMEMORATING A DEAD CHINESE LEADER. ONE OF THE SIGNATORIES IN THE BOOK OF CONDOLENCES, LYING OPEN UNDER THE FORMER TEMPLE'S MONUMENTAL ENTRANCE, WAS GEORGE M. BUSH, CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES LIAISON OFFICE IN PEKING.

THE SOUNDS OF A FUNERAL MARCH COULD BE HEARD FROM THE INNER COURTYARD, WHERE A LONG LINE OF CHINESE, EACH CARRYING A WHITE PAPER CHRYSANTHEMUM (WHITE BEING THE COLOR OF DEATH) WAS MOVING SLOWLY FORWARD.

THE FACADE OF THE TEMPLE, DRAPED IN BLACK SILK, WAS TRAVERSED BY A LONG INSCRIPTION AGAINST A BLACK BACKGROUND: "COMRADE TUNG PI-WU, A GREAT PROLETARIAN REVOLUTIONARY SPRUNG FROM THE CHINESE PEOPLE, IS IMMORTAL."

INSIDE, AFTER GREETING A ROW OF OFFICIAL PERSONALITIES, EACH VISITOR BOWED FOR A MOMENT IN FRONT OF THE RED LACQUEUR URN, WHICH STOOD ON A CATAFALQUE TOPPED BY A LARGE PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DEAD MAN, AND SURROUNDED BY A PROFUSION OF WREATHS, WITH A WREATH FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG IN THE FOREFRONT.

TWO ARMED SOLDIERS WEARING BLACK ARMBANDS STOOD MOTIONLESSLY ON GUARD.

THE DEAD MAN'S WIDOW, HIS TWO SONS AND ONE DAUGHTER, ALL IN BLACK, BOWED LOW AS THEY SHOOK HANDS WITH THOSE WHO WENT TO COMMUNE BEFORE THE CATAFALQUE.

IN TIENANMEN SQUARE, THE NATIONAL FLAG, QUIVERING IN THE WIND, WAS AT HALF-MAST. 061130 BURTON KY 06/1251Z APR

*Flags all over Peking (all over  
streets etc) all half-mast  
Only some embassies. not us  
U.S. no wreath - sign book*

UNCLAS TRAP RUAO  
COPY TO AG, TWO COPIES TO LIAISON  
OW082301 H/W REFILE

AFP: SIHANOUK DENIES NUFC-LONG BORET CONTACT IN BANGKOK

OW081300 SEE BK081613 HONG KONG AFP ENGLISH 081545 FOR REPORT  
ON LONG BORET DENIAL OF MEETING

2472

HONG KONG AFP IN ENGLISH 1748 GMT 8 APR 75 OW

((TEXT)) PEKING, APRIL 8-(AFP)--PRINCE NORODOM SIHANOUK  
TODAY DENIED A REPORTED STATEMENT BY THAI FOREIGN MINISTER GEN  
CHATCHAI CHUNHAWAN THAT CAMBODIAN PREMIER LONG BORET HAD 4-HOUR  
TALKS IN BANGKOK LAST NIGHT WITH A REPRESENTATIVE OF "THE  
OTHER SIDE" TO TRY TO NEGOTIATE TERMS FOR A CEASEFIRE.

PRINCE SIHANOUK, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED NATIONAL FRONT OF  
CAMBODIA (NUFC), SAID IN A WRITTEN STATEMENT HERE: " I SOLEMNLY  
DECLARE THAT NO MEMBER OF OUR MOVEMENT (NEITHER KHMER ROUGE,  
SIHANOUKIST NOR ANY OTHER) HAS HAD THE SLIGHTEST CONTACT WITH  
THE SUPER-TRAITOR LONG BORET, OR ANY OTHER."

HE CONTINUED: "THE SO-CALLED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SO-CALLED  
OTHER SIDE IS A FIGMENT OF THE TOO-FERTILE IMAGINATION OF THE THAI  
AUTHORITIES, NOTED SPECIALISTS IN FALSEHOOD."

HE ADDED THAT AT THE OUTSIDE, MR LONG BORET MIGHT HAVE MET A  
PHNOM PENH CAMBODIAN "DISGUISED BY THE CIA (UNITED STATES CENTRAL  
INTELLIGENCE AGENCY) AS A MEMBER OF NUFC."

PRINCE SIHANOUK CHALLENGED GENERAL CHATCHAI TO REVEAL THE  
NAME AND POSITION WITHIN NUFC OF THE MAN HE CLAIMED MET MR BORET.  
HE SAID THAT IF HE WERE PROVED TO BE A NUFC MEMBER HE WOULD BE  
DECLARED A TRAITOR AND PUNISHED.

PRINCE SIHANOUK ADDED THAT "IF NUFC WISHED TO MAKE CONTACT  
WITH THE PHNOM PENH QUISLINGS, IT WOULD BE INFINITELY SIMPLER  
TO ARRANGE A MEETING IN CAMBODIA ITSELF", WHICH HE SAID WAS  
SUFFICIENT TO REBUT GENERAL CHATCHAI'S STATEMENTS. 081748  
ZELIFF MK 08/1818Z APR

BT

#0784

*Sihanouk showed  
letter to USSR Amb Tolstikov  
unrepresenting its contents.*

R 120000Z APR 75  
FM AMCONSUL HONG KONG  
TO USLO PEKING 3923

BT  
UNCLAS

HONG KONG 3911

USIAC

E.O. 11652: N/A  
SUBJECT: WIRELESS FILE NO. 71: EPF-42, -51 & -53.

EPF42

(FOLLOWING FS MATERIAL, BASED ON PRESS REPORTS, IS FOR  
CIRCULATION TO MISSION STAFF ONLY)

NEWS ROUNDUP, APRIL 11, (900)

BETTER CORPORATE PROFITS SEEN:

THE FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK ECONOMISTS SAY CORPORATE  
PROFITS WILL BE BETTER THIS YEAR THAN LAST BECAUSE U.S.  
FIRMS ARE CUTTING THE FAT FROM THEIR OPERATIONS IN THE  
RECESSION. IN ADDITION, THEY SAY IN THE ANNUAL REPORT ON  
CORPORATIONS, 1975 PROFITS WOULD NOT BE DISTORTED AS THEY  
WERE IN 1974, BY INFLATION AND "SLEIGHT OF HAND" ACCOUNT-  
ING.

SHRIVER ON U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS:

SARGENT SHRIVER, THE 1972 DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR VICE  
PRESIDENT, COMPLETED A TWO-WEEK TOUR OF RUSSIA, SIBERIA  
AND CENTRAL ASIA, DURING WHICH HE TRAVELLED ON AN AIRLINER  
PROVIDED BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

PAGE 2 -- NEWS

HE TOLD CORRESPONDENTS IN MOSCOW THE SOVIETS REGARDED  
HIM AS "A PUBLIC FIGURE OF SOME INFLUENCE" AND PROBABLY  
WERE USING HIM TO TELEGRAPH THEIR ATTITUDES BACK TO  
WASHINGTON.

MR. SHRIVER SAID HE WAS CONVINCED THE SOVIET UNION WANTS  
GREATER TRADE AND COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED STATES AND  
THAT HE TOO WAS CONVINCED INCREASED TRADE WOULD BE  
BENEFICIAL TO BOTH COUNTRIES. HE SAID THE JACKSON AMEND-  
MENT, LIMITING TRADE TO THE SOVIET UNION UNLESS IT EASED  
EMIGRATION POLICIES, SHOULD BE DIVORCED FROM THE U.S. TRADE  
ACT. BUT HE GAVE "VERY SMALL CHANCES" TO ANY REVISION OF  
THE TRADE ACT THIS YEAR.

SOVIET-YUGOSLAV RELATIONS:

YUGOSLAVIA AND THE SOVIET UNION SIGNED AGREEMENTS TO  
COOPERATE IN NUCLEAR ENERGY AND TO INCREASE PURCHASES OF  
YUGOSLAV SHIPS AND MARINE EQUIPMENT, AS WELL AS MUTUAL  
DELIVERIES OF CAPS AND THEIR COMPONENTS. BOTH COUNTRIES  
HAVE ITALIAN-DESIGNED FIAT AUTO PLANTS.

PAGE 3 -- NEWS

**SOUTH VIETNAM FIGHTING:**

UPI REPORTED FROM SAIGON THAT SOUTH VIETNAMESE PARATROOPERS FLEW WAVES OF HELICOPTERS INTO BESIEGED XUAN LOC TO REINFORCE BATTLE-WEARY DEFENDERS OF THE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL, 45 MILES EAST OF FAIGON. ON THE GROUND, A COLUMN OF RANGERS AND MILITIAMEN INCHED UP HIGHWAY ONE TOWARD XUAN LOC, BUT RAN INTO HEAVY COMMUNIST OPPOSITION TEN MILES FROM THE CITY.

LATER, REUTER REPORTED FROM THE VILLAGE OF TRANG BOM, ON HIGHWAY ONE, THAT SOUTH VIETNAMESE PARATROOPERS WERE FERRIED SOUTH OF THE EAST-WEST HIGHWAY, POSSIBLY TO ENGAGE COMMUNIST UNITS, WHICH, ACCORDING TO UNCONFIRMED REPORTS, WERE TRYING TO OUTFLANK XUAN LOC DEFENDERS.

**HIGHER WHEAT SACREAGE:**

AGRICULTURE SECRETARY EARL BUTZ ANNOUNCED A 15 PERCENT INCREASE IN THE AMOUNT OF WHEAT ACREAGE THAT WILL BE ELIGIBLE FOR FEDERAL PRICE SUPPORT PROTECTION IN 1976.

PAGE 4 -- NEWS

**MIDDLE EAST DEVELOPMENTS:**

EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ISMAIL FAHMI WILL VISIT MOSCOW APRIL 19 FOR DISCUSSIONS ON THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE GENEVA PEACE CONFERENCE. HE IS EXPECTED TO EXPLAIN TO THE SOVIET LEADERS WHY EGYPT IS SEEKING TO REDUCE THE LIKELIHOOD OF A SUPERPOWER CONFRONTATION AT GENEVA BY EXPANDING THE CONFERENCE TO INCLUDE COUNTRIES SUCH AS BRITAIN, FRANCE, INDIA AND YUGOSLAVIA.

TWO ISRAELI NEWSPAPERS REPORTED THAT TWO SOVIET EMISSARIES RECENTLY VISITED ISRAEL TO DISCUSS MIDDLE EAST PEACE MOVES AND RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES. THE FOREIGN MINISTRY LATER ISSUED A STATEMENT SAYING, "ISRAEL WILL NOT REACT TO REPORTS AS TO WHETHER CONTACTS DID, OR DID NOT, TAKE PLACE WITH THE SOVIET UNION OR WITH OTHER COUNTRIES WITH WHICH ISRAEL HAS NO DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS."

PAGE 5 -- NEWS

**HUNT RETURNS TO PRISON:**

WATERGATE CONSPIRATOR E. HOWARD HUNT, WHO EARLIER LOST AN APPEAL TO WITHDRAW HIS GUILTY PLEA AT THE ORIGINAL WATERGATE TRIAL, WAS ORDERED TO RETURN TO PRISON APRIL 25 TO COMPLETE HIS 30-MONTH TO EIGHT-YEAR SENTENCE. HE HAS ALREADY SERVED ELEVEN MONTHS OF IT.

**CUBA DRAFTS NEW CONSTITUTION:**

THE DRAFT OF A NEW CUBAN CONSTITUTION, PUBLISHED APRIL 12, CONSIDERS AS ILLEGAL AND VOID TREATIES, PACTS AND CONCESSIONS "CONCLUDED IN CONDITIONS OF UNEQUALITY OR WHICH DISREGARD OR DIMINISH ITS SOVEREIGNTY UPON ANY PART OF THE NATIONAL TERRITORY." UNDER 1903 AND 1934 TREATIES THE UNITED STATES WAS GRANTED FULL JURISDICTION AND CONTROL OVER THE 42-SQUARE-MILE GUANTANAMO NAVAL BASE IN CUBA. CURRENT OFFICIAL CUBAN MAPS MARK THE BASE AS BEING "ILLEGALLY OCCUPIED BY THE UNITED STATES."

PAGE 6 -- NEWS

MYSTERY MAN IN CARACAS:

VENEZUELAN POLICE SAID THE CZECHOSLOVAK-BORN DOMSCHKE LEINWENEPN FOUND ON A CURACAS STREET WITH A FRACTURED SKULL, HAD ON HIM A CARD IDENTIFYING HIM AS A U.S. FBI AGENT. HE IS BEING TREATED IN A CITY HOSPITAL.

A RALLY IN THE FINAL TWO HOURS OF THE TRADING SESSION ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE HIKE UP CLOSING PRICES FOR THE FOURTH CONSECUTIVE DAY.

DPW JONES CLOSING AVERAGES:

30 INDUS 789.50 UP 8.21

20 TRANS 164.50 UP 8.21

20 TRANS 164.50 OFF 8

15.98 UP 0.44

65 STOCKS 243.35 UP 1.40

VOLUME: 20,160,000 SHARES.

(PRECEDING FS MATERIAL, BASED ON PRESS REPORTS, IS FOR CIRCULATION TO MISSION STAFFS ONLY) -- ITEM

EPF-51

CONGRESSIONAL ROUNDUP APRIL (1,200)

SECRET AGREEMENTS:

SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS CHAIRMAN JOHN SPARKMAN HAS ASKED PRESIDENT FORD FOR THE TEXTS OF ALL U.S. AGREEMENTS WITH SOUTH VIETNAM RELATING TO THE 1973 PARIS CEASEFIRE AGREEMENT.

