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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!

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U.S. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle.

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Strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, the three Indo-Chinese peoples will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory.

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We firmly maintain that all nations should practise the well-known Five Principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

Central Committee of Chinese Communist Party Sends Message to Central Committee Of Korean Workers' Party

— Most warmly greeting 25th anniversary of birth of Korean Workers' Party

The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party:

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the birth of the Korean Workers' Party, we, on behalf of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people, extend the warmest fraternal greetings to the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean people.

The Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, is the staunchest representative and defender of the national interests and people's interests of Korea. During Korea's Fatherland Liberation War, the Korean Workers' Party led the heroic Korean people in defeating U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious in the world, and in victoriously defending their revolutionary fruits. Since the Korean armistice, the Korean Workers' Party has led the Korean people in the struggle for the realization of socialist revolution and socialist construction by carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and in scoring great achievements.

At present, U.S. imperialism is still occupying south Korea, frantically pushing its policy of aggression and carrying out war threats. Japanese militarism is also striving in vain to renew the fond dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" and is actively taking part in the U.S. imperialist aggression against Korea. Holding high the revolutionary banner of opposing imperialism,

the Korean Workers' Party is resolutely fighting against U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and their running dog the Pak Jung Hi clique, and is waging an unremitting struggle for the reunification of the fatherland. The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people firmly support the just struggle of the Korean people against aggression by U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and for the reunification of their fatherland.

A traditional militant friendship exists between the two Parties and two peoples of China and Korea. This militant friendship is based on the principle of proletarian internationalism, developed in the prolonged struggle against the common enemies and cemented with blood. All the members of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people, tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and armed with Marxism-Leninism, will certainly follow the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching: "People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!", and, as always, closely unite and fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism till final victory.

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism!

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

October 9, 1970

October 16, 1970

Chairman Mao Meets Former French Premier Maurice Couve de Murville



Chairman Mao warmly shakes hands with Couve de Murville.

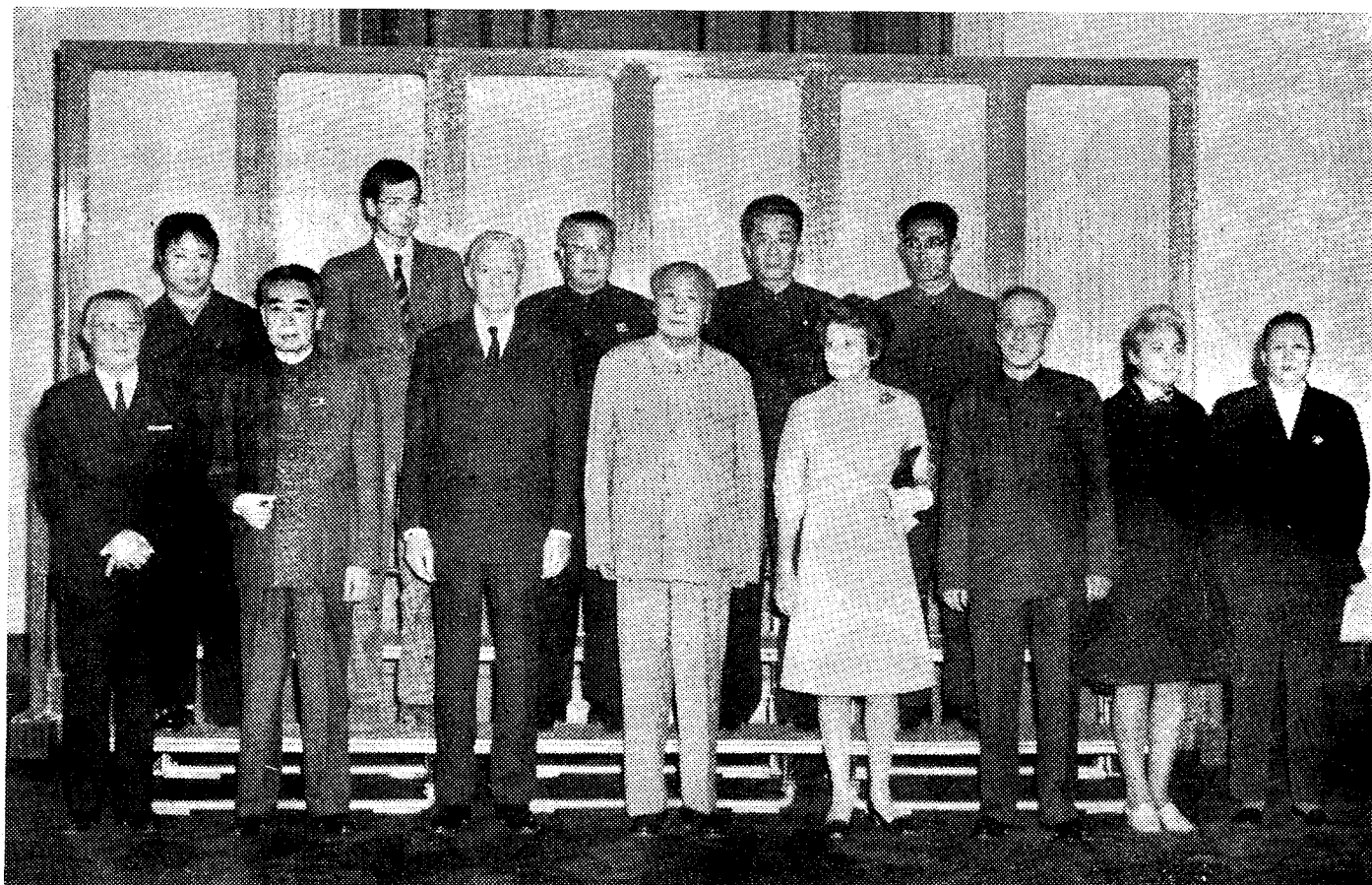
OUR great leader Chairman Mao met Maurice Couve de Murville, former French Premier, and Mme. Couve de Murville and Etienne Manac'h, French Ambassador to China, and Mme. Manac'h on the afternoon of October 14.

Chairman Mao warmly shook hands with Maurice Couve de Murville and the other distinguished French guests, welcoming them upon their arrival at the hall, and had photographs taken with them. The distinguished French guests gave their regards to Chairman Mao.

Then, our great leader Chairman Mao had a friendly conversation with Couve de Murville and Etienne Manac'h.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Kang Sheng, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and Lo Kuei-po, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, took part in the meeting and the conversation.

Present at the meeting were leading members of the departments concerned including Tang Hai-kuang and Li Han-chen.



Our great leader Chairman Mao with former French Premier Maurice Couve de Murville and Mme. Couve de Murville and French Ambassador to China Etienne Manac'h and Mme. Manac'h.

Joint Statement

by **Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Political Bureau of Central Committee of National United Front of Kampuchea And Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia**

THE Lon Nol-Sirik Matak group, perpetrator of the March 18, 1970 coup, proclaimed on October 9, 1970, what it called the "Republic" of Cambodia and the abolition of the Constitutional Monarchy.

In connection with this, we solemnly declare:

First, the procedure of the so-called "republicanization" of the Khmer state, utilized by the putschists, usurpers of constitutional power in Phnom Penh and violators of the 1947 National Constitution, is absolutely illegal. The principal reasons are, on the one hand, the intolerable violation of the basic provisions of the 1947 Constitution which the Khmer people have never rejected and to which they remained deeply attached for 23 years, and on the other hand, the complete and

undeniable absence of popular consultation (national referendum or new general legislative elections).

