

ROUND THE WORLD

CAIRO

8th Arab Summit Conference

The 8th Arab Summit Conference was held in Cairo from October 25 to 26. The heads of state of 20 Arab countries or their representatives as well as the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization worked out important measures at the conference for Arab unity against the enemy and solutions to the Lebanon crisis in particular.

A communique issued at the end of the conference said: "The conference expressed its appreciation of the accomplishments achieved in settling the Lebanon crisis, safeguarding the Palestinian resistance and consolidating Arab solidarity, and decided to approve the resolutions adopted at the summit conference of six Arab nations on October 18, 1976." (A resolution was adopted at the Riyadh summit conference by Syria, Lebanon, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait calling for cessation of hostilities by all belligerent factions in Lebanon as of October 21.)

The heads of state unanimously rejected the partition of Lebanon in all forms, the communique stated, adding that "they expressed their grave concern over the escalation of Israel's aggression on Lebanese territory, especially on the southern part of Lebanon, and Israel's insistence on following its expansionist and aggressive policy in Arab territories."

It continued: "They also emphasized the necessity to implement the Cairo agreement and its annexes to which the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization declared his full commitment. They agreed to set up a committee composed of Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Syria and Kuwait to co-ordinate with the Lebanese President's effort in implementing the Cairo agreement."

It stressed: "The conference gave special attention to the consolidation of Arab solidarity being the essential

basis for the success of Arab joint action and the realization of the Arab nation's objectives of liberation and development."

The conference was a grand meeting of Arab solidarity following the 7th Arab Summit Conference in Rabat in 1974.

An atmosphere of Arab fighting unity prevailed in and outside the conference hall. President Hafez Assad of Syria was warmly welcomed by President Sadat and the Egyptian people when he arrived in Cairo, a vivid demonstration of the militant friendship between the peoples of Egypt and Syria, two frontline countries confronting Israel. Talks were held between the King of Saudi Arabia and the Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and between the Amir of the State of Bahrain and the Amir of the State of Qatar.

Facts have proved that the problems between the Arab countries can be settled only by themselves ruling out foreign interference and conducting friendly consultations among themselves in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation. Lebanese President Elias Sarkis pointed out that the Arabs are able to solve their own problems.

The Soviet Union, which calls itself "natural ally" of the Arab countries, used every kind of trick to undermine Arab unity in an attempt to step up its aggression and expansion in Arab countries and contend for hegemony in the Middle East with the other superpower. It had inveterate hatred for and was panic-stricken by the Riyadh conference at which the Palestinian and other Arab people settled the Lebanon problem by themselves. The Soviet propaganda machine spread pessimistic views at the opening of the conference in an attempt to disrupt it. Following its conclusion, the Soviet revisionists deliberately alleged that the resolutions adopted at the Riyadh conference "concentrated on military prob-

lems" and "the Lebanon crisis should be settled through political means." To put it bluntly, what they called "political means" was nothing but the "all-round political settlement" at the Geneva conference which they wanted to be held as soon as possible to enable them to have a finger in the pie. They hypocritically claimed that the Lebanon problem should be solved without outside interference. However, it was no one but they themselves who stuck their hands into Lebanese affairs.

Referring to the cause of the bloodshed in Lebanon on October 25, the opening day of the Arab summit conference, Brezhnev turned things upside down at the plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to mislead public opinion. His sinister motive was to incite the parties concerned in Lebanon to continue their strife and thus create instability there, which would enable the Soviet Union to fish in troubled waters. But the Arab summit conference's success dealt the Soviet revisionists another heavy blow.

The present development of events in the Middle East is becoming increasingly favourable to the Arab people and the third world people and unfavourable to Zionism and the two superpowers — the Soviet Union and the United States. The Soviet social-imperialists are becoming more and more unpopular in the Middle East. The people of the Arab countries are awakening daily. The successful convocation of the 8th Arab Summit Conference will surely promote the great unity of the whole Arab nation and further push forward the struggle of the Arab and Palestinian people against aggression and hegemonism.

U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL

China Supports Namibian People's Struggle

The question of Namibia had been discussed at nine meetings of the United Nations Security Council since the end of August. Foreign ministers and representatives of many third world countries voiced firm support for the Namibian people's struggle

against racist South African domination and for national independence. They strongly condemned the South African authorities for refusing to implement a Security Council resolution and demanded that the latter immediately terminate their illegal occupation of Namibia and withdraw their administration and all military and police forces.