IN A LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT THE FOREIGN RELATIONS CHAIRMAN REQUESTED "THE TEXT OF ALL UNDERSTANDINGS, UNDERTAKINGS OF SIMILAR STATEMENT MADE BY PRESIDENT NIXON, DR. KISSINGER, OR OTHER U.S. OFFICIALS."

THE REQUEST ALSO APPLIED TO ANY "SUBSEQUENT CONFERENCES CONCERNING THAT AGREEMENT."

SPARKMAN'S APRIL 10 LETTER, RELEASED THE FOLLOWING DAY, FOLLOWED EARLIER CHARGES BY SENATOR HENRY JACKSON THAT "SECRET AGREEMENTS" HAD BEEN MADE AND A SUBSEQUENT WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT ACKNOWLEDGING "CONFIDENTIAL EXCHANGES."

PAGE 2 -- CONGRESS

THE SENATOR'S LETTER NOTES THAT SECRETARY KISSINGER AT A JANUARY 24, 1973, PRESS CONFERENCE SAID, "THERE ARE NO SECRET UNDERSTANDINGS."

FURTHER, SPARKMAN WROTE, SECRETARY OF STATE WILLIAM ROGERS TOLD THE COMMITTEE FEBRUARY 21, 1973, THAT THE PARIS AGREEMENT WOULD NOT "IMPOSE ANY FURTHER OBLIGATIONS ON THE UNITED STATES."

ON MAY 8 OF THAT YEAR, THE SENATOR ADDED, SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ELIOT RICHARDSON "WHEN QUESTIONED ABOUT WHETHER THERE WERE ANY COMMITMENTS 'IF THE CEASEFIRE ACCORD IN VIETNAM SHOULD COLLAPSE,' REPLIED: 'NO'."

SPARKMAN THEN ADDED: "IN ORDER TO INSURE THAT THERE IS NO MISUNDERSTANDING ABOUT ANY U.S. UNDERTAKINGS RELATIVE TO THE AGREEMENT, I BELIEVE THAT ALL OF THE PERTINENT DOCUMENTS SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE COMMITTEE..."

THE COMMITTEE, SPARKMAN NOTED, "HAS THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT IN MATTERS RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS."

PAGE 3 -- CONGRESS

OIL IMPORTS:

SIXTEEN SENATORS HAVE INTRODUCED A BILL WHICH WOULD EMPOWER THE FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION TO ACT AS THE EXCLUSIVE IMPORTER OF ALL FOREIGN OIL INTO THE UNITED STATES. THE FEA WOULD MAKE ITS PURCHASES FROM EACH NATION BY SECRET COMPETITIVE BIDS IN AN EFFORT TO BREAK THE BACK OF THE OIL CARTEL. THE LEGISLATORS--LED BY SENATORS FRANK CHURCH AND PHILIP HART--SAY THE APPROACH IS NEEDED TO "BRING DOWN PRICES" OF OIL PRODUCED AT TEN CENTS A BARREL AND SOLD IN THE U.S. AT MORE THAN TEN DOLLARS A BARREL. THIS APPROACH HAS BEEN USED BY SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES, THE SENATORS NOTE, AND IN THE LATE 1960'S WAS SUCCESSFUL IN REDUCING WORLD PRICES. SIMILAR LEGISLATION HAD BEEN INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE BY CONGRESSMAN DONALD FRASER AND 65 OTHERS.

ASPIN FEARS SOUTH AFRICAN A-BOMB:

(FOLLOWING ITEM EMBARGOED FOR APRIL 14)

CONGRESSMAN LES ASPIN HAS ASKED THE U.S. GOVERNMENT TO HALT ITS SHIPMENTS OF HIGHLY-ENRICHED URANIUM TO SOUTH AFRICA, BECAUSE, ASPIN SAYS, THE MATERIAL CAN BE USED TO BUILD NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

PAGE 4 -- CONGRESS

A STATEMENT ISSUED BY HIS OFFICE, ASPIN SAID THE U.S. NUCLEAR CORPORATION OF OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE--OPERATING UNDER GOVERNMENT LICENSE--HAS SENT 14 POUNDS OF THE MATERIAL TO SOUTH AFRICA.

THE LICENSE, HE SAID, ALLOW FOR SHIPMENT OF ANOTHER 20 POUNDS.

"SOUTH AFRICA'S CURRENT STOCK OF U.S.-PRODUCED HIGHLY-ENRICHED URANIUM IS OVER 100 POUNDS," HE ADDED, NOTING THAT ELEVEN POUNDS IS ALL THAT IS NEEDED TO MAKE A NUCLEAR WEAPON.

ASPIN SAYS THAT ALTHOUGH THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT AGREES TO USE THE MATERIAL "FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES ONLY," A SIMILAR AGREEMENT WAS IN EFFECT LAST YEAR WHEN THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT USED CANADIAN MATERIAL FOR A NUCLEAR EXPLOSION.

ALTHOUGH THE U.S.-SOUTH AFRICAN AGREEMENT CALLS FOR RETURN OF ALL PLUTONIUM PRODUCED FROM ITS REACTOR TO THE U.S.--TO PREVENT SUCH A RECURRENCE--"THERE'S NO WAY WE CAN EXERCISE EFFECTIVE CONTROL," ASPIN DECLARED.

PAGE 5 -- CONGRESS

AMBASSADOR CARLUCCI:

SENATOR EDWARD W. BROOKE HAS WRITTEN PRESIDENT FORD AND SECRETARY OF STATE KISSINGER IN SUPPORT OF U.S. AMBASSADOR TO PORTUGAL FRANK CARLUCCI. BROOKE'S LETTERS FOLLOWED A WASHINGTON POST NEWS STORY SAYING KISSINGER WAS DISSATISFIED WITH CARLUCCI'S PERFORMANCE, AN ACCOUNT THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT DESCRIBED AS A "VICIOUS FABRICATION," AS WELL AS THAT THE SECRETARY IS "HIGHLY PLEASED" WITH THE AMBASSADOR.

BROOKE, JUST RETURNED FROM LISBON, WROTE: "HE (CARLUCCI) HAS ESTABLISHED A WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PORTUGUESE LEADERSHIP, ONE THAT NEITHER SACRIFICES OUR INTERESTS, NOR FAILS TO RECOGNIZE THE LEGITIMATE CONCERNS OF THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT. HE HAS BEEN TOUGH BUT UNDERSTANDING, A COMBINATION THAT I BELIEVE IS NEEDED AT THIS TIME. HIS REMOVAL WOULD LIKELY BE INTERPRETED BY THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT AS A 'HARDENING' OF U.S. ATTITUDES. IF THIS HAPPENS, U.S. EFFORTS TO STABILIZE OUR RELATIONS WITH PORTUGAL WOULD BE SERIOUSLY IMPAIRED."

PAGE 6 -- CONGRESS

SENATE PASSES ENERGY BILL:

THE SENATE APRIL 10 PASSED 60-25 AND SENT TO THE HOUSE A BILL AUTHORIZING THE PRESIDENT TO IMPOSE GASOLINE RATIONING AND IMPLEMENT ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES DURING A NATIONAL EMERGENCY. THE AUTHORITY WOULD EXPIRE JUNE 30, 1977. EITHER CHAMBER, HOWEVER, IF THEY DID NOT LIKE THE PLAN COULD DISAPPROVE THEM BY MAJORITY VOTE WITHIN TEN DAYS OF THEIR ANNOUNCEMENT.

SENATE DEMOCRATS WROTE INTO THE BILL A PROVISION WHICH WOULD ALSO ALLOW EITHER CHAMBER TO DISAPPROVE WITHIN TEN DAYS ANY MOVE BY THE PRASIDENT TO LIFT THE CURRENT 5.25-DOLLAR-A-BARREL CEILING ON "OLD OIL" FROM WELLS IN PRODUCTION BY 1973. THESE WELLS ACCOUNT FOR ABOUT A THIRD OF ALL NATIONAL PPRODUCTION. THE PRESIDENT FEELS RISING COSTS WOULD REDUCE CONSUMPTION. DEMOCRATS FEAR INFLATION WITHOUT REDUCTION IN CONSUMPTION.

PAGE 7 -- CONGRESS

BY A VOTE OF 54-31, THE SENATE APPROVED AN AMENDMENT BY SENATOR JOHN GLENN IMPOSING A CEILING AT PREVAILING PRICES ON JANUAR 31, 1975--11 DOLLARS TO 11.40 DOLLARS--ON ABOUT 4 MILLION BARRELS A DAY OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION NOT NOW UNDER PRICE CONTROL. GLENN SAID THAT WITHOUT A LIMIT THAT OIL WOULD AUTOMATICALLY RISE IN PRICE TO THE LEVEL OF IMPORTED OIL, INCLUDING ANY PRESIDENTALLY IMPOSED TARIFFS THEREON.

OTHER PROVISIONS: A 7.50 DOLLAR CEILING ON "OLD OIL" FROM WELLS REQUIRING ADDED INVESTMENT FOR FURTHER PRODUCTION; AN EXTENSION TO DECEMBER 31 OF THE PERIOD IN WHICH ELECTRIC POWER COMPANIES AND OTHER LARGE OIL USERS CAN BE FORCED TO CONVERT TO COAL; AND AN EXTENSION OF THE EXISTING EMERGENCY PETROLEUM ALLOCATION LAW UNTIL MARCH 1, 1975.

OIL PRICE PROBE:

SENATOR HENRY JACKSON, WHOSE INVESTIGATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE HELD CLOSED HEARINGS THIS WEEK ON GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO ENFORCE COMPLIANCE WITH OIL PRICE PEGULATIONS DURING THE ARAB OIL EMBARGO, IS CALLING FOR "STRIKE FORCES" TO INVESTIGATE AND PROSECUTE.

PAGE 8 -- CONGRESS

HE SUGGESTS MOBILIZING AGENTS FROM FEA, CUSTOMS, FBI, STATE AND DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OFFICES, AND STATE UTILITY COMMISSIONS. SOME LARGE CITIES, HE ADDED, PAID AS MUCH AS 25 DOLLARS A BARREL FOR OIL, TWICE ITS PRESENT PRICE AND FIVE TIMES WHAT IT WAS BEFORE THE EMBARGO. "THE ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES OF THE FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION HAVE BEEN WOEFULLY INADEQUATE," JACKSON SAID. --ITEM

4/11/75 GH 730

STATE DEPARTMENT BRIEFING (SUMMARY) APRIL 11 (700)

INDOCHINA:

ANDERSON ANNOUNCED THAT AS A FOLLOW-UP TO PRESIDENT FORD'S SPEECH APRIL 10, THE UNITED STATES WAS SENDING A NOTE APRIL 11 TO NORTH VIETNAM CALLING FOR A HALT TO THE FIGHTING IN SOUTH VIETNAM.

"I HAVE NOT SEEN THE TEXT....I WOULD HAZARD THE VERY SAFE GUESS THE GIST...IS EXACTLY THE SAME AS THE PRESIDENT'S CALL ON HANOI LAST NIGHT TO STOP FIGHTING," ANDERSON SAID.

HE ALSO DISCLOSED THAT LEGISLATION WRITTEN BY THE FORD ADMINISTRATION, WHICH AMONG OTHER THINGS WOULD CLARIFY 1973 LEGISLATIVE RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF U.S. TROOPS IN INDOCHINA, WOULD PROBABLY BE SENT TO CONGRESS APRIL 11.

IN HIS SPEECH, PRESIDENT FORD URGED CONGRESS TO "CLARIFY IMMEDIATELY" HIS AUTHORITY TO USE U.S. TROOPS TO PROTECT THE EVACUATION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS AND SOUTH VIETNAMESE "SHOULD THE WORST COME TO PASS."

TWO OTHER PIECES OF LEGISLATION--ONE ON MILITARY ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTH VIETNAM AND ANOTHER ON ECONOMIC AID--WERE ALSO EXPECTED TO BE TRANSMITTED TO CONGRESS APRIL 11, ANDERSON SAID.

PAGE-2 STATE

THE SPOKESMAN WOULD NEITHER CONFIRM NOR DENY A PRESS REPORT THAT U.S. AMBASSADOR GEORGE BUSH IN PEKING HAD DELIVERED A MESSAGE TO CAMBODIA'S EXILED PRINCE NORODOM SIHANOUK TEN DAYS AGO ATTEMPTING TO OPEN DISCUSSIONS.

ANDERSON DENIED A NEWS STORY THAT U.S. AMBASSADOR TO CAMBODIA JOHN GUNTHER DEAN CALLED ON THE STATE DEPARTMENT APRIL 10 TO ORDER THE SPEEDY EVACUATION OF ALL AMERICANS AND SOME CAMBODIANS AND THEN APPARENTLY CHANGED HIS MIND.

ANDERSON SAID AMBASSADOR DEAN "HAS THE ABSOLUTE AUTHORITY TO EVACUATE WHEN HE DETERMINES THAT AN EVACUATION OF ANY DEGREE SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN, AND HE WILL ACT WHEN HE DETERMINES THAT IS NECESSARY...THE AMBASSADORS ARE THE ONES THAT HAVE TO MAKE THE BASIC DECISION OF WHAT YOU ARE GOING TO DO."