Second, the so-called legality of the new "republic" is based solely on the vote of the National Assembly and the Royal Council, which has been arbitrarily called "senate" in contravention of the Constitution. It should be pointed out that these two chambers have already been dissolved by the Head of State in his solemn proclamation of March 23, 1970. The members of the present parliament have become irresponsible persons and "outlaws" since the March 18, 1970 coup for the following reasons:

a) Under the instigation of the C.I.A., they have deposed Head of State Norodom Sihanouk under the

threat of the cannons, rifles and bayonets of the (military) junta of Lon Nol.

b) They have repeatedly violated the National Constitution according to which the people had elected them to parliament (to say that they have repeatedly violated the Constitution is because the Head of State, once nominated, was declared sacred and inviolable [Articles 122 and 35], the overthrow of a head of government and, moreover, a head of state, is inconceivable without preliminary interpellations and without permitting the accused during his sojourn abroad to return to the country and reply to the accusations [Articles 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 6]; the National Constitution [1947] under the authority of which the parliament members, authors of the present "republicanization," were elected by the people says explicitly in Article 1 that "Cambodia is a monarchy" and in Article 115 that "the provisions related to the monarchic form of the state are not subjected to any proposal for revision"; these very parliament members have become perjurers, having violated the solemn oath they had taken the day after their elections by the people in conformity with Article 53 of the 1947 Constitution which says textually: "At the beginning of each legislature and before assuming their functions, the members of the National Assembly [and the Royal Council] whose mandates are valid take the following oath in the Seance Hall and before the Head of State: 'I swear to be loyal to the Royal Throne and to the Constitution [of 1947] and to devote all my efforts to working for the benefit of the country'; even with regard to "the efforts for the benefit of the country" the said parliament members have become perjurers because they have taken part in doing so many things detrimental to the country since last March 18!).

Third, the so-called "republic" of Lon Nol is an ultra-bogus "republic."

Etymologically, "republic" means *public* (in Latin: publica) *matters* (in Latin: res), that is to say, matters of the whole nation and of the entire people. But all honest observers in the world and all serious newspapers including the big American newspapers have admitted that the Lon Nol regime is completely contrary to a republic: it is only a reactionary oligarchic minority in the pay of the U.S. imperialists.

Fourth, nearly all the people of all tendencies, in the face of the oligarchy of the Lon Nolites, have established today a united front (the National United Front of Kampuchea or the N.U.F.K.) as testified by reporters of big foreign newspapers such as the American Richard Dudman, the Frenchwomen Claude Muller and Lydie Nicaise, the Frenchmen Alain Clement and Xavier Baron, etc. . . .

Fifth, the bogus "republic" of Lon Nol is anti-popular, anti-democratic and anti-national. Following are proofs:

a) The parliament members who are its theoretical founders (the real founders of this republic are

none other than the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the traitorous General Lon Nol and the traitorous Prince Sirik Matak) have cut all ties with the electorate since the March 18 coup d'etat. The only two deputies who dared to return (last March) to their electors to try to justify the illegal deposition of Prince Sihanouk were thrashed to pieces by the peasants and youth of their province.

b) The "rights and freedoms" that the bogus "republic" of Lon Nol has granted to the people are existing and will exist only on paper.

Even the American press itself has recently admitted this. For example, UPI wrote in its cable dated October 5: "Douc Rasy, chairman of the committee drafting Cambodia's new constitution, said the new republic and constitution would ensure every Cambodian his basic freedoms. . . .

"Some observers noted that regardless of the move . . . Cambodia still remains under emergency laws declared shortly after hostilities broke on March 18. The emergency laws, paralleling martial law, were extended for another six months in September."

The Khmer people had already enjoyed all the rights and freedoms, announced to them by the Lon Nolites, between May 6, 1947 and March 17, 1970 due to the 1947 Constitution.

Since March 18, 1970, our people in the areas not yet liberated no longer enjoy these rights and freedoms. They have been entirely abolished by the Lon Nolites through the "emergency laws" and the "martial law" imposed on the nation by the putschists and the traitorous parliament after their coup d'etat.

The American agency UPI itself has made it clear that these anti-popular and anti-democratic laws will continue to be applied during another period of six months in spite of the new "republic" which claims to put an end to the "two thousand years of oppression and monarchic feudalism" (*sic*)!

One can be sure that in six months, the Lon Nolites will announce that the emergency laws and the martial law will remain in force for another period of six months and so on, until . . . the fall of their regime.

Therefore, it can be seen clearly that the so-called pro-popular and democratic genuine "new constitution," which constitutes the base and essence of the "republic" of Lon Nol, is not and will never be the text elaborated by Douc Rasy to deceive the people, but the emergency laws and the martial law of Lon Nol.

What are these laws about?

The law of March 28, 1970, provides, in particular, that "the exercise of the rights stipulated in Article 4 (forbidding the arrests, detentions and arbitrary restraints), Article 9 (concerning freedom of speech, writing, printing and publication), Article 10 (concerning free association and freedom of assembly) and Article 12 (guaranteeing the secrecy of correspondence)

of the Royal Constitution is suspended from March 18, 1970, for a period of six months which is renewable." (We draw attention here to the fact that this is a shameless and inadmissible violation of a sacred principle of international law which does not give retroactive legality to the dictatorial acts committed before the vote of the emergency law.) The same law also provides: "During the same period, the government (of Lon Nol) is authorized to take, in the form of decrees or laws, appropriate measures with regard to: police and justice, press and opinion, assembly, private correspondence."

The already notorious martial law dated May 30, 1970 says among other things: "The penalty of death and execution are inflicted on those who participate or openly incite the revolt, the insurrection against the government (Lon Nol), to those who hatch a plot or launch a coup d'etat against the government (we stress the bitter irony of the case evoked by the Lon Nolites as they themselves climbed to power by a plot and a coup d'etat!), to all the persons armed by the government (Lon Nol) who desert their corps or grouping to join the enemy (that is to say to join the Khmer people struggling for national liberation), to those who provide for the enemy (that is to say the Khmer people) with food, to those who engage in subversive propaganda by oral or written means or any other visual or auditory method. . . ."

"The penalty of forced labour for life will be inflicted on the trouble-makers who, by whatever means, make use of the situation to commit all kinds of exactions at the expense of nationals or foreigners, to enrich themselves illegally to the detriment of others (we stress the ignobly shameless and unchaste character of this provision of the martial law of Lon Nol, for in Cambodia, only the Lon Nolites and the mercenary troops of Saigon and Phnom Penh paid by Nixon are the trouble-makers who make use of the situation to commit exactions at the expense of the Khmers, the Vietnamese, the Chinese, etc. . . and to enrich themselves illegally to the detriment of others. But they are not punished for this!). . . . Those who listen to the radio broadcasts of Peking, Hanoi, the Vietcong (*sic*) or other enemy broadcasts will get the penalty of forced labour for a period of from 5 to 20 years."

Meanwhile, this sinister martial law of Lon Nol, whose "chief drafter" is the same Douc Rasy who brags about accomplishing an original "democratic constitution," concludes: "During the period of the application of the present martial law, the repression of the crimes enumerated above is entrusted to military tribunals and the army (of course the mercenary army in the pay of Mr. Nixon). The sentences passed by these tribunals are not subjected to any appeal or cassation."