The Council's deliberation on this question ended on October 19. A draft resolution put forward by seven council members including Benin, Guyana, Pakistan and Tanzania condemned the South African authorities' failure to comply with the terms of Security Council Resolution 385 and denounced the so-called constitutional conference plotted by the South African regime as a device for evading the clear responsibility to comply with the requirements of Security Council resolutions. The resolution reaffirmed the Council's support for the Namibian people's struggle for self-determination and independence. It requested all states to take steps to ensure the termination of any supplying of arms and ammunition to the South African authorities.

The draft resolution was not adopted because of vetoes by the United States, Britain and France, three permanent council members.

In his speech on October 7, Chinese Representative Huang Hua pointed out that the racist regimes of Vorster and his like, aided and abetted by the superpowers, have intensified their counter-revolutionary dual tactics through a combination of threats and blandishments. However, the African people realize from their own experience that these are vicious schemes aimed at disintegrating the national-liberation movement, disrupting the militant unity of the African countries and sabotaging the armed struggle of the people of southern Africa. Hence their determined tit-for-tat struggles against them. Apart from creating the shocking Soweto carnage, the South African racist regime has ceaselessly launched military aggression against Zambia and other neighbouring independent African states and seriously encroached upon their sovereignty and territorial integrity in an attempt to

threaten and bluff the African countries, prevent them from giving support to the national-liberation movement and put out the flames of the armed struggle of the people of southern Africa for national independence.

He said: "African countries and their people have realized from historical experience that one must not harbour any illusions about the reactionaries and that national independence and liberation can never be easily obtained from the enemies' 'favours' or from negotiations, but can only be won through unremitting struggle, particularly armed struggle."

Huang Hua noted: The plan to establish a so-called "multiracial government" in Namibia recently produced by the racist regime of South Africa is a shabby trick designed to shirk its responsibility for its refusal to implement Security Council Resolution 385, to deceive world opinion and prolong its illegal rule in Namibia. It is a refurbished version of the "Bantustan" plan.

He stressed: "The people of southern Africa are winning continuous victories in their struggle. But the situation there is complicated owing to the superpowers' meddling. Motivated by their strategic needs of seeking global hegemony, they have intensified their rivalry over southern Africa. Their activities of intervention, expansion, aggression and division constitute a serious threat to the people of southern Africa. One superpower does its utmost to support the racist regimes, offers them advice and propagates 'peaceful evolution' in a desperate attempt to preserve its vested interests in southern Africa. The other superpower which pretends to 'support the national-liberation movement' resorts to various means of sowing discord and steps up its infiltration, intervention and expansion in southern Africa. However, the long-tested African people are clear-headed. They do not believe the nice words of the superpowers, nor are they intimidated by their bluster. They will surely win their national liberation by relying on their own armed struggle, strengthening their unity, preventing the tiger from entering the back door

while repulsing the wolf from the front gate,' and carrying the struggle through to the end."

In conclusion, Huang Hua said: "The Chinese Government and people have always firmly supported the just struggle of the Namibian people against illegal occupation by the South African authorities and for national independence."

THE SUDAN

Stops Sending Students to Soviet Union

The Sudanese Government has decided not to send 150 students to the Soviet Union as planned but will send them to Egypt to study instead.

Under a cultural agreement, the Soviet Union was to admit 150 Sudanese students to universities there this year. However, the Soviet Union unreasonably rejected the students selected in accordance with the principle of patriotism and loyalty to the motherland, insisting that it should have a hand in the selection in line with Soviet political criteria. This flagrant interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan has aroused righteous indignation in the Sudanese Government and among the Sudanese people. The Sudanese Government decided to send the students to Egypt.

The Sudan's just stand against Soviet hegemonism has won the full support of the Egyptian Government and people. Egypt has decided to admit all the students to Egyptian universities.

A leading member of the Sudanese youth organization said: "The Soviet Union intends to select those who can be trained to be its agents to go to Moscow. It tries to dominate the Sudan and impose on us its harsh political conditions, which is absolutely unacceptable. The unshakable principle of the May Revolution of the Sudan is to reject any patronage and foreign pressure and to safeguard the independence, sovereignty and dignity of our country. It is precisely because of this that the Soviet Union supported the reactionary coup of July 19, 1971, and again played an ugly part in the subversive conspiracy of July 2 this year."