THE U.S. EMBASSY IN PHNOM PENH "IS STILL THERE. IT IS STILL FUNCTIONING," ANDERSON SAID, ADDING, HOWEVER: "WE HAVE CUT DOWN AND ARE CONTINUING TO CUT DOWN TO THE ABSOLUTE MINIMUM ESSENTIAL FOR THE EMBASSY TO CONTINUE ITS BUSINESS THERE."

PAGE-3 STATE

ASKED TO WHAT LEVEL WASHINGTON INTENDS TO REDUCE ITS EMBASSY IN SAIGON, ANDERSON ANSWERED THAT "AS FAR AS I HAVE BEEN TOLD THERE IS NO ORDERED EVACUATION FROM SAIGON."

ASKED ABOUT CHANCES THAT SOUTH VIETNAMESE CIVILIANS AND TROOPS WOULD TURN ON AMERICANS, THE SPOKESMAN TOLD THE QUESTIONER: "I HAVE NOT BEEN TOLD IN ANYWAY WHATSOEVER THAT THIS IS A POSSIBILITY."

AS TO THE AUTHORITY OF PRESIDENT FORD UNDER EXISTING LEGISLATION TO USE U.S. TROOPS IN AN EVACUATION, ANDERSON SAID "THERE'S NO QUESTION THAT THE PRESIDENT WANTS TO TRY AND GET THIS SITUATION CLARIFIED."

BUT, ANDERSON STRESSED, "IF A SITUATION AROSE...WHERE AMERICAN LIVES WERE ENDANGERED, THERE IS NO QUESTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S AUTHORITY TO TRY AND DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO PROTECT AMERICAN LIVES."

DID HE MEAN USING ARMED FORCES TO PROTECT AMERICANS, ANDERSON WAS ASKED.

"EVERYTHING POSSIBLE," HE REPLIED.

ANDERSON WAS ALSO ASKED ABOUT REPORTS THAT FRANCE IS TRYING TO GET POLITICAL TALKS STARTED BETWEEN NORTH VIETNAMESE AND SOUTH VIETNAMESE.

PAGE-4 STATE

"IF ANY PROGRESS CAN BE MADE ON THE POLITICAL FRONT... THAT IS ALL TO THE GOOD TO GET POLITICAL TALKS GOING....BUT OTHER THAN THAT I HAVE NO SPECIFIC COMMENT ON THE FRENCH INITIATIVE TO WHICH YOU REFER," ANDERSON SAID. ITEM

IZENBERG

# NEWS

## FROM FOREIGN AGENCIES & PRESS

no. 103

sunday, april 13, 1975

a s i a

cambodian-sihanouk

peking, april 12 (afp) -- prince norodom sihanouk of cambodia told agence france-presse today the united states government had invited him to go immediately to phnom penh to take power.

prince sihanouk added however he had refused, saying he had handed over all government responsibilities to the red khmers. he received the u.s. invitation last night, he told agence france-presse.

prince sihanouk said the u.s. proposal had been communicated to him by george bush, head of the u.s. liaison office in peking, in the form of an official note.

prince sihanouk replied with a note later in the night to mr bush, advising him that the u.s. embassy in phnom penh should be immediately evacuated "so as to safeguard the chances of a rapid normalisation" with the u.s.

at 5 a.m. today (2100 gmt friday) mr bush telephoned prince sihanouk to tell him that washington agreed to totally evacuate the u.s. embassy in phnom penh.

prince sihanouk, who is president of the cambodian national united front, made his revelations in a written statement to afp, which had asked him about a letter that mr bush was said by informed sources to have recently written to him.

prince sihanouk replied to afp (text):

"it is exact that mr bush, head of the united states liaison office in peking, tried to establish contact with me.

"however, not having been able to have a direct interview with me, the u.s. diplomat communicated to me a note from

the u.s. government which informed me, last night, that everyone in phnom penh wanted my immediate return to our capital, my takeover of power in phnom penh, and my aid to get a ceasefire from the red khmers."

"i replied by a note to the u.s.a. that i would remain until the end at the side of the red khmers, my allies whom i would never betray, and that there must be absolutely no frustrating of so deserved a victory.

"i therefore firmly refused to take power in phnom penh, saying that i had already transferred, in my capacity as legal head of state of cambodia, all the (grunc) government responsibilities to the red khmers. (grunc: cambodian royal government of national union).

"i ended my note by advising the u.s.a. to evacuate without delay their embassy and civilian and military personnel from cambodia, so as to safeguard the chances of a rapid normalisation of our (grunc and usa) interstate and intergovernmental relations."

"my note was transmitted to mr bush in peking on april 12 at 0030 hour.

"at 5 o'clock in the morning, a telephone call from mr bush informed me that the government of the u.s.a. had decided to take my advice and totally evacuate the embassy and the americans from phnom penh (that is to say, from cambodia).

"n. sihanouk

"april 12, 1975" (end text).

indochina

phnom penh; april 12, (ap) -- the united states closed its embassy in phnom penh saturday and evacuated most remaining americans and a number of cambodians whose lives appeared threatened by communist-led insurgents closing in on the capital.

the evacuation, ordered by u.s. president gerald ford, signaled american abandonment of cambodia to the communist-led insurgents, who have fought the washington-backed regime since it came to power in a military coup five years ago.

one of the cambodian evacuees was acting president sau kham khoy, who took over from president lon nol when the latter left the country april 1.

national assembly deputy thach chan told associated press reporter chhay-born lay he had met with the remaining government ministers and they were considering a surrender to the khmer rouge, whose forces pressed to within one mile of the city's airport.

the two-hour evacuation was carried out under a rocket attack but there were no injuries. more than 180

U.S. marines armed with m16 rifles and grenade launchers flew to the american embassy aboard five helicopters and picked up 50 embassy employes, 25 reporters and about 75 private relief workers. american warplanes flew overhead in a final show of force.

the evacuation was certain to have a psychological effect in neighboring south vietnam, where communist forces are pressing toward saigon after hastily retreating government soldiers abandoned the northern and central parts of the country. there are already signs of growing anti-americanism in saigon, and some south vietnamese worry that their country, too, might be abandoned by washington.

#### cambodia

phnom penh, april 12 (ap) -- with the american embassy closed and the military situation continuing to worsen, prime minister long boret had a high level meeting with the president of the assembly and government leaders, plus the generals of the high command.

later, in a radio speech saturday night, boret said that he was asking the national assembly to give up all powers and create a top committee of the khmer republic with the army to "rule military and political affairs for three months."

meanwhile, the capital remained calm but politically confused following the closing of the embassy, which signaled the end of american involvement in cambodia, and the evacuation of almost all americans and some cambodians, including acting president sau kham khoy.

in his speech boret criticized khoy, saying his departure with the americans showed that he was lacking as a leader. boret said khoy should have addressed the nation before his hasty departure.

boret said in the speech that he and general sak suth sakhnan, chief of staff of the phnom penh army, had decided that they no longer recognized khoy as acting president.

the radio speech came amidst rumors of a possible coup by the military, or some sort of shakeup in the government.

the khmer rouge rebels, however, continued to press their attacks on the narrowing government perimeter around the besieged city of phnom penh.

meanwhile, the two chambers of the cambodian parliament, in a meeting at dusk, solemnly condemned sau kham khoy for being absent.

the decision was taken just before prime minister long boret went on the air to deliver a radio address to the nation, the ap learned.

both chambers voted against sau kham khoy in the presence of long boret who attended the assembly meeting.

the assembly, savann said, passed a decree to suspend all legislative activity for three months in order to confide all powers to the "top committee" which was announced by prime minister long boret in his radio speech.

cambodia

phnom penh, april 13 (upi) -- prime minister long boret told the nation saturday evening he had formed a new "revolutionary committee" which will run cambodia and search for peace.

the city remained calm as he spoke on national radio at dusk, seven hours after the u.s. embassy evacuation had been completed.

fighting continued on the outskirts, and 15 mortar and artillery shells hit in the area of the abandoned embassy after u.s. marine guards had closed the huge iron gates for the last time.

"the creation of a high policy committee is intended to reinforce the political and military power of the nation," said the prime minister, the highest-ranking cambodian to remain in his nation.

"we must stop this flow of cambodian blood and try to find a peaceful solution to the cambodian problem."

long boret said the committee would replace the virtual one-man rule of cambodia by acting president saukham khoy, "who left the country without even telling the cambodian people."

saukham khoy was aboard the helicopter which carried u.s. ambassador john gunther dean out of cambodia for the last time at noon saturday from a soccer field on the banks on the mekong river.

although he did not officially announce its members, long boret indicated it would be mostly military.

he announced formation of the revolutionary committee after a meeting of the chairman of the two house of parliament, the heads of the armed forces and more than 20 generals.

all military decisions will be made on the spot by military officers, instead of being referred to the president or other civilian authorities as in the past, long boret said.

the prime minister, who is one of seven "traitors" on a public rebel death list, said the committee would function for three months -- or until an insurgent victory.

there was no sign of disintegration along the military fronts outside phnom penh, but analysts consider the next few days vital to the fate of the long boret regime.

some experts predicted the cambodian army will fall apart with the withdrawal of the americans, the end of the emergency u.s. airlift and the departure of the acting president.

but as night fell saturday, there was no sign of panic either along the military front lines or in the city.

people went about their daily life, walking around the city seemingly happy.

long boret appealed to the population, and particularly to the influential buddhist monks, to remain calm.

"i urge you to stay calm to cooperate with the government and the army to aid the nation."

he swore to remain in cambodia.

"i will not leave and i will not abandon the people of the nation until the khmer problem is resolved," long boret said.

#### cambodian

phnom penh, april 12 (ap) -- political shockwaves hit cambodia after the evacuation of americans saturday, and gen. sak suthsakhon, armed forces chief of staff, announced he had taken over the leadership of the government as the head of a committee.

he pledged to defend phnom penh against encroaching rebel forces.

there were rumors early in the day that phnom penh was ready to surrender to the rebels, but gen. suthsakhon's announcement appeared to rule that out.

his announcement came after the cambodian national assembly voted to suspend all legislative activity for three months and to turn the government over to a committee of four military men and three politicians, including premier long boret.

gen. suthsakhon, speaking in a radio address saturday night, said that this seven-man group would elect a committee president, who presumably would be the effective replacement for president lon nol, who left cambodia on april 1 and now is in hawaii.

gen. suthsakhon listed the makeup of what he called the "top committee," giving his name first and then following with boret. the others in the order of the general's announcement were hang thun hak of the socio-republican party; op kin ang of the republican party; maj. gen. thong van fan muong, deputy chief of the general staff; maj. gen. vong sarendy, marine staff commander, and brig. gen. ea chhong, air staff commander.

"as the leader of the country in these perilous circumstances, i am determined to use all means to defend the city and the provinces," suthsakhon said.

"on behalf of the general staff of the khmer armed forces and defense minister, i accept the heavy responsibilities as leader in cooperation with the government (with whom)

the top committee is being created in order to cope with the present military and political situation."

#### cambodia reaction

by carl d. robinson

saigon, april 12 (ap) -- government officials and politicians received america's decision to abandon cambodia saturday with deep concern over how it will affect south vietnam.

"the government is following events with great concern," said one official. "this is the first consequence of president ford's address yesterday. no one can blame the cambodians for wanting to fight, but they had no support to fight."

charges of american betrayal marked reaction in saigon. several politicians expressed bitterness over washington's decision to withdraw its embassy from the cambodian capital.

"i have a bitter feeling over this decision," said one opposition leader. "cambodia has been abandoned by its ally and soon it will be south vietnam's turn. it is really sad."

some opposition politicians said the united states waited too long to force out the increasingly xxx cambodian president, lon nol, and create a political change conducive to peace negotiations with the khmer rouge insurgents.

"the americans hesitated too long in forcing a political change in cambodia," said one opposition politician who asked not to be identified, "and now the non-communists have become too weak. when you negotiate from such a weak position, you lose."

several opposition politicians predicted a similar fate for south vietnam unless the united states helps to force a similar political change here that would remove president nguyen van thieu from the political scene.

"south vietnam could be the same as cambodia," said one thieu opponent affiliated with neutralist leader ret. gen. duong van "big" minh. "if we wait too long for a political change, we will have little to negotiate with the other side. america must change its policy toward thieu or vietnam will find itself in the same position as cambodia in a few weeks."

"more than ever, the departure of thieu is necessary to avoid a similar situation here in south vietnam," said opposition deputy ho ngoc nhuan.

many politicians also expressed concern over continued american aid to south vietnam. they questioned whether even a thieu departure would convince congress to vote favorably on president ford's thursday request for nearly one billion dollars in emergency aid for the country.

viet

by alan dawson

saigon, april 12 (upi) -- communist troops attacking from the north overran government positions north of embattled xuan loc early today, forcing south vietnamese troops to retreat and blow up a key bridge behind them, military sources said.

other communist forces, backed by tanks, pushed to the northwest, northeast and southeast edges of xuan loc, but government troops fought back to hold the saigon defense keystone, field reports said.

southwest of saigon, viet cong and north vietnamese forces overran a militia unit 65 miles from the capital, cutting key highway 4, the rice road to the mekong delta, the sources said.

officers said government forces 13 miles north of xuan loc -- 38 miles northeast of saigon -- retreated and blew up the big la nga highway bridge in an effort to slow the communist advance.

the saigon command is treating the battle for xuan loc as a major test of the south vietnamese fighting ability. its loss could bring rapid deterioration to morale in the saigon area.

the communists overran a militia unit on the western outskirts of the city late friday, but other government troops plugged the gap, military sources said.

the deputy leader of the viet cong military delegation based in saigon under the terms of the paris agreements was asked about the situation at xuan loc at the delegation's weekly news conference today.