That is the true feature of the "new democracy" and the "republic" of the Lon Nolites in all its horror, cynicism and insolence with regard to the civilized people and states of the world.

c) Moreover, this "republic" is simply an arch-war criminal and an arch-criminal "credited" with the murder of several thousand (unarmed) national opponents and the death, after agonizing suffering, and the indescribable mutilation of hundreds of thousands of citizens, men and women, in the cities and the countryside, including women, old people and children, all of whom were crushed by the bombs, napalms and toxic chemicals dropped every day by the planes of the air forces of Washington, Saigon, Bangkok and Phnom Penh, and also "credited" with the genocide of tens of thousands of foreign residents, mainly Vietnamese.

Sixth, the "republic" of Lon Nol does not possess any attribute of interior or exterior sovereignty (even de facto).

In reality, its survival in Phnom Penh, as admitted even by Messrs. Nixon, Agnew (U.S.A.), Thieu and Ky (Saigon), depends solely on the U.S. military, financial, economic and material aid and the armed intervention by the Yankee, Saigon and Bangkok forces.

It governs only Phnom Penh (and moreover under the American-Saigon control). All the rest of the country is practically in the hands of the National United Front of Kampuchea whose national liberation armed forces appear everywhere. It is true that some important provincial cities, although attacked, have not yet been occupied by the national liberation armed forces of the N.U.F.K. But the American press itself admitted that these cities are in contact with Phnom Penh only by air!

The independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of the "Cambodia of Lon Nol" are sheer empty words, for the "Cambodia of Lon Nol" has once again become a protectorate of foreign countries (as at the time of French colonialism), a foreign "naga — a cobra with three heads": U.S.A.-Saigon-Bangkok. Phnom Penh, the capital, has become a real American colony where the American embassy (as revealed by U.S. correspondents) goes so far as to "advise" the Lon Nol troops to advance or retreat on the battlefield (for example, in Taing Kauk, Kompong Thom Province). The armed forces of the pro-U.S. Saigon generals Thieu-Ky have, as real colonialists, occupied certain cities (for example, Krek, Pochentong, Neak Leung), certain districts (for example, Takeo, Kampot, Svay Rieng) and the off-shore islands of Cambodia.

All the incontestable facts that we have mentioned above prove that the "republic" of Lon Nol proclaimed on October 9, 1970, presents the following characteristics:

- It is illegal and anti-constitutional.
- It is bogus, anti-popular, anti-democratic and anti-national.
- It is a political criminal, a criminal by common law, and a war criminal.
- It has completely and irremediably ceded all the attributes of national sovereignty (independence, neu-

trality and territorial integrity) to a foreign power (the U.S.A.) and its satellites, immediate neighbours of Cambodia. Consequently, it does not possess any attribute of sovereignty attached to a state worthy of the name.

In regard to this unequivocal situation beyond all question, we express the hope that:

— All the states and governments which love justice, freedom, democracy and peace will refuse to recognize de facto or de jure the bogus “republic” recently proclaimed by the Lon Nolites in Phnom Penh.

— Those which have left their embassies in Phnom Penh after the putsch of March 18, 1970, without recognizing the Lon Nol regime, will reconsider their position, because the Lon Nol clique has cut “all the bridges” with those which maintained, before October 1970, relations with the constitutional and popular legitimacy (consequently, this legitimacy as a whole belongs only to the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the N.U.F.K. and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia).

— All the states and governments, which are sincere friends of the Khmer people and sincerely support their legitimate struggle for restoring national independence, neutrality, territorial integrity, democracy and peace to their motherland, will officially recognize the R.G.N.U., if they have not yet done so.

— All the socialist or progressive or democratic states and governments will expose to the world the swindle of the bogus “republic” and sham “democracy” of the Lon Nolites and will condemn this regime for its innumerable crimes.

— The monarchic states and governments will refuse to recognize de facto or de jure the Lon Nol regime which has accepted the role of instrument of the U.S. imperialists in the iniquitous act of regicide of a 2,000-year monarchy which has never betrayed the motherland and the people.

Finally, we assure all the republican or socialist states and governments that we are far from opposing a genuine republicanization of the Khmer state.

If we are firmly opposed to the present “republicanization” by the Lon Nolites, it is first of all because it is pure charlatanism, and then, above all, because *only the whole nation, only the Khmer people as a whole have the right to decide on such a serious and important question.*

If the Lon Nolites were real republicans and democrats respecting the people, they would not have hastily proclaimed their “republic” on October 9, 1970, but on the contrary would wait till the end of the war, till the restoration of peace, independence, territorial integrity, national unity and normal conditions of life to the whole country. It is only at that moment that the question could be solved legally, effectively and legitimately by all the men and women citizens of voting age in a *national referendum*. This is what the

N.U.F.K., in conformity with the ideals of democracy written down in its Political Programme, has always advocated, and it is logical and legal even in so far as procedure is concerned.

The hasty proclamation of their “republic” by the Lon Nolites completely reveals their inadmissible contempt of the people and the national electorate, their political charlatanism, their complex of guilt with regard to the 1947 Constitution and their usurpation of constitutional power, their uncertainty of the future, their desperate effort to cover up their crimes, their unpardonable treason and dictatorship behind a demagogic “screen,” and above all, their dreadful fear of the N.U.F.K. and its total victory, because the N.U.F.K. is the Khmer people themselves who fervently cherish the ideals of independence, freedom, social justice, democracy, progress and peace, and who indomitably struggle against U.S. imperialism which threatens and violates these ideals.

The bogus “republic” of the Lon Nolites absolutely does not represent the Khmer people. *It is against the Khmer people*, because:

— It deceives, despises and oppresses the people.

— It betrays the people and the motherland in the interest of U.S. imperialism and its satellites (the anti-popular militarist regimes of Saigon and Bangkok).

— It has literally murdered the 23-year-old Khmer democracy and replaces it with emergency laws and a martial law which strip the people and the nation of all their rights and freedoms and their sovereignty.

— It has killed several thousand peaceful opponents and launched a war against its own people whose sole crime is that they want freedom and the liberation of their motherland.

— It has appealed and continues to appeal officially to the U.S. imperialists and Saigon and Bangkok militarists for the genocide of the population of the cities and the countryside and for the total destruction of Cambodia (except its fief Phnom Penh).

— It is responsible for the worst sufferings, the worst humiliations and the worst nationwide destruction ever known in the 2,000-year history of Cambodia.

We express in advance our profound gratitude to those states and governments which will kindly understand this statement.

October 10, 1970

Head of State and Chairman of
the N.U.F.K.

signed: Norodom Sihanouk

Chairman of the Political Bureau of
the Central Committee of the
N.U.F.K. and Prime Minister of
the R.G.N.U.

signed: Penn Nouth

Statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China

October 10, 1970

ON October 9, 1970, U.S. imperialism's lackey the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitorous clique proclaimed the establishment of the so-called Khmer "Republic." On October 10, the Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia issued a joint statement on this matter, exposing the illegal and deceptive character of the "republic" of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique and its anti-popular, anti-democratic and anti-national nature, and calling upon the governments of various countries to refuse to recognize Lon Nol's "republic" de facto or de jure. The Chinese Government and people firmly support this just stand of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The proclamation of the establishment of the so-called "republic" by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitorous clique is a puppet farce stage-managed single-handedly by U.S. imperialism and a political hoax contrived by it. In instigating the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique to stage a reactionary coup d'etat to illegally overthrow Samdech Sihanouk and in dispatching its own troops to invade Cambodia and expand its war of aggression in Indo-China, U.S. imperialism has met with the firm resistance of the people of the three countries of Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos and the strong condemnation of the people of the whole world.