"the situation is developing very favorably," said col. vo dong giang. he declined to go into details and would not give a direct reply when asked about the saigon government's statement that the city still was in government hands.

laos

vientiane, april 12 (upi) -- laos will remain neutral even if the communists gain full control of neighboring south vietnam and cambodia, premier souvanna phouma said friday.

"laos will stand firmly and strictly in a neutrality policy regardless of whatever changes or circumstances," prince souvanna phouma said in replying to a question from united press international.

as to the new government in thailand, the laotian leader said, i hope there will be more contacts and cooperation between laos and thailand."

indochina - razak

kuala lumpur, april 12, reuter -- malaysia will establish relations with whatever governments emerge in cambodia and south vietnam after the end of the indochina wars, malaysian prime minister tun abdul razak said today.

tun razak told reporters that malaysia hoped to work with these governments to achieve peace, neutrality and freedom in southeast asia.

on cambodia, he said malaysia would recognise any government with de facto control over the country.

he was commenting on reports which quoted prince norodom sihanouk, as saying that malaysia and eight other countries would not be allowed to reopen their embassies in phnom penh unless they recognised his government before it was installed in the cambodian capital.

tun razak said to establish relations with a government which was not in de facto control of the country would be against international principles.

the prime minister said malaysia did not interfere in the affairs of cambodia and south vietnam. "we want the peoples of these countries to settle their problems themselves because they have suffered too long," he added.

he said malaysia was prepared to give temporary shelter to refugees from south vietnam and cambodia in accordance with international practice.

tun razak who leaves for london tonight on a european tour said he would discuss the events in indochina and malaysia's economic development needs with the governments of britain, sweden and france.

the prime minister will spend two days in london before making his first official visit to sweden and france. he will attend the commonwealth heads of government conference in jamaica next month before returning home.

ceausescu

manila, april 12 (ap) -- romanian president nicolae ceausescu and philippine president ferdinand e. marcos agreed saturday that "general disarmament is of primary importance in ensuring international peace and security."

they also agreed that "urgent steps were necessary to arrest the present day economic and monetary crises as well as the crises on energy, food and raw materials..."

in a joint communique issued on the eve of ceausescu's departure ending a four-day official visit, the two heads of states agreed that disarmament negotiations should

"gradually aim at the cessation of the production of new nuclear weapons and the destruction of existing ones, the reduction of the military budgets and troops, removal of foreign military bases and of opposed military blocs."

the communique said "they underlined the importance of transforming areas such as the balkan region and the indian ocean into zones of peace and cooperation, free of nuclear weapons."

marcos and ceausescu also "recognized the importance of the cooperative efforts among the members of the association of southeast asian nations (asean) in order to create favorable conditions of peace, security, economic and political stability in their region of the world."

both leaders were agreed that the asean would "achieve their long range goal of zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in southeast asia."

they agreed that "just and durable peace" in the middle east "calls for the immediate withdrawal of israel from the occupied territories, for the settlement of the problem of the palestinian people in accordance with their legitimate rights, including the right to self-determination, as well as the guarantee of independent development of every state in the area..."

there is a need to establish "peace in indochina, for the observance of the rights of the peoples in the area to decide freely their fate, in accordance with their aspirations for peace, liberty, independence and progress, without external interference," the communique said.

marcos and ceausescu "welcomed the progress of decolonization and reaffirmed the determination of their countries to support the struggle to free peoples from the injustices of racism and apartheid and to contribute to the advancement of the cause of human rights."

the communique said they agreed on the need "to strengthen the role of the united nations... to make it an effective instrument for establishing the moral and legal foundation of a better and more just world... to explore other areas of mutual and constructive cooperation." these areas include "matters being taken up at the u.n. conference on the law of the sea, such as the jurisdiction of coastal states over their economic zones, the principles regulating the situation of the archipelagic states and the equitable participation of all states in the exploration and exploitation of submarine territories and of their resources which are outside the national jurisdiction of any state and continue the common patrimonium of mankind."

it added that marcos and his wife, imelda, accepted ceausescu's invitation to visit romania at a date to be agreed later by the two sides.

ceausescu

manila, april 12 (up1) -- romanian president nicolae ceausescu and philippine president ferdinand e. marcos today signed five documents providing for economic, technological, scientific and cultural cooperation between their two countries.

the signing ceremony took place at malacanang palace on the eve of ceausescu's departure after a four-day state visit.

marcos described the ceremony as "a historic occasion not only because new pioneering relations are established between our two countries but also because this marks the first time that two presidents signed so many documents at one sitting."

"these documents constitute pledges not only of international cooperation but also a symbolic manifestation of the faith of our two peoples in the future, notwithstanding the tensions which grip us, the actual wars that ravage many parts of our world today," he said.

ceausescu said he was confident the documents signed today and his talks with philippine officials would "open for our people the wonderful prospects of peace and collaboration."

earlier, romanian foreign minister george macovescu and philippine foreign secretary carlos p. romulo initialed specific agreements on cultural exchanges, facilitation of visas and exchange of economic representatives.

constantin stanciu, romania's deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and philippine trade secretary troadio quiazon also signed an aide memoire to expand and diversify trade between the two nations.

#### mid-east & africa

giscard

algiers, april 12 (ap) -- french president valery giscard d'estaing saturday ended a three-day visit to algeria that showed a new climate of confidence between the two nations. it was the first visit by a french leader since 1962 when the bitter seven-year war against french rule ended.

on saturday the french president formally backed the algerian stand that raw materials be included in discussions at the proposed paris energy conference, a position strongly

opposed by the united states and on which france's own common market partners are lukewarm.

a concrete result of the visit, announced in a joint communique, was a project for the building of a trans-mediterranean natural gas pipeline to provide france and possibly other european nations with what giscard d'estaing described as "considerable" quantities of gas from algeria's reserves.

giscard d'estaing appealed to the 60,000 french still living in algeria to contribute to the development of the new relations between the two nations. algerian president houari boumedienne made a unexpected last-minute gesture in joining giscard d'estaing at french embassy reception for 4,000 french residents - the first time the algerian leader has ever attended such a gathering.

in return, giscard d'estaing indicated boumedienne had agreed to ease restrictions on movement of capital back to france, a major problem for long-time french residents wishing to retire to france. he noted the warm welcome he received throughout the country, taking it as a sign that france is "still welcome here."

the final communique said the two sides reviewed all major problems - giscard d'estaing said "we have comparable attitudes" - but it seemed they paid particular attention to the start of a european-arab dialogue, which giscard d'estaing said should be progressively extended to include africa.

giscard  
by trevor wood

algiers, april 12, reuter -- french president valery giscard d'estaing today flew home to paris after a three-day official visit to algeria which, he said, opened a new page in relations.

"there is no book in human history where all the pages are covered in writing. it is a question of turning the page and writing a new one," he told representatives of the french colony, including the "pieds noirs" -- those born in algeria when it was under french rule.

the visit was the first by a french president since the eight-year war of independence ended 130 years of french control.

algerian president houari boumedienne -- in a gesture which m. giscard d'estaing described as a demonstration of the new and open phase in their friendship -- today visited the french ambassador's residence for the first time since independence 12 years ago.

president giscard's visit was "a decisive and promising stage" in cooperation between france and algeria and opened the way to a fruitful dialogue, a joint communique said tonight.

it said the quality and spontaneity of the welcome given to the french president underlined the visit's great political significance.

on bilateral relations, the communique stressed algeria's concern over the working and living conditions of algerian emigrants in france.

it added that algeria accepted french assurances of measures to protect them and give them professional training.

after reaffirming their wish to see the present big increase in trade continue between them, the communique said ministers would examine technical and financial conditions allowing them to strengthen their cooperation.

after final talks with president boumedienne, m. giscard d'estaing announced that france was ready to take part in a geneva conference on the middle east.

"i indicated that if the enlargement of this conference was desired, as indicated by the initiatives taken by president sadat, france was ready to reply favourable to such initiatives," he said.

on the preparatory conference in paris of oil consumers and producers, the president said france and algeria had agreed on the composition and agenda for the final conference. they had also agreed on the need for an examination of the problems concerning raw materials.

giscard

algiers, apr. 12 (afp) -- france and algeria hold similar views on the french proposal for a conference on energy and raw materials grouping industrialised, oil-producing and developing countries, president valery giscard d'estaing said here today.

speaking at a news conference before returning to france at the end of his three-day state visit the french leader said his final session of discussions this morning with president houari boumediene had reached "a common attitude" on all items on the agenda.

president giscard d'estaing said he had invited his algerian host to visit france and he had accepted.

"i hope this visit will be soon", the french president added.

the french government was grateful to algeria for its attitude to security and for the position adopted by the algerian government at the conference on security and co-operation in europe, he went on.

he disclosed that france intended to "redeploy" part of its naval resources in the mediterranean, but gave no further details.

"president boumediene understands and approves of this orientation", president giscard d'estaing declared.

at the end of the news conference, president boumediene presented his french guest with an algerian barbary horse, called "assal" (the messenger).

binh-with indochina  
by tony avirgan

dar es salaam, april 11 (ap) -- mme. nguyen thi binh, foreign minister of the viet cong's provisional revolutionary government, said friday her government would help evacuate american personnel from south vietnam if asked.

she told the associated press in an interview that there was no need for american warships and marines to stand off the vietnam coast to remove americans.

"if the united states wants to bring the 25,000 american military advisers out of vietnam then the u.s. need only discuss it with us and then we shall be willing to help them do so", she said.

she added, however, "this is not their intention."

she said washington plans "to carry out dark maneuvers against south vietnam."

president ford has said there are about 6,000 americans in vietnam, including embassy staffers and civilian employees of u.s. firms.

on the evacuation of orphans from saigon, madame binh repeated the viet cong position that the children were being "kidnaped" by the u.s. government in "an inhuman act" that xxx them from their native society.

american families xxx children are well intentioned, she said, but the government's motives "are political."

commenting on president ford's request to congress for military and humanitarian assistance for south vietnam, madame binh said if granted "it will lead to heavier and heavier u.s. involvement and a greater defeat in the end for the u.s." she opposed even the humanitarian aid, saying it would prolong the war because "it is just another way in helping" south vietnamese president nguyen van thieu.

asked about viet cong revenge against saigon troops and government workers, madame binh replied, "who is to be hated? those are just vietnamese who have taken an erroneous path. sometimes they are your sister or brother."

vietnam's immediate future depends on the washington administration, she said, and "ford appears to be very obstinate." she added that the viet cong eventually would expect washington to pay compensation for war damage. "the time will come when we will have to ask the u.s."

to contribute to the reconstruction of our country," she said.

madame binh, questioned about viet cong attacks on saigon, said "we use every means but we prefer the means that require less sacrifice."

she said there were two requirements for stability in south vietnam:

the u.s. must end all military involvement, including the withdrawal of warships from vietnamese coastal waters, and thieu must be overthrown. she said thieu is "the major obstacle to implementation of the paris agreement and his government must be replaced by one committed to "peace, reconciliation and national accord."

mid-east

by united press international

(undated) -- president anwar sadat said his decision to reopen the sues canal was meant to show his independence from washington by giving a strategic plus to the soviet union.

sadat said despite the recent failure of secretary of state henry a. kissinger to arrange a further israeli withdrawal in the sinai desert, he ordered the canal reopened on june 5 so as to "tell the world that i am not afraid of peace, that our will is our own and that we are neither with the east nor with the west."

in an interview with the kuwaiti newspaper al siyaassa released today in beirut sadat said the reopening of the waterway was an eloquent reply to accusations he was toeing washington's line.