In the past six months and more, U.S. imperialism and its lackey the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak puppet clique have not only suffered heavy blows militarily but also found themselves in extreme isolation politically. Hemmed in at Phnom Penh, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak puppet clique are eking out a precarious existence, liable to fall at any moment. And now U.S. imperialism has attached a tag of "republic" to its running dog of Phnom Penh in an attempt to deceive the public by usurping this name, but this cannot save them from their doomed destruction.

Whether a state is progressive or reactionary depends not on whether it bears the name of a kingdom or a republic, but on whether or not the policy it follows represents the interests of the people and whether or not its policy is anti-imperialist. There are certain kingdoms which pursue a policy of peace and neutrality, oppose imperialist aggression and defend their national independence, thus winning the approval and support

of the people and playing a progressive role in history. Although the imperialist United States of America is a republic, it pursues the policies of aggression and war and has become the main stronghold of the world reactionary forces and the most ferocious enemy of the people of the whole world.

The Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has consistently pursued a policy of independence, peace and neutrality, firmly opposed U.S. imperialist aggression and subversion and actively supported the Vietnamese and Laotian peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and has thus won the support and love of the broad masses of the Cambodian people and the support and praise of the people of various countries in the world. Hiring themselves out to U.S. imperialism, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitorous clique have ushered the wolves into the house and are slaughtering the people. They have degenerated into shameless pests of the nation and running dogs of U.S. imperialism. However hard they may try to make themselves up, they cannot cover up their traitorous, dictatorial and fascist reactionary features.

The Chinese Government reaffirms that the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea with the Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the Chairman is the sole lawful Government of the Cambodian people. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the Cambodian people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackey the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitorous clique and firmly oppose the scheming activities of U.S. imperialism and its collaborator to sabotage the Cambodian people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through the instrumentality of the United Nations or by other means.

We firmly believe that under the leadership of Head of State Samdech Sihanouk, the Cambodian people and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, uniting closely with the Vietnamese and Laotian peoples and the revolutionary people of the whole world and persevering in a protracted people's war, will certainly win complete victory in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and realize the independence and liberation of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Sihanouk Writes to Premier Chou En-lai

— Expressing deepest gratitude for Chinese Government's October 10 statement

His Excellency Mr. Chou En-lai,
Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China

Respected Mr. Premier,

In the name of the Khmer people, the National United Front of Kampuchea, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and in my own name, we beg Your Excellency to kindly convey to His Excellency the venerated and beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung, to His Excellency the respected Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, to the Chinese Government and the great Chinese people our deepest gratitude for the statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China issued on October 10, exposing the fraud of the Phnom Penh traitors, lackeys of the U.S. imperialists, in their so-called "republicanization" of the Khmer state, and reaffirming the very powerful and total support of China and its people for the Kingdom of Cambodia, the symbol of loyalty to the Khmer people, their supreme interests and their dignity, and the symbol of attachment to the ideals of democracy, freedom, progress and independence.

We are eternally grateful to China, the best friend and the greatest and most effective support of the Khmer people, for its equity with regard to the Khmer monarchy at a time when the Phnom Penh traitors are unjustly heaping all "sins" on it, shamelessly and unblushingly distorting the 2,000-year history of our

race. In this regard, the Government of the People's Republic of China, of which Your Excellency respected and loved by all the patriotic Khmers is the eminent Premier, has made the following historical testimony to the world: "Whether a state is progressive or reactionary depends not on whether it bears the name of a kingdom or a republic, but on whether or not the policy it follows represents the interests of the people and whether or not its policy is anti-imperialist. There are certain kingdoms which pursue a policy of peace and neutrality, oppose imperialist aggression and defend their national independence, thus winning the approval and support of the people and playing a progressive role in history."

This judgment, so equitable, of the People's Republic of China, the perfect symbol of the people's ideals of progress, democracy, independence and anti-imperialism, constitutes for us all, for all the Khmers who are not denatured, the greatest encouragement in their struggle for the advent of social justice, economic development and people's democracy and for the restoration of complete independence to Cambodia.

It is with these sentiments that I beg Your Excellency to accept my highest and fraternal consideration.

Norodom Sihanouk
Head of State of Cambodia

October 11, 1970

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message to Prince Souphanouvong

— Most warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the Independence Day of Laos

Sam Neua

His Highness Prince Souphanouvong,
Chairman of the Central Committee of
the Laotian Patriotic Front,

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Independence Day of Laos, I extend the warmest congratulations to the Laotian Patriotic Front and the fraternal Laotian people on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people.

Under the leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front, the heroic Laotian people, displaying a tenacious and dauntless revolutionary spirit, have waged long arduous struggles against the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys and won one victory after another. Especially since the beginning of this year, the Laotian people, holding high the militant banner of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, have closely united with the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples; the three peoples have supported and assisted each other, fought shoulder to shoulder with concerted efforts and formed

a powerful united front against U.S. imperialist aggression. On the various battlefields in Laos, the Laotian people have launched fierce attacks on the enemy, wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives and expanded the liberated areas, thus bringing about a new development in the revolutionary situation in Laos. The great victories won by the Laotian and other Indo-Chinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation have greatly encouraged the oppressed nations and people the world over in their revolutionary struggles and constitute important contributions to the struggle of the people of the world against U.S. imperialism.

The Chinese Government and people firmly support the Laotian people in their valiant struggle against the aggression on Laos by U.S. imperialism, the reactionaries of Thailand and the south Vietnamese puppet troops. U.S. imperialism must immediately stop its bombing of Laotian territory and all its acts of aggres-

sion; U.S. imperialism and its vassal troops must withdraw from Laos completely so that the Laotian people may settle the Laotian question by themselves. The Chinese people are deeply convinced that, persevering in a protracted war, the Laotian people who have been tempered through long struggles will certainly smash the various schemes and machinations of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, surmount all difficulties on their road of advance and win complete victory in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

May the great friendship and militant unity between the Chinese and Laotian peoples remain ever-green!

Chou En-lai

Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China

Peking, October 11, 1970

Laotian People's War Against U.S. Aggression and for National Salvation Is Bound to Win

—In celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Independence Day of Laos

TODAY is the 25th anniversary of the Independence Day of Laos. The Chinese people warmly congratulate the Laotian people on this splendid revolutionary festival and extend the militant salute to the Laotian people who are fighting heroically against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

The Laotian people have a glorious revolutionary tradition. Under the leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front, they have long been waging an unyielding anti-imperialist struggle for the independence of their motherland and their national liberation. On October 12, 1945, the Laotian people defeated the fascist Japanese aggressors and proclaimed national independence. Then, after fighting triumphantly a nine-year war of resistance against France, they drove the French colonial troops out of the territory of Laos. For almost 16 years, the Laotian people, fearing no sacrifices and fighting heroically, have resisted the aggression by U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious and most cruel imperialism in the world, and badly battered the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs. The Laotian people's victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has dealt a heavy blow at U.S. imperialism's plan of aggression in Indo-China, and directly co-ordinated with and supported the fraternal Viet-

namese and Cambodian people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, thus making a positive contribution to the revolutionary anti-imperialist struggle of the oppressed people and oppressed nations the world over.