"the reopening of the canal is against american interests," he said. "the united states does not welcome it because it is against its strategy. it will mean easy access for the russians to the indian ocean and the far east."

sadat also said egypt was ready to back with its military might the saudi arabian regime of king khaled, who took over last month following the assassination of king faisal.

sadat said he ordered a military mobilization and sent egyptian naval units to the red sea when he heard of faisal's assassination march 25. he called off the alert after being assured by saudi leaders that faisal's murder was an individual act, he said.

sadat

cairo, april 12 (ap) -- egyptian president anwar sadat says libyan leader moammar khadafy is "100 per cent sick" and that his actions are "directed by the devil."

in an interview with the kuwaiti newspaper al sia sa (politics) carried by cairo newspaper akhbar el youm saturday, sadat said that egypt has ruled out the strategic importance of libya in the arab battle because khadafy is a man "who contradicts himself and does not respect a word or a pledge."

sadat made these other points in the interview:

he said he had known from the beginning that u.s. secretary of state henry kissinger's recent middle east peace mission would fail, but "we know what we want and what we do not want."

he said that following the collapse of kissinger's step-by-step approach to a sinai settlement egypt will go to geneva.

he added, "i am not optimistic that a reconvened geneva peace conference will achieve quick results but at least it will maintain the momentum for peace and will put the israelis in a critical position before the world."

asked if the united states can press israel to withdraw from occupied arab land, sadat replied that the united states had formerly asked britain, france and israel to withdraw from egypt and they complied. the united states could do this again regarding israel, he added.

he said egypt and the palestine liberation organization have patched up most of their differences that almost led to a breakdown in relations last month. he described arab solidarity now as "very excellent."

regarding relations with saudi arabia after the death of king faisal, sadat said he is sure king khalid and prince fahid will follow the same line as faisal on "national questions."

the egyptian president said he intends to mediate in the dispute between iraq and syria over the waters of the euphrates river.

presidents

yaounde, april 12 (afp) -- presidents ngarta tombalbaye of chad, moktar ould daddah of mauritania and ahmadou ahidjo of cameroun ended a three-day summit meeting at nguandere, central cameroun, today with a declaration reaffirming their backing for african liberation movements.

tombalbaye and ould daddah flew to ndjamena, chad, after the meeting, from where the mauritanian leader left for nouakchott, his capital.

in their communique, the three stressed their unconditional support for liberation movements still fighting colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination.

they welcomed the coming independence of the formerly portuguese-ruled territories of angola and mozambique as well as reaffirming total support for the organisation of african unity's (oau) position on the middle east and the rights of palestinians.

they called for the reinforcement and consolidation of afro-arab cooperation.

the chad and cameroun presidents expressed their wish for improved cooperation between their two countries, particularly on transport problems including the proposed road linking nguandere with moundou in south west chad. they had agreed on how they would share the cost of constructing the road, the communique said.

asked about the recent call by president leopold senghor of senegal for the creation of a great west afridan economic community stretching from nouakchott (mauritania) to kinshasa (zaire), mr ould daddah said mauritania was ready to join any african regional or sub-regional organisation.

demirel

ankara, , april 12 (afp) -- turkish prime minister suleyman demirel narrowly won support for his coalition "nationalist front" government here today during a tumultuous session of the national assembly.

the results -- 222 votes for, and 218 against -- sparked off violent scenes in which independant deputy mehmet ali arsan pulled out a revolver and assembly president kemal guyen had to be treated for a heart attack.

first tasks for the new coalition will be the arranging of a meeting between greek and turkish foreign ministers on the division of rights on the aegean continental plateau and the question of american-turkish relations.

on internal affairs mr. demirel has promised a series of social reforms including the reducing of the voting age to 18 and the introduction of a common social security programme. the government has said it will pursue an energetic anti-communism policy.

e u r o p e

indochina -- france

paris, april 12, reuter -- france today recognised prince norodom sihanouk's royal government of khmer national union (grunk) a foreign ministry spokesman said here.

the recognition came hours after prince sihanouk called on france from his residence-in-exile in peking to make such a move.

the french-educated prince asked in his statement whether france "...wished to follow the khmer republic (of president lon nol) into its grave."

though officials at the quai d'orsay here would not comment on the french move, it was presumed that it would automatically be accompanied by a severing of relations with the khmer republic.

some 700 french passport holders, including journalists, are believed still in the cambodian capital.

relations between france and prince sihanouk have never been entirely severed since the french embassy in china maintained periodic contact with him and grunk has a permanent mission in paris.

cambodian-envoy

by serge de gunzburg

paris, april 12 (afp) -- chau seng, special envoy of prince norodom sihanouk of cambodia, said here today there would be "no bloodbath" if the red khmers captured phnom-penh.

"we shall punish the traitors," he said, "the super-traitors who are condemned to death, as the nazis were by the allies. but we practice a policy of broad national union. the others can join, and they will be citizens like everyone else."

"all cambodians have their place in the national community"

mr. seng said that after the americans left, peace would be rapidly restored in cambodia. there would be total surrender, and in phnom penh "there is already a popular rising to greet us."

concerning the regime that would be installed in phnom penh, he said, "we shall extend the regime already established in 97 per cent of the territory."

mr. seng expressed regret that relations with france had not yet been "normalised".

"all the americans have been pulled out of phnom penh" he said, "but there are still many french there. many members of the phnom penh regime have fled to france and have even been allowed to speak on the radio. we have protested to the french government".

he added: "cambodians are a grateful people. they do not forget benefactions accorded them, but they rarely forget misdeeds they have been subjected to."

"we shall not forget those who have supported us from the beginning, nor shall we forget those who have done us much harm."

vietnam-prg

paris, apr. 12 (afp) -- reacting to yesterday's american government note calling on north vietnam to "stop the fighting" in south vietnam, the provisional revolutionary government (prg) delegation to the suspended peace talks here today said that the united states bore "entire responsibility for the worsening of the situation in south vietnam".

the suggestion by the u.s. that north vietnam would be responsible for the consequences unless it stopped its military offensive was a "fallacious allegation by the ford administration," a prg spokesman said in a statement.

it was "the continuance of the military engagement and intervention by the u.s. in south vietnam in spite of the signing of the paris agreement that is the direct and deep-lying cause of the continuing worsening of the situation in south vietnam", he said.

the spokesman added: "by asking now for 1,000 million dollars in supplementary aid for the war and even asking the american congress to authorise the intervention of u.s. troops allegedly to evacuate american citizens, it is plain that the ford administration is persisting in the same policy".

simon

moscow, april 12, reuter -- united states treasury secretary william simon today assured the soviet union

his government would work for the removal of barriers to mutual trade, particularly limits on state-backed credits.

in an interview with moscow radio, mr. simon said he had had "extremely useful" talks with soviet party leader leonid brezhnev and foreign trade minister nikolai patolichev during his two day visit to moscow.

"we confirmed the intention of our countries to seek a completion of the tasks laid down by the (trade) agreement of 1972," he said.

"the government of the united states intends to continue efforts to remove barriers hindering the normal development of trade between our countries. above all this concerns the limitation on credits for soviet-american trade," mr. simon added.

the treasury secretary today left moscow for the black sea resort of sochi after his first visit to the soviet capital since the kremlin renounced the 1972 trade accord in january, over u.s. demands that easier trade be tied to freer emigration.

mr. simon told a radio correspondent before leaving by air for sochi that he had discussed with mr. brezhnev and trade officials the progress of mutual trade over the last three years, during which it had grown fivefold.

"we laid down plans for the next three years, and i believe that the tempo of growth in trade will continue," mr. simon declared.

his talks with mr. brezhnev, whom he met in the kremlin for an hour's discussions yesterday, had been warm and cordial, he said.

from sochi mr. simon flies on to tashkent, the central asian capital, before continuing his trip to india on monday at the head of a u.s. delegation.

bijedic

moscow, april 11 (afp) -- yugoslav premier dzemal bijedic left here today for leningrad, with observers describing the first part of his soviet visit as a success.

during mr. bijedic's stay in the capital, soviet premier alexei kosygin paid tribute to the "exceptional contribution of the yugoslav army of liberation to the defeat of fascism".

this appears linked to the recent publication here in the soviet literary revue "znamia" of a proclamation by yugoslav president, marshal tito, written in 1943, in which he spoke of "the great soviet people" who "filled with joy the heart of all progressist humanity" in liberating leningrad.

soviet-yugoslav cordiality has been further emphasized in the meeting between mr. bijedic and the soviet com-

munist party leader Leonid Brezhnev. According to informed sources, the latter reaffirmed his intention to visit Yugoslavia.

No date has been set for the visit though observers believe it will take place in June.

Three cooperation agreements have also been signed during Mr. Bijedic's tour.

Market-ministers' summit was announced by Robert Taylor.

Dublin, April 12 (reuter) -- European common market foreign ministers today began a week-end of informal talks on major world political problems in a secluded country mansion near here.

Object of the gathering, at farmleigh house in suburban castleknock, is to enable ministers to discuss freely among themselves their assessments of the international situation.

There is no formal agenda, but relations with the united states, following the major U.S. setback in Indochina and the middle east, and the british proposal for a n.a.t.o. summit, will be top items in the talks, informed sources said.

The east-west security conference in Geneva and the leftward slide in Portugal and Cyprus are also expected to be discussed, as will energy questions in the light of the preliminary meeting of oil producers and consumers.

Portuguese revolution is developing a national economic plan calling for workers' control of production, increased output and reduced government spending, according to a communique issued here today.

It said the council had noted a "deficient utilization and zation of the country's productive capacity" accompanied by a "decrease in investments, a growing deficit in the balance of payments and a continued though lessened pressure of inflation in recent months."

A key goal of the economic plan will be to guarantee national independence by avoiding crises which could

lead portugal to a state of dependency on foreign countries, the communique said.

another aim is for workers to "feel that the economy is no longer foreign to them, and that building socialism is a task done by them and for them". this implies organized control of production by the workers with objectives set by central planning bodies, the communique said.

it added that a policy of nationalizations would be completed in industry, transports and communications, and that agrarian reform would be "progressive".

meanwhile, socialist party leader mario soares today denied a report in the paris daily le monde that a dispute was brewing between his party and the armed forces movement (afm).

he said the socialist party, by signing yesterday a constitutional agreement along with portugal's other main political parties, to accept military rule for at least three years had "proved it is a loyal ally of the afm" and endorsed the afm policy of "building portuguese-style socialism while retaining freedom and party pluralism".

mr. soares said the agreement had come out of the original afm program and was completely in line with what the socialist party had always advocated. he recalled that his party was the first to suggest making the afm a longterm institution.

#### karamanlis

paris, april 12 (afp) -- europe and especially france can play an effective role in settling the cyprus conflict, greek premier constantine karamanlis said in an interview in athens published today by the paris daily le monde.

in the interview, granted on the eve of mr. karamanlis's scheduled two-day visit to france next week, the greek premier criticized the policies of the united states and the soviet union regarding cyprus.

"the two superpowers, despite their fine words, have not contributed as they should have to favor a just settlement of the cyprus problem", he said.

(in athens, mr. karamanlis today commented on u.s. president gerard ford's announced plans to ask congress for economic and military assistance for greece.

("since the announcement of this proposal has provoked various comments, "he said, "i am obliged to state that supplying aid to greece must not be tied, as the american government knows, to the greek point of view concerning the current problems in our foreign policy").

mr. karamanlis told le monde he was counting on international opinion through the united nations to "force the two superpowers to assume their responsibilities in the re-establishment of international order in the region".

on the role of europe and france, he said: "of course, no one is thinking of military intervention or any other kind of violent action. it is inconceivable to ask such a contribution even of the super powers. but one can accentuate turkey's isolation and thus bring her back to her senses".

mr. karamanlis doubts that turkey would risk cutting cultural, economic and social ties with the rest of europe to preserve temporary advantages "procured by violence and arbitrary action".

noting that european pressure on the ousted greek military regime had had "considerable effects", the greek premier called on europe to "quarantine" turkey for "systematically violating principles and declarations adopted by international organizations".

on stepped-up greek defenses along the turkish border, mr. karamanlis said: "we do not want war... but we are not prepared to undergo the humiliations others are trying to inflict upon us in order to avoid a conflict".

#### a m e r i c a

cambodia evacuation  
by kenneth j. freed

washington, april 12 (ap) -- the united states closed its embassy in phnom penh and evacuated all remaining american citizens saturday under the protection of heavily armed u.s. marines.

the evacuation, ordered by president gerald ford, signaled the abandonment of the tiny southeast

asian country. it began shortly before 0200gmt and was completed about two hours later.

as the marine helicopters lifted from pads near the shuttered embassy, american warplanes flew over in a final show of force that began five years ago.

ironically, this last sign of american military might was arranged more to offset any attempt at reprisals by the cambodian allies than the communist insurgents.

in a statement issued by the white house after the evacuation was completed, ford said that "i decided with a heavy heart on the evacuation of american personnel from cambodia because of my responsibility for the safety of the americans who have served there so valiantly."

in addition to the 150 americans taken out, some 49 cambodians and third-country nationals were evacuated.

this was done on a space-available basis and ford said such cambodians were evacuated "whose lives would have been jeopardized if they had remained."

the president did not directly blame congress for the end of the american role in cambodia, but he said he regretted its failure to provide emergency aid sought for the phnom penh government.

he added that "despite that evacuation, we will continue to do whatever possible to support an independent, peaceful, neutral and unified cambodia."

the president's statement followed an earlier state department announcement saying "this evacuation is taking place in an effort to ensure the safety of u.s. citizens in cambodia."

#### cambodian-airlift

washington, april 12 (afp) -- american planes have begun to parachute rice and munitions into cambodia following the closing of the phnom penh airport, the white house announced here today.

a white house spokesman said that pochentong airport was under mortar fire from communist-backed red khmer troops.

earlier today, presidential press secretary ronald nessen pledged that the us would continue its vital supply airlift into cambodia as long as the airport remained open. supplies would be dropped by parachute if the airport closed, he said.

during a press conference, mr. nessen said the us was still in contact with premier long boret, who had stressed his desire to remain in phnom penh and pursue the struggle.

meanwhile, white house sources said that president gerald ford had expected, at the time of his "state of the world" speech to congress on thursday, that the cambodian government would surrender the capital.

the us resumed the airlift after premier long boret decided to stay, the sources said.

mr. nessen refused to comment on reports from peking that george bush, head of the us liaison office there had asked prince norodom sihanouk to go immediately to phnom penh to take power. the reports said the us had closed its embassy in phnom penh in response to a warning from the prince.

mr. nessen had summoned newsmen today to stress that president ford "still hopes that the congress will act quickly to approve" his january request for 222 million dollars' aid to cambodia.

but in his thursday speech, mr. ford said: "in january, i requested food and ammunition for the brave cambodians. i regret to say that, as of this evening, it may be too late." observers took this to mean the president was dropping the request.

they added that the ford administration was apparently taken by surprise by premier long boret's decision to hold on, at a time when evacuation of the us embassy had already begun and acting president saukhan khoy was boarding one of the outbound helicopters.

the 11th-hour appeal to prince sihanouk, and the prince's rejection of the us request, have underscored the intense confusion of washington's cambodia policy. in recent days, observers commented.

white house sources said remaining appropriated funds would keep the phnom penh airlift going only for another 10 days. mr. ford asked congress to approve new aid by april 19.

washington officials have apparently been shamed by a speech last night by cambodian ambassador um sim, who charged that the united states had taken advantage of the cambodians' inexperience and pushed them into battle. "perhaps we were too naive", he said.

pentagon sources noted that to parachute supplies into cambodia would cause a considerable reduction in

the volume of munitions and provisions into the country. only the twelve c-130 transport planes on hire from bird-air company could be used in the operation. the dc-8 aircraft used in airlifts up to now have been ruled out, the sources said.

pentagon experts also pointed out that a substantial part of supplies dropped could miss the "dropping zones" and fall into the hands of the red khmers.

the new-style airlift operation was to start shortly after dawn sunday in phnom penh.

mansfield  
by carl p. leubsdorf

washington, april 12 (ap) -- senate democratic leader mike mansfield accused the state department saturday of "dragging its feet" in withdrawing americans from south vietnam but praised the successful evacuation of cambodia.

and he urged that three major south vietnamese groups form a national council of reconciliation to make a new effort to negotiate with the communists in a last bid to maintain an independent, neutralist south vietnam.

mansfield told reporters that at least half of the 6,000 americans still in vietnam including contractors, their workers and military and civilian u.s. dependents, should be withdrawn promptly to "decrease the possibility of difficulties that might arise" if u.s. troops are needed.