For the past 25 years, the Laotian people have traversed a glorious and militant course and stood the tempering and the test of a protracted revolutionary war. Under the leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front, the Laotian people established their patriotic armed forces and have persisted in taking the road of armed struggle. Relying on their own armed forces, the Laotian people have again and again smashed U.S. imperialist criminal schemes for stamping out the raging flames of the Laotian revolution and defended the fruits of the victory of the revolution. Today, the patriotic army and people of Laos have emerged braver and stronger in battle. They are waging people's war extensively from mountainous areas to plains and from forests to valleys, constantly annihilating enemy effectives. They have already established a liberated area which covers two-thirds of the country's territory and has a population of over one million. They have thus brought about an excellent revolutionary situation.

Joint Communique of Government of People's Republic of China And Government of Canada Concerning Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Canada

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Canada, in accordance with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit, have decided upon mutual recognition and the establishment of diplomatic relations, effective October 13, 1970.

The Chinese Government reaffirms that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China. The Canadian Government takes note of this position of the Chinese Government.

The Canadian Government recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China.

The Chinese Government and the Canadian Government have agreed to exchange ambassadors within six months, and to provide all necessary assistance for the establishment and the performance of the functions of diplomatic missions in their respective capitals on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and in accordance with international practice.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. This is a law of history."** This great revolutionary truth has been vividly borne out once again by the victory of the Laotian people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

At present, the revolutionary situation in Indo-China is getting better and better. Responding to the call for unity and struggle made by the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, the people of the three countries of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia have made great headway in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. From cities to the countryside in south Viet Nam, U.S. aggressors have continued to suffer powerful blows at the hands of the people's armed forces, and the so-called "Vietnamization" scheme of the Nixon government has gone more and more bankrupt. In Laos, the patriotic armed forces, launching offensives constantly, have smashed frenzied attacks by the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs and further expanded the liberated area. In Cambodia, the people's armed forces have grown rapidly in strength and liberated two-thirds of the country's territory in less than six months, and the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs have been badly trounced. The whole of Indo-China has become a graveyard for the U.S. aggressors.

But, the U.S. aggressors, not reconciled to their defeat, are resorting to counter-revolutionary dual tactics with redoubled efforts in their desperate struggles in Indo-China. While continuing to expand its war of aggression in the region, the Nixon government recently dished up a so-called "new initiative" on Indo-China. This is an attempt to deceive the American people and the world public opinion by mouthing a few phrases of "peace," drag out the U.S. war of aggression, maintain the U.S. puppet regimes there so as to realize its criminal aim of permanently occupying Indo-China. This cunning scheme of U.S. imperialism has been strongly condemned and opposed by the people of the three countries in Indo-China and is doomed to complete bankruptcy.

The Chinese people and the Laotian people have forged a profound and militant friendship in their prolonged and common struggle against imperialism. The Chinese people resolutely support the Laotian people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and are determined to provide a powerful backing for them. We are convinced that by uniting closely with the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples, persisting in protracted war and with the support of the revolutionary people the world over, the Laotian people will certainly smash all military adventures and schemes and machinations of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, and win complete victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, October 12)

Welcome the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Canada

THE Chinese Government and the Canadian Government have decided to recognize each other and establish diplomatic relations in accordance with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit. We welcome this major development in the relations between China and Canada.

There is a traditional friendship between the Chinese and Canadian people. During our War of Resistance Against Japan, the friend of the Chinese people Dr. Norman Bethune dedicated his life to the cause of the Chinese revolution. In recent years, intercourse between the two countries has developed. The decision of China and Canada now to formally establish diplomatic relations reflects the common aspirations of the two peoples and conforms to their interests.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"We firmly maintain that all nations should practise the well-known Five Principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence."** Abiding precisely by these Five Principles, China has in the past 21 years established diplomatic relations with countries having different social systems. On the basis of these Five Principles, China has developed relations of friendship and co-operation with many countries. We do not encroach on the sovereignty and territory of other countries, and we never allow other countries to encroach on our sovereignty and territory. We do not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, and we never allow other countries to interfere in our internal affairs. Practice has proved that among nations with different social systems, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence are correct principles in handling relations between one country and another.

The Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government representing the entire Chinese people. It is really the height of absurdity for the Chiang Kai-shek clique, long ago overthrown by the Chinese people and now coiling itself up in China's Taiwan Province under the protection of U.S. imperialism, to call itself a "government." Ever since the founding of New China, U.S. imperialism has never given up its policy of hostility towards the Chinese people. It has been obstinately clinging to Chiang Kai-shek, a political mummy, and has done its utmost to concoct the plot of "two Chinas." However, the international prestige of the People's Republic of China has become higher and higher, and its influence in international affairs greater and greater. The "two Chinas" fallacy has been spurned by public opinion in more and more countries. In these circumstances, U.S. imperialism was forced to make some superficial changes and dish up the new gimmick of "one China, one Taiwan." It tries vainly by this stratagem to slice off China's territory and attain its criminal purpose of forcibly occupying Taiwan permanently. The Chinese people absolutely will not permit this. The Chinese people are determined to liberate their sacred territory Taiwan!

Canada is a big country on the continent of America. The White Book on foreign policy issued by the Canadian Government last June reflects its desire and will to pursue an independent policy. This shows that the attempt of one or two "superpowers" to control the internal and external policies of other countries has become more and more unfeasible.

The Chinese people welcome the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Canada. We wish the continuous growth of friendship between the people of China and Canada and the daily development of relations between the two countries.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, October 15)

Peking Rally Commemorates 10th Anniversary Of Assassination of Inejiro Asanuma

ON October 12, more than 1,500 revolutionary people from all walks of life in Peking turned out to attend a solemn rally to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the assassination of Mr. Inejiro Asanuma, late Chairman of the Socialist Party of Japan.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Honorary President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, were present on the occasion.

Present at the rally were the Delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party to China for Participation in Commemoration of the Assassination of Inejiro Asanuma headed by Mr. Hisao Kuroda which has come specially for the occasion; the Delegation to China of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) headed by Mr. Seimin Miyazaki; the Delegation of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association headed by Mr. Kenzoo Nakajima and Japanese friends in Peking.

An outstanding Japanese statesman and a great fighter against U.S. imperialism, the late Mr. Inejiro Asanuma waged heroic struggles to oppose U.S. imperialism and to promote friendship between Japan and China. On March 12, 1959, during his visit to China, Mr. Asanuma clearly pointed out: "U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the Japanese and Chinese people." Mortally frightened by this correct statement of Mr. Asanuma, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries instigated fascist gangsters to assassinate him on October 12, 1960.

The rally took place in the auditorium of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference where 11 years ago Mr. Asanuma made his famous statement "U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the Japanese and Chinese people." A huge streamer inscribed with "People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!" was hung in the auditorium. On the rostrum was a portrait of the late Mr. Inejiro Asanuma.

At the rally, the revolutionary people of the capital expressed deep feelings in remembrance of the late Mr. Asanuma and paid high tribute to him as a heroic Japanese statesman. They expressed their determination to follow the great leader Chairman Mao's teachings and resolutely support the Japanese people in their

just and patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism and in their struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

All present rose to their feet in silent mourning for Mr. Inejiro Asanuma for one minute after Ting Hsi-lin, Vice-President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, declared the rally open.

Kuo Mo-jo, the first speaker at the rally, pointed out that Mr. Inejiro Asanuma's famous and penetrating statement "U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the Japanese and Chinese people" articulated the common view and firm will of the people of China and Japan. He vehemently condemned the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries for their towering crimes of reviving Japanese militarism. In the excellent situation with the struggle of the world's people against U.S. imperialism rising to a new high, he added, the best action we can take in commemorating Mr. Asanuma is to strengthen unity and carry the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its collaborator, its running dogs and accomplices through to the end.

Other speakers were Mr. Hisao Kuroda, Mr. Seimin Miyazaki and Mr. Kenzoo Nakajima. Mr. Shichiro Hozumi, Secretary-General of the Delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party to China for Participation in the Commemoration of the Assassination of Inejiro Asanuma, read out a speech written by Kyoko Asanuma, Mrs. Inejiro Asanuma.

Their speeches voiced their resolve to follow Asanuma's behest, persevere in the Asanuma spirit, strengthen unity in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and for Japan-China friendship and restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations, and form a broad, patriotic united front against U.S. imperialism. At the same time, they said, they would strengthen the militant unity with the people of China, Asia and the world and fight bravely till complete victory in the struggle to defeat U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs.

Very warm applause greeted the speeches of Kuo Mo-jo and the Japanese friends. After the speeches, a message of solidarity by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Japan Friendship Association to be sent to the

rally sponsored by the Japanese Socialist Party in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the assassination of Mr. Inejiro Asanuma was read out at the meeting.

The meeting announced that it had received messages of solidarity from Mr. Tomomi Narita, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japanese Socialist Party, and others.

Other Japanese friends seated on the rostrum were Hajime Miyoshi, Secretary-General of the Delegation to China of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox); Bon Shiraishi, Deputy Leader, and Norio

Shirato, Secretary-General, of the Delegation of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association; and Ichihei Sugiyama, a Japanese friend now in Peking.

Present at the rally were leading members of the Chinese organizations concerned including Chang Hsi-jo, Chiao Kuan-hua, Hu Yu-chih, Liu Hsi-wen, Wu Hsiao-ta, Hsu Ming, Chuang Tao, Wang Hsiao-yun, Yen Fu and Wang Hsiao-yi.

The rally was jointly sponsored by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Japan Friendship Association.

A CLUMSY FRAUD

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

ON October 7, U.S. imperialist chieftain Richard Nixon dished up a so-called "new initiative" on the Indo-China question. Prior to this, the U.S. propaganda machine had energetically trumpeted that Nixon would soon make "a dramatic move" and "a very important announcement." In fact, there is nothing new in this "new initiative"; it is but a rehash of the series of deceitful political tricks U.S. imperialism had played on the question of Indo-China. It is a clumsy fraud of the Nixon government to fool the American people and mislead world opinion and is an insidious plot to stamp out the raging flames of the revolution of the Indo-Chinese peoples.

One of the key points of Nixon's "new initiative" is a "cease-fire-in-place." He said that "all armed forces throughout Indo-China" should "cease firing their weapons" and "remain in the positions they now hold" and that a "ceasefire" should "cover the full range of actions that have typified this war, including bombing and acts of terror." He added, "A ceasefire should encompass not only the fighting in Viet Nam but in all of Indo-China." All this is a gangster logic of imperialism.

"Cease firing their weapons"! What nonsense! The people of the three countries of Indo-China have not sent a single soldier to the United States to fire their weapons. It is the U.S. imperialists who have sent hundreds of thousands of aggressor troops and their satellite troops to massacre the Indo-Chinese people by using all kinds of weapons except atom bombs. The firing between the Indo-Chinese people and the U.S. aggressors will naturally cease if only the U.S. aggressor troops and their satellite troops get out of Indo-China. While U.S. imperialism still occupies the territories of the three countries in Indo-China, it

is only natural that the Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian peoples have the right to take up arms to resist the aggressors.

"Remain in the positions they now hold"! How absurd! Indo-China is thousands of miles away from the United States. On what ground should U.S. imperialism come to Indo-China to set up its "positions"? What right does U.S. imperialism have to "remain in the positions" in the territories of other countries? Doesn't it clearly imply that the U.S. aggressor troops will hang on in Indo-China and occupy the land of the three countries of Indo-China for ever?

Putting an end to the "bombing and acts of terror"! Rubbish! What is meant by Nixon here is the revolutionary acts of the people in south Viet Nam and the rest of Indo-China in resistance against the savage rule by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. Using barbarous counter-revolutionary violence, the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs have conducted wanton bombing of Indo-China, resorted to rape, burning and killing and committed all kinds of evil and practised sanguinary white terror in areas under their control. Should not the Indo-Chinese people rise in resistance by some means or other but just submissively become slaves?

Ceasefire "should encompass all of Indo-China"! Nonsense! Having expanded its war of aggression in Viet Nam and Laos to Cambodia, the Nixon government talked glibly about realizing a so-called "ceasefire" in all of Indo-China. This is actually meant to say that wherever U.S. imperialism has stretched its tentacles of aggression, the people there must stop their struggle against aggression. It wants not only to deprive the Vietnamese and Laotian peoples of their sacred right to carry out the war against

U.S. aggression and for national salvation, but also to deprive the Cambodian people of their sacred right to resist U.S. imperialist aggression and overthrow the fascist rule of the traitorous Lon Nol clique, a running dog of U.S. imperialism.

It is known to all that the crux of the Indo-China question lies in U.S. imperialist aggression. And the key to the settlement of the question is immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of U.S. aggressor troops from Indo-China. But Nixon has made "cease-fire" a prerequisite. This is, in fact, to create a pretext for refusing to withdraw U.S. aggressor troops immediately and completely, persisting in and dragging out the aggressive war in Indo-China in a vain attempt to force the three Indo-Chinese peoples to lay down their arms and fall on their knees to surrender.

In his "new initiative," Nixon had the cheek to talk glibly about "the essential elements" of the 1954 and 1962 Geneva Agreements and propose the convening of "an international conference." U.S. imperialism has long since completely scrapped the Geneva Agreements, casting them into oblivion. It is the height of absurdity that Nixon should now come out to declare that these agreements "remain valid"! As for the "international conference" he advocated, it is merely a plot U.S. imperialism has long been hatching to strangle the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of Indo-China through international interference. It is merely a fond dream for him to try to save U.S. imperialism from its fate of defeat in Indo-China by such means.

Nixon also alleged that the "political solution" to the Indo-China question "should reflect the existing relationship of political forces." To put it bluntly, what he wants is to maintain the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique in south Viet Nam and the fascist rule of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique in Cambodia. Nixon clamoured that the national scums spurned by the people of Indo-China should not be "excluded." What is this if not a flagrant attempt to impose the rule of U.S. imperialism's puppets on the people of Indo-China so as to continue to push its neo-colonialism? This is a gross insult to and provocation against the people of the three countries in Indo-China!