"the priority in my opinion is to foreclose as much as possible the use of american military personnel to carry out an evacuation along the lines of those suggested in the president's speech," the montana democrat said.

he said "i don't want to see an american military intervention" and noted that "there is more time in saigon to bring about a more gradual evacuation than was the case in phnom penh, "where most remaining americans were evacuated saturday.

mansfield said much will depend on the state department and the u.s. embassy in saigon, adding that at the present, "the united states is dragging its feet in saigon."

he contrasted what he termed "the leisurely pace" of u.s. withdrawals from south vietnam with the cambodian.

withdrawal, which he said was "well planned and well carried out."

on the political side of the indochinese situation, mansfield urged that "consideration be given" to formation of a national council of reconciliation by the buddhists, the catholics and the cao dao sect to negotiate with the north vietnamese and the viet cong.

the purpose, he said, as he leaned back in his chair and chose his words carefully, would be "to see if a settlement could not be achieved and south vietnam remain a neutral, independent nation."

when he was asked where south vietnamese president nguyen van thieu fitted into this proposal, mansfield noted that the communists have said they will not negotiate with thieu.

"they might negotiate with a national council of reconciliation composed of members of the groups," he said.

kennedy

berkeley, california, april 11 (upi) -- sen. edward m. kennedy today urged president ford to pursue diplomatic means to end the fighting in vietnam and said "the tragedy in vietnam is not worth the loss of one more american life."

kennedy, speaking to a charter day audience at the university of california, warned against the danger of evacuations under american military cover and said he "disagreed profoundly" with further military aid for south vietnam.

"let us understand that the tragedy in vietnam is not worth the loss of one more american life," he said. "nothing that could happen in indochina is a basic threat to the united states."

"the time has come for america to end its long and tragic pursuit of the phantom of military victory in vietnam. more millions of dollars can only prolong the bloodshed and agony of innocent victims of war."

"what the south vietnamese were unable to do for themselves, the united states could not do for them. we have done our best and remained true to our commitment, ill conceived as it was."

"america's basic interest lies elsewhere..."

new york times, april 12, 1975  
the whys behind ford's speech  
news analysis  
by leslie h. gelb, special to the new york times

washington, april 11 -- president ford stepped before congress last night and asked for dollars 722-million in emergency military aid for the saigon government and congress responded with opposition. by all accounts, he expected just about that. why, then, did he do it? the answer goes to the mind of the president. he decided to stand with his five predecessors and do what he could to prevent a communist takeover of south vietnam.

behind the president's decision was a test of strength among presidential advisers showing, once again, that secretary of state kissinger has more influence with mr. ford than secretary of defense james r. schlesinger.

the result -- the speech -- was aimed at saigon, the world, the congress, and the american people. it was a laboriously honed mixture of high principles and politics that failed in washington last night, but which the white house hopes will play well around the world today and score in peoria next year.

to saigon, he was saying in effect: don't turn against the thousands of americans there; i'm doing what i can back here.

to other nations, he was proclaiming: the united states keeps its commitments -- or tries to.

to the congress, he was exhorting: the real choice is between what i am asking you to do and catastrophe, but i won't explicitly blame you if things go wrong.

to the american people, his message was: i've tried to do what's right, and you have to judge who is to blame when saigon and phnom penh fall.

reasons and motives can only be listed, not measured. to piece together why president ford said that he did,

one must look to what he said, to how administration officials later amplified on his address, to what can be gleaned from private white house deliberations, and to the foreign policy and political context.

the president said that dollars 722-million in extra aid "might enable the south vietnamese to stem to on rushing aggression, to stabilize the military situation, permit the chance of a negotiated political settlement between the north and south vietnamese, and, if the very worst were to happen, at least allow the orderly evacuation of americans and endangered south vietnamese to places of safety."

administration officials later repeated the same list, but focused on the "worst" case--evacuation. the real danger, it was explained, is that the americans remaining in the saigon area might have to battle south vietnamese allies as well as vietnamese communists to get out of the country.

the clear implication was that the united states would not be able to evacuate americans and others without many lives being lost if the south vietnamese thought they were being abandoned.

there is little evidence that administration officials are seriously counting on the additional aid restoring the military balance or leading to negotiations, and not much thought that the aid could actually be delivered to saigon in time to avert defeat.

senior administration officials have known that congress would not be responsive to the new indochina aid request. this was clear in capitol hill reaction to the original request for extra emergency military aid to saigon of dollars 300-million and phnom penh of dollars 222-million almost two months ago.

adding another dollars 422-million to these earlier requests based on the fact-finding report of the army chief of staff, gen. frederick c. weyand, was not going to help. the new request for dollars 250-million in humanitarian relief aid, the officials estimated, had

a good chance, but this would not favorably affect reaction to the military package.

the only possible way of turning congress around on the military aid, the white house seems to have reasoned, was to link the aid to the safety of americans.

but whether the administration actually believed it had no other choice but to do this depends on what options it thought it had. all of this was thrashed out at a national security council meeting on wednesday morning. interviews with administration officials provide the following and only partial account of this meeting.

the participants apparently did not discuss the possibility of withdrawing support from president nguyen van thieu. it could not be learned whether this was discussed elsewhere. hanoi has said that it would be prepared to discuss a cease-fire with a saigon government not including mr. thieu.

the alternative of immediately evacuating all americans and some south vietnamese was discussed. it was rejected on the ground that it would produce panic and the instant collapse of the saigon government. the american ambassador in saigon, graham a. martin, cabled his vigorous opposition to this alternative.

then the discussion focused on the "two narrower options" referred to by mr. ford in his speech. some officials related, but it could not be confirmed, that mr. schlesinger argued for simply repeating the original request for dollars 300-million for saigon and, in the meantime, speeding up the evacuation process that had been going on in a leisurely way. he was described by several officials as maintaining, in effect, that washington should not spend chips fighting congress to prevent the saigon collapse.

mr. kissinger argued that if the united states was to do anything at all, it had to do enough. it is a waste of money and lives, he is reported to have said, to do a little and pretend it is a lot.

president ford, everyone interviewed insisted, made his own choice for the dollars 722-million package. it was also the position advocated by mr. kissinger.

the package held a great symbolic importance for them. the administration had been restating for weeks that saigon's fall without continued american aid would seriously and adversely affect washington's relations with other nations. "these nations," the president said last night, "must not think for a minute that the united states is pulling out on them or intends to abandon them to aggression."

some working-level administration officials felt that the administration had created its own international problem with this "domino theory" rhetoric. but whatever the cause, the situation had to be righted, and as the president stated, vietnam put "in perspective."

whether mr. ford put vietnam in perspective last evening will be the grist of politics and debate in washington and the nation for some time. in the meantime, president ford has reaffirmed 25 years of american policy toward vietnam in the confidence that events will vindicate him, and senators and congressmen continue their opposition in the belief that further military aid makes no sense and that the american people want an end.

minister

washington, april 12, reuter -- president ford today had a 20-minute meeting with the japanese foreign minister, mr. kiichi miyazawa, during which he reaffirmed u.s. determination to continue its role in the future peace and stability of asia, the white house said. the white house statement said that during the meeting "the president reaffirmed the high importance we attach to our alliance with japan and our determination to continue our vital role as regards the future peace and stability of asia."

miyazawa

washington, april 12 (afp) -- japanese foreign minister kiichi miyazawa advised american leaders to avoid hasty adoption of a new asian policy, he told newsmen as he emerged from a one-hour talk with president gerald ford today.

before any change in policy, the americans should think deeply about oriental character, the minister said.

he stressed that president ford and secretary of state henry kissinger had given him all possible assurances concerning american determination to respect their commitments to japan despite recent developments in indo-china.

president ford told him he looked forward to emperor hirohito's one-week official visit to the united states next october.

mr. miyazawa was returning home today via newyork after a three-day stay in washington.

-- e n d --

*From the desk of*

GEORGE BUSH

---

who is Gabriel p.17

# NEWS

FROM FOREIGN AGENCIES & PRESS

no. 102

saturday, april 12, 1975

asia

cambodia

by robert kaylor

phnom penh, april 11 (up1) -- communist-led insurgents made new gains along the crumbling defense perimeter north and northwest of the city that brought them to within four miles of the city's center today, and the first american death of the current offensive was recorded.

near the airport that has been the capital's sole supply link for the past 70 days, the insurgents sent new troops into a penetration point about two miles from the field's perimeter and fighting continued. one other position within four miles of the airport also was lost.

a dc3 airliner piloted by an american crashed shortly after taking off from the airport this morning in the midst of a barrage of 107 millimeter rockets. in addition to the american the taiwanese copilot and a cambodian crew member were killed, eyewitnesses said.

#### cambodia

phnom penh, april 11 (ap) -- top government leaders met through the night friday in an 11th-hour effort to forge a new government that they hoped might be acceptable to the communist-led insurgents, reliable sources said.

the political efforts-- viewed as futile by some observers -- came in the backdrop of what most leaders here considered a total desertion by the united states. u.s. president gerald ford in a major foreign policy speech basically ignored the crucial question of u.s. aid to cambodia.

the focus in phnom penh was on chau sau, the head of the small, left-leaning democratic party.

reliable sources said chau sau had basically agreed to form a new government and that one of its first steps would be to seek a cease-fire.

one top member of the democratic party said the cease-fire would come "between 24 and 48 hours after the formation of the new government." however, the reliability of the statement could not immediately be confirmed by other sources.

#### indochina-fighting

by ronald batchelor

saigon, april 12, reuter -- the battle for xuan loc, the provincial capital astride key highway one, is still raging with communists troops maintaining heavy pressure against south vietnamese government defence lines south, east and west of the provincial capital.

bolstered by tanks, artillery and rockets, elements of at least two north vietnamese divisions pressed forward yesterday against dug-in south vietnamese troops despite taking heavy losses yesterday and thursday.

south vietnam's military spokesman made plain that the battle for the town, 45 miles east of saigon, was far from over as government troops sought to shore up their positions whose loss would give the communists command of one of the major invasion routes to the south vietnamese capital.

"we would not say the battle is over," he told a press briefing. "the communists are trying to extend their control further from the city."

communist troops, who penetrated xuan loc two days ago but were thrown out again by vigorous counter-attacks by south vietnamese infantry and air strikes, fought government forces yesterday about a mile east and south-east of the city.

the communists had tanks and "it will take some time to eliminate them," the spokesman said.

the communists also fired rockets at government positions in xuan loc itself, but did not launch any direct ground attack against the city.

there were no signs that the communist forces -- identified by the saigon spokesman as one regiment of the 341st north vietnamese regiment and another regiment of the north vietnamese 7th division -- were contemplating breaking off their drive for xuan loc despite heavy losses.

communist forces estimated at between company and battalion-size are also probing forward immediately west of xuan loc and some miles further west still, threatening to cut off south vietnamese defending forces by spearing across highway one nearer to saigon.

around another vital provincial capital, tay ninh, northwest of saigon, communist gunners fired over 100 rounds of artillery, rocket and mortar at three different areas since thursday afternoon.

in the heavily-populated mekong delta, communist troops attacked government units near ben tranh district town about 40 miles southwest of saigon. the town lies close to highway four.

communist pressure in the delta could also be a big factor in any campaign against saigon. the military spokesman reported engagements, skirmishing and firing from areas in eight provinces.

ceaurescu

manila, april 11 (ap) -- romanian president nicolae ceaurescu said friday the government of south vietnamese president nguyen van thieu is "a hindrance to the implementation of the (paris) peace agreements."

"to go on granting military assistance or interfere in the domestic affairs of south vietnam," he added, "would run counter to the paris peace agreements."

ceaurescu made the remarks in a press conference when asked to comment on u.s. president gerald ford's appeal for congress to give almost one billion dollars assistance to south vietnam.

"in order to achieve lasting peace in indochina, it is necessary for all foreign powers to give up any kind of intervention in vietnam and to let the vietnamese people to solve their own problems," the 57-year-old chief of state said.