To cover up the ugly features of U.S. imperialism, Nixon fervently harped on his shop-worn theme of peace, drivelling about U.S. imperialism's desire "to build a new structure of peace in the world" and declaring that "let us give our children what we have not had during this century, a chance to enjoy a generation of peace," and so on and so forth. There are no limits to his impudence. Like its predecessor, the Nixon government has frantically persisted in its policies of aggression and war in the two years after its inauguration. Nixon talked about "ceasefire," but in reality he "kindled flames" everywhere. Shortly after he talked about "troops withdrawal" from south Viet Nam, he spread the flames of war to Cambodia. While peddling a so-called "ceasefire" in the Middle East, he egged Israeli Zionism on to launch aggression against the Arab coun-

tries and instigated the Jordanian reactionaries to frantically massacre the Palestinian people and guerrillas. He advertised his desire to "preserve peace" in Asia, but he stepped up his efforts to use Japanese militarism as an accomplice of U.S. imperialism and unceasingly intensified military provocations against the Korean people. The Nixon government not only massacres the people of other countries, but also shoots at the white and black people at home. Instead of "a generation of peace," what the Nixon government has brought to the American people and the people the world over is a disaster for tens of millions of people. Nixon is a war-hawking god of plague through and through.

In his solemn statement of May 20, 1970, the great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The Nixon government is beset with troubles internally and externally, with utter chaos at home and extreme isolation abroad" and "U.S. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle."**

This so-called "new initiative" dished up by Nixon precisely reflects the troubles now besetting U.S. imperialism at home and abroad. On the battlefields in Indo-China, the wars against U.S. aggression and for national salvation waged by the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia are developing victoriously, badly trouncing the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys. In Southeast Asia, in the Middle East, in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and in the whole world, a new upsurge in the struggle against U.S. imperialism is rising. In the United States itself, the revolutionary mass movement against the aggressive war and the reactionary rule is developing fiercely and rapidly. The political, economic and social crises facing U.S. imperialism are further deepening. It is precisely in these circumstances that the Nixon government performed this clumsy trick in an attempt to extricate itself from its predicament and to gain more votes for the Republican Party in the forthcoming mid-term congressional elections.

Nixon's "new initiative" fraud was firmly opposed by the three peoples of Indo-China as soon as it made its appearance. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, strongly denounced Nixon's "new initiative" at a press conference and declared that the Cambodian people will go on fighting to liberate their country from the rule of U.S. imperialism and Lon Nol's fascism. The Government and people of China fully support the just stand of the peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos. We are firmly convinced that by uniting closely, fighting shoulder to shoulder and persevering in a protracted people's war, the people of the three countries in Indo-China will certainly be able to drive the U.S. aggressors out of Indo-China and win complete independence and liberation. Persisting in the aggressive war in Indo-China, the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys will certainly meet with complete and ignominious defeat.

(October 13)

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Strongly Denounces Nixon's "New Initiative" On Indo-China Question

**The Cambodian people will fight on and liberate their country from
the rule of U.S. imperialism and Lon Nol's fascism.**

SAMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, at a press conference in Peking on October 10, strongly condemned the "new initiative" dished up recently by U.S. President Nixon on the Indo-China question and expressed the conviction that the Cambodian people will surely be victorious and will liberate their country from the rule of U.S. imperialism and Lon Nol's fascism.

Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union, and Ngo Hou, Minister of Public Health, Religious and Social Affairs of the R.G.N.U., were present at the press conference.

Quoting an AFP's October 9 dispatch from Phnom Penh, Samdech Sihanouk said: The pro-government paper *Cambodia* has published a rumour circulated in Phnom Penh for the past 24 hours that Prince Sihanouk has attempted suicide and is at present in a critical state. You see, I have not hanged myself, I have not shot myself with a revolver, and I am in good health. They are dreaming, taking their wish for reality. They wish I were dead.

Samdech Sihanouk said: I am fighting for a definite ideal, that is to say, to liberate my country from U.S. imperialism and from Lon Nol's fascism. I am sure that we will be victorious. I foresee this in one year, two years, ten years, twenty years, but we shall be victorious; this is certain. This is a struggle, a marathon. Mr. Nixon does not permit this marathon. But one fine day Mr. Nixon will be worn out, or will be overthrown, while the forces of Indo-China are in their own

countries. You can't imagine how we can cope with it; we are in our own country.

Samdech Sihanouk said: We are Khmers, Vietnamese and Laotians, it is impossible to have us beaten. If we are now fighting Nixon in America, we would have little chance of winning the war. But we are fighting in our own country and with China and Korea as our reliable rear area. You cannot imagine that China and Korea would disappear. Mr. Nixon can disappear. The American people can demand any minute, year after year, that America disengage itself from the mire of Indo-China, from the mire of Cambodia. But it is out of the question that China and Korea would abandon us.

Recently on October 1, I saw once again His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung. He confirmed to me that China will continue to support us until complete victory.

Samdech Sihanouk said: Lon Nol should not hope that we would retreat, we shall never retreat, never, never. But if we have to fight 20 years, it would not bother me because I have always experienced difficulties during all my life. This is not the first time that I meet such difficulties.

Samdech Sihanouk said: As to Nixon's notorious statement on cease-fire and on an international conference to put an end to the Indo-China war, I wish to tell you precisely that so far as Cambodia is concerned, we would accept a conference under the condition that Mr. Lon Nol and his puppet regime which represent only themselves or at most U.S. imperialism do not attend this conference, and under the condition that we alone are invited to it. But Mr. Nixon has no intention

of inviting us to this conference. And Mr. Lon Nol, while supporting Mr. Nixon's proposal, has said that he and his clique will not attend this conference if Sihanouk is invited. Thus we agree with the above-mentioned. In not accepting this conference, you can be sure that fighting will continue; because Lon Nol said that they would agree to a conference of peace under the condition that Sihanouk does not attend. As to us, we agree that the conference should take place under the condition that Lon Nol and his clique do not attend. I believe that our two positions are perfectly symmetrical and reconcilable in this sense.

Samdech Sihanouk said: Mr. Nixon can never hold this conference because we say we shall never accept this conference. We shall not accept this conference because we are united with a certain number of countries and China is one of them. China certainly will not go to the conference if Lon Nol is accepted and if we are not invited as the representative of Cambodia. Suppose China does not participate in the conference, what could Mr. Nixon achieve without China? If more countries are to be cited, there is anti-imperialist Viet Nam, north and south, and I believe that they will also be united with us. In these circumstances, the holding of a conference on Cambodia is at least quite hopeless. We also agree with the puppet government of Phnom Penh on a second point. It said that a conference will lead to the partition of Cambodia.

Samdech Sihanouk said: Cambodia is thus divided into two. As to them, they assert that I represent nobody, that I have no supporters whatsoever in Cambodia and that they do not accept a partition with one part for me and one part for them. As to me, I tell you that they represent only the Americans. And I don't accept any partition because the National United Front (of Kampuchea) does not accept partition. That is to say, the N.U.F.K. and its Liberation Army will fight on until the Lon Nolites are crushed and completely swept away from Cambodia, and so the whole of Cambodia will be liberated, because my struggle is not to liberate one part of Cambodia but to liberate the whole of it.