"the same is true in cambodia," he added. "romania has always recognized as the only government of cambodia the government of national unity, the head of which is prince (norodom) sihanouk, who should return" to his country.

on the middle east problem, ceausescu said the only solution "is the withdrawal of israel from arab territories occupied after the 1967 war" and "that a free palestinian nation be established. until then there could be no peace in the middle east."

earlier in a speech before the university of the philippines where he received his honorary doctor of laws degree, ceausescu said an expansion of the middle east peace efforts should include european nations. he did not specify which europeans.

he said "all nations of europe should participate to help find an acceptable solution to the middle east problem."

vietreact

by nguyen anh tuyet

saigon, april 11 (upi) -- the south vietnamese government is "encouraged" by president ford's new proposals for military and economic aid, a government spokesman said friday.

"the south vietnamese people and army were very much encouraged by the reiteration of promises by the u.s. government to support its anti-communist struggle," spokesman nguyen quoc cuong said in a written statement.

"once again these promises showed the continuation of the american foreign policy through the leadership of five (u.s.) presidents," cuong said.

"these promises will help the vietnamese people and army to fight for their survival and to build up a life according to their desire for peace and freedom."

congressman pham duy tue, chairman of the lower house finance committee said, "i hope the u.s. congress will soon approve the request. this is the time for the communists and those who did not like this government to realize that the south vietnamese people want peace and democracy and they have to fight for them."

ford thursday requested 722 million u.s. dollars in military aid and 250 million for economic and humanitarian aid to shore up south vietnam's army which was ordered to abandon 17 of the country's 44 provinces.

a stunned high ranking official said, "the u.s. congress will never approve ford's request. whats good do you think

it will do to this country. the struggle now is of political nature, not military, although the military aid is necessary."

unlike the welcome reaction from the government, politicians in saigon believed the u.s. government should put the emphasis on political negotiations to end the war.

congressman tran van tuyen, a prominent lawyer and critics of president nguyen van thieu, said, "i earnestly urge the u.s. government to make a parallel effort along with its military and humanitarian aid to call for a negotiated settlement of the war through diplomatic channels."

reaction

saigon, april 11, dpa -- president gerald fords emergency programme for vietnam was greeted with scepticism, indifference and even hostility here today.

in saigon, one staunchly pro-american diplomat summed up the reaction there, saying "the worst aspect of fords proposals is that they are practically useless and merely lay bare the american impotence."

even u.s. diplomats in the embattled capital declined to defend fords appeal for military hardware and his evacuation scheme for south vietnamese sympathisers.

it is generally agreed that the money will never be approved by congress anyway, while the evacuation would only constitute a replay of the chaotic, violent withdrawal from da nang recently.

the south vietnamese themselves get very angry, bitter and outright hostile when talking about this ford brainchild.

they can see the spectre of thousands storming tan son nhut airport to fight themselves aboard evacuation planes and only those with guns and other arms winning their flight to freedom.

as to fords request for permission to deploy american troops in the evacuation operation, many south vietnamese think his only reason is a growing fear that the last americans may be forcefully prevented from leaving the country - by their own allies.

and in fact there are signs of growing resentment and hatred against americans in saigon, which could ignite into violence, when the inevitable time comes for them to abandon the sinking ship.

cam-react

phnom penh, april 11 (upi) -- cambodia today expressed dismay over the foreign policy statement issued by president ford, who did not ask congress for any further aid for the phnom penh government.

"we are profoundly disappointed at the declaration of president ford apropos aid to our country," an official statement issued by the ministry of information said.

"we have noted that president ford is shunting his responsibility to press for aid to our people."

"we are determined to follow our policy of finding a negotiated peace. the attitude of president gerald ford does not affect our position, which is to seek a cease fire prior to a cessation of hostilities and national reconciliation."

"in pursuing our objectives we will not hesitate in the future to review our attitude vis a vis the great powers."

the statements was issued at the conclusion of an all-day cabinet meeting. sources said members of the government expressed anger and bitterness over ford's failure to even mention aid to cambodia.

ford-thailand

bangkok, april 11, reuter. -- if the united states stops aid to cambodia and south vietnam, they cannot survive, thailand's prime minister, mr kukrit pramoj, said today.

but even if congress approved the big aid request made by president ford, "it cannot be sure how long the two countries can hold on," he told reporters.

mr kukrit said the u.s. had already given south vietnam and cambodia a lot of aid.

a senior foreign ministry official, asked for comment on president's ford statement today, requesting nearly 1,000 million dollars to stop south vietnam collapsing, said: "that will probably delay the capture of saigon."

mid-east & africa

africans

dar-es-salaam, april 11 (ap) -- african foreign ministers friday called on the organization of african unity to beef

up its financial and military support for black guerrillas battling to end white minority rule in southern africa.

the 41 ministers, attending a special ministerial conference of the organization here, also urged that economic sanctions against south africa be tightened and that south africa be expelled from the united nations.

on rhodesia, they said that while peaceful means of securing majority rule in the rebel british colony were being pursued, preparations for an armed struggle to topple premier ian smith's white regime should be intensified.

the ministers adopted two hard-hitting resolutions that map out future strategy for achieving majority rule in south africa and rhodesia in what was called "the dar-es-salaam declaration on southern africa."

the resolutions were approved after a marathon all-night session that lasted until dawn.

the declaration reaffirmed black africa's aim of achieving immediate majority rule in rhodesia, ending south africa's occupation of namibia and creating a society of equality for people of all races in south africa.

the document said black africa has frequently shown willingness to promote a peaceful solution to problems in south africa, but has been rejected by the white minority regime.

it said african liberation movements have now decided the only way to bring about change in south africa is by armed struggle.

the declaration said a different situation exists in rhodesia, where change is possible through either peaceful or violent means.

it said the choice of which method to use lies with the liberation movement of african national council and black africa will back up whichever the council chooses.

the resolution said all efforts for peaceful change in rhodesia should be supported as long as the objective of majority rule is not compromised.

on apartheid in south africa, the declaration said that since prime minister john vorster promised change within six months, conditions have worsened for blacks. it cited the mass trial of students, consolidation of the bantustans and a sharp increase in military spending.

africa, the declaration said, must maintain and strengthen the economic, political and cultural boycott of south africa.

the resolution on south africa called for strengthening the oil embargo against that country and a ban on port facilities for the south african tanker fleet.

the resolution established a committee to ensure observance of economic sanctions against south africa. it will also identify those multinational corporations trading both with african member countries and south africa.

the resolution urged that those african countries currently supplying migrant labor to south africa to stop doing so and that african states to absorb the workers.

the resolution calls for the expulsion of south africa from the u.n. and a boycott of all naval vessels and aircraft departing from south africa.

the second resolution deals with namibia and sets up a special committee of african members of the u.n. council on namibia. if needed the committee could contact south africa, provided pretoria first acknowledges namibia's x x x to independence.

such contacts would first have to be approved by the southwest africa people's organization.

the ministers described the four-day council of ministers meeting as "historic."

the big issue at the meeting was whether contacts with south africa over rhodesia such as those made by tanzania zambia and botswana were proper.

although the conference did not specifically say so, the final documents supported such contacts.

now that the oau reiterated the demand for an economic boycott of south africa; the big problem will be to get member states to adhere to it.

nearly half the organization's member states are believed to be trading with pretoria.

haaretz

tel aviv, april 11 (afp) -- two soviet emissaries described as being "close to the kremlin" but not soviet officials visited israel last week and had talks with premier yitzhak rabin and foreign minister yigal allon, the morning daily haaretz reported today.

they reportedly told the israeli ministers that the soviet union was interested in renewing diplomatic relations with israel and was ready to guarantee israel's security within its 1967 frontiers.

haaretz also reported that while these meetings were going on in jerusalem the israeli ambassador in washington simha dinitz had several meetings with soviet ambassador anatoly dobrinin.

the paper's political correspondent said the main topic at the talks here and in washington was the resumption of the geneva conference and the positions which would be adopted by moscow and israel should the conference be reconvened.

the soviet union was reportedly anxious to see the conference brought to a successful conclusion because it was afraid that "a political deadlock will force the arabs, and especially syria, to renew hostilities in the middle east".

haaretz said the soviet emissaries had told mr rabin and mr allon that united states secretary of state henry kissinger's "step-by-step" approach was the "wrong way" to advance toward peace, and the only chance for peace was to convene the geneva conference.

when the israelis asked what kind of peace would be proposed to israel in geneva, the emissaries said that moscow was ready to guarantee israel's safety within the 1967 borders.

on the question of palestine liberation organisation participation in the geneva conference, the emissaries' reply, according to haaretz, was that "the ussr will not demand the invitation of the fedayeen organisation as an independent party should israel agree to the participation of the plo as members of the syrian or jordanian delegation".

the emissaries added that the soviet union was not pressing for an early convening of the geneva conference because "it was interested in preparing as well as possible the ground for this conference to guarantee its success".

haaretz said the israelis told the emissaries that israel had not yet decided on its main positions concerning the geneva conference.

it would, however, "demand in principle the accomplishment of a genuine peace and changes in the 1967 borders."

the soviet emissaries said that moscow would not be ready to renew diplomatic relations with israel until after "a significant step toward peace" had been made.

haaretz added that before the emissaries arrived, the israelis had been told by the russians that "they were interested in sending the two emissaries through their ambassador to the usa dobrinin who met in washington with israel's ambassador dinitz".

the haaretz report has received no official confirmation, but has been quoted on israeli radio.

e u r o p e  
-----

ford-europeans  
by arthur l. gavshon

London, Apr. 11 (ap) -- Britain and France, signers of the 1973 Vietnam cease-fire, received notes from the Ford administration Friday urging them "to use their influence to stop the fighting" in Vietnam, informed sources said.

The U.S. ambassador to Britain, Elliot Richardson, was promised for urgent and considered British answer, but was told that the British first want to talk things over with the French, the informants said.

There was no immediate comment from the U.S. embassy.

Britain and other allied European governments hailed President Ford's reaffirmation of American backing for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization but in most cases avoided entangling themselves in the debate over Vietnam.

Their reactions to the president's observations on the Middle East were muted, obviously because there was no wish to prejudice any new initiative the United States may make at a reconvened Geneva conference.

In Nicosia and Athens there was skepticism, if not actual resentment, among Greek-descended Cypriots and Greeks over the Ford administration's request for a resumption of military aid to Turkey. Ford outlined his position in a state of the world message to Congress on Thursday night.

Officials took the view that the president, in effect, was claiming such aid would permit the United States to exert pressure on the Turks for an acceptable settlement in Cyprus. Yet, these officials asserted, the administration failed to make use of this diplomatic lever when they possessed it at the time of Turkey's invasion of the island. The Ankara government kept silent.

Foreign ministers of several NATO nations, including France, were planning, meanwhile, to endorse the idea of a 15-nation summit to be held in Brussels May 29-30. Ford lent his support to the proposal,

which british foreign secretary james callaghan pushed in personal exchanges recently with secretary of state henry a. kissinger.

but diplomats in brussels said america's reliability as an ally will get a going over in a meeting near dublin on saturday and sunday by foreign ministers from nato countries.

in bonn, west german president walter scheel said he expects a worldwide foreign policy re-evaluation by the united states because of the international repercussions of u.s. setbacks in southeast asia.

but he asserted: "i believe one can assume that the firm alliance between the united states and the europeans, namely within the nato alliance, is and will remain a basic ingredient of american policy."

he made the statement in a television interview taped for nationwide broadcast late friday.

scheel, who retired early last year as vice chancellor and foreign minister to become west germany's ceremonial head of state, said he does not doubt that vietnam developments will have worldwide repercussions.

because u.s. policy is worldwide, setbacks in one area must necessarily affect other areas too, he said, adding: "i am working on the assumption that the united states will re-examine its policy as a whole."

scheel, an advocate of west european political, economic and military union, firmly rejected any suggestions that europeans could counterbalance the military might of the soviet bloc without the united states.

ford-nato

brussels, april 11 (afp) -- the north atlantic treaty organisation (nato) is satisfied with president ford's state of the world statement particularly concerning the firm stand of the united states on present and future links with its nato allies, an official source said here today.

the source added that, in this context, "we welcome the president's reaffirmation of the cohesion and common destiny of our countries".

in a reference to an eventual summit meeting of nato countries the source said: "the question of a summit is still under discussion. while no final decision

has been reached there is a general favourable disposition to work at the idea. the president's reference to this question will doubtless give it new impetus".

british government officials are pleased with u.s. president gerald ford's announcement yesterday that he plans to take part in an atlantic alliance summit meeting very soon.

a spokesman for the british foreign office said today that he believed mr. ford was referring to a proposal by british foreign secretary james callaghan that a north atlantic treaty organization (nato) ministerial meeting scheduled to be held on may 29 and 30 in brussels should be turned into a summit conference.

he added that mr. callaghan planned to discuss that proposal with other foreign ministers of the european economic community (eec) at a private meeting near dublin tomorrow and sunday.

simon

moscow, apr. 11 (ap) -- william simon, u.s. secretary of the treasury, said friday soviet leader leonid brezhnev assured him soviet policy toward the united states remains unchanged and that brezhnev looks forward to a washington summit in the next few months.

simon wound up two days of trade and economic talks in moscow at an hour-long meeting with brezhnev at the kremlin.

brezhnev walked up to the american group and asked with a laugh: "which one of you is blocking our trade agreement?"

"it wasn't me," simon replied laughing.

brezhnev referred to collapse in december of the soviet-american trade agreement when the kremlin rejected a trade act that imposed credit limits and tied most favored nation tariffs to an easing of soviet emigration policies.

the net result of the simon visit was an exchange of mutual assurances that both sides are committed to removing barriers to trade.

after meeting brezhnev, simon told newsmen he hoped the ford administration would be ready by mid-year to offer congress amendments to the trade act.

a joint statement released by the u.s.-u.s.s.r. commercial commission and signed by simon and soviet foreign trade minister nikolai patolichev, said the meetings "helped to generate a new sense of forward momentum in trade relations between their countries."

both sides also expressed regret that the 1972 trade agreement had not been brought into force.

simon told newsmen the administration would be working with congress to "remove these impediments to normalization of trade between our two countries." but he would not specify what the administration proposals might be.

one major problem is a feeling in congress that the soviets must liberalize emigration policy. simon said emigration was not discussed by himself or brezhnev.

simon said brezhnev mentioned three times during their talk "how he was looking forward to the summit meeting in washington and that useful and new initiatives would be sought at that time."

he said there was no elaboration on what the initiatives might be.

no date has been set for the brezhnev visit.

energy

by george sibera

paris, april 11 (upi) -- negotiators from the oil-producing and consuming nations said today they had made headway toward a full agreement on preparations for a world energy conference.

after a full day's round of meetings the two sides adjourned at 9:30 p.m. (2030 gmt). they will resume their "crisis committee" meeting at 10 a.m. (0900 gmt) saturday.

"we had a very useful day of negotiating", algerian chief delegate messaoud ait chellat said with evident satisfaction. "a failure of our meeting is a possibility we do not envisage."

chellat spoke to newsmen as he was leaving the special restricted working group, set up thursday to try to bring about a compromise in the deadlock that had hardened since the 18-nation meeting opened monday.

conference sources had said the meeting was moving toward a compromise on the two sides' conflicting

positions. instead of an agenda giving overall priority to energy as demanded by the advanced nations or overall priority to raw materials as requested by the oil producing and developing countries, the compromise would merge the two issues into two equally important agenda points.

the compromise was offered by the american-led international energy agency, a grouping of 18 consumer countries.

belgium's etienne davignon, chairman of the iea, told reporters the iea proposal constituted a "major concession" to the producers and to their allies at this meeting, the underdeveloped states. he did not give details.

portugal  
by nat. gibbon

lisbon, april 11 (upi) -- the ruling armed forces movement today formally assumed overall political power of portugal for the next three to five years in an agreement that civilian sources said the political parties were forced to accept.

president francisco da costa gomes said the extended transitional period was necessary to educate the portuguese in the meaning and responsibilities of democracy.

"many sectors of the population have not yet felt the creative forces that democracy gives," he said. "conversely, we have small minorities that are drunk with liberty and are abusing their rights with anarchistic demonstrations and verbal opportunism."

the communist party and its allies applauded the military's decision to retain most fundamental powers, but the socialists and liberals privately told newsmen they had serious reservations about the arrangement.

"we had no choice but to sign the pact," one democratic party sources said.

the pact will allow the military to hand pick the president and override legislation passed by future civilian governments. the military also will retain the key ministries of defense, economy and the interior.

six of the country's 12 legal parties, including all the major ones, signed the agreement at the national palace.

the parties refusing to go along with the move included five on the extreme Left and the monarchist party on the right.

the government has not said what will happen to these parties, but politicians said they may be declared illegal.

the extreme Left parties objected to the pact because they said it was not revolutionary enough and they supported only the "progressive" elements in the military rather than the movement as a whole.

#### a m e r i c a

aid

by nicholas daniloff

washington, april 11 (upi) -- senate democratic leader mike mansfield predicted today "a strong move" in congress to provide substantial humanitarian aid to south vietnam through international agencies.

but he said in an interview that president ford's request for 722 million u.s. dollars in immediate emergency military aid for saigon was in for "very difficult sledding." he declined to speculate whether congress might compromise and provide a part of that sum.

mansfield also raised questions about evacuating as many as 200,000 south vietnamese, committing u.s. troops to assist in such a "gargantuan" operation, and ford's failure to be more specific about assistance for cambodia in his foreign policy speech thursday night.

expressing doubt that congress was willing to appropriate any large sum for military aid, mansfield said any such proposal "will have very difficult sledding... it is likely to run into extended debate in the house and senate and it would be almost impossible to comply with the date (april 19)."

"i am against military aid and always have been. i am for humanitarian aid."

"as far as humanitarian assistance is concerned, there would be a strong move to make a contribution on a multilateral basis through the united nations and the red cross."

most democrats said there was no chance of passing ford's military request, although there was some support for the humanitarian aid. republicans, generally, also were unenthusiastic about ford's proposal but many praised his courage in pursuing an unpopular policy.

"oh, it's dead," was the blunt reaction to the military aid request from sen. henry m. jackson, democrat-washington, a democratic presidential candidate.

senate republican leader hugh scott said, "i am supporting whatever he can get and i hope he gets what he says is needed."

mansfield said there "would be a strong move" in congress to provide humanitarian assistance and to channel it through the united nations and the red cross on both sides of the line.

"people are people," he said, "and they should not be made the unfortunate victims of circumstances over which they had no control."

#### ford-reaction

by lawrence l. knutson

washington, apr. 11 (ap) -- key u.s. senators said thursday night president ford's request for 722 million dollars in additional military aid to south vietnam has virtually no chance of congressional approval.

appropriations committee chairman john l. mcclellan, an arkansas democrat, said he very much doubts whether the senate will vote for any military aid.

"the majority might have supported it if there was any hope or just a possibility that it would do any good," mcclellan told reporters.

"further military assistance would only prolong or merely postpone an ultimate communist victory," he said.

senator harry f. byrd jr., independent-virginia, a fiscal conservative and a long-time supporter of american military involvement in indochina, said he believes the odds are weighted heavily against the proposal.

he said that before voting to send any more arms to vietnam he would want assurances they would not fall into communist hands like the more than 1 billion

in weapons and ammunition that were lost in the recent north vietnamese offensive.

senator hubert h. humphrey, democrat-minnesota, echoed other senators in calling the request unrealistic and predicting congress will deny it.

"the time has come to put an end to our involvement in the struggle in vietnam, to make every effort we can to bring about some kind of political solution and to make preparations for the care and protection of those who may be the target of reprisals," the former vice president said.

both humphrey and senator jennings randolph, democrat-west virginia, said they would support the request for more humanitarian assistance. a humphrey bill proposing 200 million dollars in such aid is to be considered by the senate foreign relations committee next week.

"president ford in this request does not relect the convictions of the american people," randolph said.

"they want this ill-fated war to cease.

"even the substantial amount requested will but delay the end of this conflict which has been a further evidence that our forces are spread too thin across the world with a negative result," randolph said.

transradio news agency, april 11, 1975.

commentary:

between the lines

vietnam: the president's speech

by alexander gabriel

president ford's speech before joint session of congress was less than its "state of the world" title and more on the sad state of the us in the world.

on cambodia and vietnam it was an obituary with a budget-request in a play for time to allow for a decent burial, time for phnompenh and saigon to salvage something by negotiations, and above all, time for the us to reconstitute its collapsed policy in all asia, time to soften the impact of the asian debacle on the sum total of us prestige in the world.

the president threw out a few vague hints on what is essentially a tactical plan to shore up the asian

situation. in what looked like a shopping list for new possible "allies" in southeast asia, now that seato is dead, indochina lost and thailand bases in doubt, for possibly a new line of political or military defense. in the north he vaguely referred to korea where president park is even now ditto-duplicating thieu's mistakes in saigon. and to japan whose emperor, ford said, is coming to the us -- an emperor, it should be noted, stripped of all political power or influence.

all of this is fairly poor hunting -- ground with very slim prospects, unless australia and new zealand, treaty allies with the us in the tri-partite alliance of anzus, join in a retreat of us security to the waters of the pacific. this idea is already being pondered by leaders of foreign policy in the senate.

in a frantic restoration of crumbling dykes in europe, the president promised a sullen greece military and economic aid, called for resumption of military aid to turkey, on a monthly parole basis to appease sceptical senators on the cyprus issue, and a summit meeting of nato allies in a europe where us relations "were never stronger".

this last remark must have raised some sceptical eyebrows on both sides of the ocean if we recall the 1974 ides of march in an open confrontation between the us and allies over the now forgotten kissinger "atlantic charter" and the de-americanization of the common market countries. with similar cold comfort ford sought some balm in the decline of us influence in its own century-old hegemony in latin-america and some vague allusion to a vague hope in africa.

in all areas except in the middle east where hinted pressure on israel, the president gave the impression of the leader of the world's mightiest power speaking from weakness, not the weakness of the gun or the computer, but the most debilitating weakness of all -- the weakness of policy, the intellectual decline of policy-analysis and policy-formulation.

in any "conceptualization" of over-all policy -- professor kissinger's favorite word -- the first beginning must be in a clear and candid recognition of what is cause and what is effect, what is the disease and what the symptom. any confusion on this chain of mental operations must lead to confusion and disaster.

the steps ford outlined in this continent-hopping exercise are premised on the supposition that the real stake in vietnam is its negative impact on america's prestige around the globe, especially in areas of friendship and alliances. whereas the facts show that this prestige was already on the wane for years before the vietnam adventure crumbled over-night to its present fiasco.

in europe the virtual cold war with the common market countries raged for five years in a struggle for power to which last year britain's minister for external affairs callaghan referred the "unsatisfactory state of repair" in us-ec relations, a british understatement from a tenacious ally.

souring relations with japan became manifest when president ford, arriving in tokyo in november, was not met at the airport by hirohito or even the prime minister, a snub bordering on insult. and painfully made under hostility of the people to the us.

in a hop to seoul to bolster up the shaky park regime the president encountered the first and some of the worst anti-american sentiments in a country that owes almost everything to the united states.

in latin-america us pressure on the cuban issue, the suspect cia operations which destroyed democracy in chile, the economic grip on the desperate economies of the nations has generated an anti-yankeeism foe eight years -- with not the remotest reference to vietnam. only this week costa rica, venezuela, colombia and panama in a joint statement in a commercial and in the ny times, expressed their deep concern over us dilatory tactics in implementing the latest accords

on the issues involved in the panama canal. vietnam is only one symptom in a senile policy that must give way to something new. the speech gave no new thinking -- or enough for years to come.

#### u.s.-indochina

by harrison humphries

washington, apr. 11 (ap) -- u.s. congressional leaders mapped plans friday to consider authorizing u.s. troops to evacuate americans and others from war perils in south vietnam.

president ford asked congress thursday night to clarify his legal authority if evacuation becomes necessary.

senator frank church, an idaho democrat, declared friday in a statement that ford should order the americans out of south vietnam now "while there is still time to do so without the use of force."

the senate foreign relations committee scheduled a closed-door session monday to consider the legal question as well as the president's request for 722 million dollar additional military aid and 250 million dollars for humanitarian aid for south vietnam.

senator robert c. byrd, democrat-west virginia, was drafting a resolution for introduction monday to authorize u.s. armed forces to provide protection for the evacuation of americans only from south vietnam.

in the house of representatives, several freshmen congressmen drafted a resolution urging ford to evacuate all americans within seven days.

senate majority leader mike mansfield called a caucus of senate democrats for monday afternoon to discuss the aid and legal questions. the caucus previously voted overwhelmingly against any further military assistance to south vietnam or cambodia.

senator jacob k. javits, republican-new york, a principal architect of the 1973 war powers act, said he believes that the president has inherent constitutional authority to use the u.s. armed forces to rescue americans from vietnam.

but, he said, the war powers act provides "methodology" for exercising constitutional presidential power, requiring a report to congress within 48 hours when troops are introduced into hostilities or the danger of hostilities.

javits said it is "crystal clear" that the president has no constitutional authority to use u.s. troops in evacuating vietnamese or other foreign nationals.

this, he said, would require specific statutory authorization by congress.

#### indochina-marines

by walter andrews

washington, april 11, reuter -- five u.s. navy ships with 2,500 marines on board are standing by in the south china sea for possible evacuations from south vietnam, the defence department said today.

department spokesman major general winant sidle said the pentagon had been studying evacuation plans for several days but stressed that no orders had been issued.

"there is no immediate threat to saigon... we hope the evacuation won't be needed at all," he said.

president ford last night asked congress for authority to use u.s. military forces if necessary to evacuate tens of thousands of vietnamese, in addition to an estimated 6,000 americans in the country.

the pentagon said the aircraft carrier hancock and four transport vessels -- the blueridge, frederick, dubuque and durham -- are in the south china sea somewhere between vietnam and the philippines.

the marines aboard the ships include 2,200 combat troops and a 300-man support contingent for 15 helicopters on the hancock.

the united states now has a force of more than 4,000 marines in indochina waters including 1,800 aboard the helicopter carrier okinawa and other navy ships in the gulf of thailand.

#### kissinger-japan

washington, apr. 11 (ap) -- secretary of state henry a. kissinger said friday after a meeting with japan's foreign minister kiichi miyazawa that close consultations will be maintained between the united states and japan in the future.

after a two hour and 15 minute working lunch with the japanese minister, kissinger told newsmen that president ford and he attach extra-ordinary importance to the united states' relations with japan.

he said close consultations are the heart of that relationship. he said that very warm and extensive discussions were held with the new japanese foreign minister. it was their first meeting as counter-parts.

-- e n d --