With regard to cease-fire, Samdech Sihanouk said, we are against international control, for we have always been against the International Control Commission because this commission has never been able to render service to peace in Indo-China. This is why when we were in Cambodia, with me as the Head of State and Penn Nouth as the head of government, we demanded that the International Control Commission put an end to its mission in Cambodia; and now we also don't approve a return of the International Control Commis-

sion to interfere in a civil war. If it is a cease-fire to save Lon Nol, we don't agree at all, we cannot cease firing. We must always fire on the Lon Nolites, so that they will disappear from our country, so that our country will again become free and independent, again become neutral and non-aligned. As for Mr. Nixon, we have nothing against him if he ceases to attack us and if he ceases to support Lon Nol. I don't think that he will cease to support Lon Nol, so we will fight on. If he likes to negotiate directly with us, we will agree. We will never negotiate with Lon Nol. But we can negotiate as the (South Viet Nam) National Front for Liberation is doing in Paris. We can negotiate together directly with the Americans, directly in any neutral country they like. Negotiate what? Negotiate peace with the total, unconditional and immediate withdrawal of the American troops and their lackeys, that is to say the non-Indo-Chinese troops, from our country. What we demand is that the non-Indo-Chinese who came from afar get out of Indo-China. It is here we are in agreement with the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Laotian Patriotic Front. I can conclude my remarks this way, that is to say, we remain loyal to the Laotian Patriotic Front, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. I have seen their ambassadors, we have a meeting here, the ambassadors of north Viet Nam and south Viet Nam and we are always loyal friends, we consult each other, we are always loyal to the commitments made together at the Chinese and Indo-Chinese border several months ago on April 25. We will not change our attitude with regard to our combat solidarity, our unity and our common front of struggle against the Americans. We agree to support the eight points of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. Our Vietnamese and Laotian brothers are our comrades, that is to say, what they propose for themselves, we support them; and what we propose for ourselves, they support us. We promise to support each other. This is our attitude in face of the proposals of President Nixon. What we demand is that the Americans, not the Indo-Chinese, should get out of Indo-China, that the New Zealanders, the south Koreans, the Filipinos and the Australians, all of them should get out of Indo-China and leave the Indo-Chinese to solve their problems themselves. That is what the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and of 1962 have always demanded.

Samdech Sihanouk also answered questions raised by newsmen.

U.S. Imperialism Must Immediately and Unconditionally Withdraw Its Aggressor Troops From South Viet Nam

THE Viet Nam News Agency published a commentary on October 8, severely denouncing the so-called "major new initiative for peace" on the Indo-China question put forth by Nixon, chieftain of U.S. imperialism, on October 7. The commentary pointed out that the "new initiative" was an attempt to drag out the war of aggression against Indo-China and gain more votes for Nixon in the coming election.

The commentary said that Nixon's "five-point proposal" is only aimed at deceiving public opinion and dragging on the U.S. war of aggression in Indo-China, and has nothing "new" nor "major."

Regarding the question of troops withdrawal, Nixon rehashed his outworn allegation, slandering that north Viet Nam is invading south Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, when the whole world knows that Nixon himself has since April 30, 1970 expanded the war to the whole of Indo-China. He still clings to his old position on the question of troops withdrawal, blotting out the line between the aggressor and the victim of aggression.

Nixon still refuses to withdraw immediately, totally and unconditionally U.S. and satellite troops from south Viet Nam.

Through his address, Nixon has laid bare his design to maintain the tyrannical, fascist and bellicose Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique, a tool of the U.S. imperialists for carrying out the war in south Viet Nam.

In his address, the commentary continued, Nixon time and again mentioned his "goodwill for peace." But his new proposals for peace in Indo-China do not in the least ease the fierceness of the brutal war which the Nixon administration is now conducting in Indo-China.

It is nothing but perfidy for Nixon to propose a "cease-fire-in-place" at a time when the United States only withdraws troops by dribblets while stepping up the "Vietnamization of the war," committing towering crimes in south Viet Nam, Laos, and Cambodia, and retaining a huge war machine in south Viet Nam with nearly one and a half million troops including 400,000 G.I.'s. It is obvious that Nixon's proposal on a "cease-fire-in-place" only aims at legalizing the U.S. aggression in south Viet Nam and depriving the south Vietnamese people of their right to legitimate self-defence.

Public opinion in the United States and the world, the commentary added, demands that U.S. President Nixon actually put an end to the U.S. aggression, withdraw quickly and completely U.S. and satellite troops from south Viet Nam without posing any condition.

The commentary said: Nixon's "major new initiative for peace" only aims at cheating the American people in the hope of gaining more votes for the Republican Party in the forthcoming November Congressional elections.

South Viet Nam Giai Phong Press Agency Commentary

Nixon's "New Initiative" Reveals U.S. Imperialism's Design to Further Widen Its War of Aggression in Indo-China

THE South Viet Nam Giai Phong Press Agency, in a commentary on October 8, exposed the so-called "major new initiative for peace" issued by U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon on October 7 as a plot to drag out and widen the U.S. war of aggression in

Indo-China and deprive the Indo-Chinese people of the right to self-defence.

The commentary said: By advancing his so-called "major new initiative for peace," Nixon has once again

(Continued on p. 22.)

Warm Greetings on 21st Anniversary of Founding of People's Republic of China

From Central Committee of Communist Party of Thailand

The message reads in part: "In the past 21 years, the People's Republic of China under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tsetung has continuously attained tremendous achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction. After great victories were scored by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the People's Republic of China has become more consolidated, has achieved greater progress and is more powerful."

"Like the revolutionary people of the whole world, the people in Thailand are elated at and inspired by all the victories and achievements of the People's Republic of China, her powerfulness and her thriving prosperity. Meanwhile, they deeply appreciate the great significance of the existence of socialist China, her powerfulness and her tremendous contributions to the world, as well as the great internationalist spirit of the Chinese people under the talented and wise leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great teacher of the revolutionary people of the world."

"Under the leadership of our Party, the Thai people have carried out a resolute struggle against U.S. imperialism and the traitorous Thanom clique. Guided by great Mao Tsetung Thought, the revolutionary army and people of Thailand have brought into full play the might of people's war. The Thai people's armed struggle has spread to the whole country and attained a series of victories. We firmly believe that though their revolutionary struggle may encounter many difficulties, under the leadership of our Party the Thai people will win final victory by relying on the unity of the broad patriotic and democratic forces in the country, persisting in the people's war and carrying the struggle against the U.S.-Thanom clique through to the end."

From Kazimierz Mijal, General Secretary of C.C. of Communist Party of Poland

The message reads in part: "The past year is one in which the tasks set forth by the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of China were being fully accomplished. In this year the great Chinese people have

gained brilliant achievements in the whole life of the country."

"The statement issued by Chairman Mao Tsetung at a time when the Indo-Chinese peoples established a united front against U.S. imperialism is of world significance; it has become a Marxist-Leninist banner and an ideological weapon for the peoples of various countries, big or small, who are fighting for their national liberation and social emancipation and for the establishment of a democratic, anti-imperialist world united front against U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries. At the same time it is also an encouragement to the Polish working people in their struggle against the renegades to communism in Poland who have betrayed the interests of the country and the people and become faithful servants of Soviet social-imperialism.

"The development of the events in Indo-China and the Near East has proved that the flames of revolutionary struggles and national-liberation struggles are rising and spreading. . . . The People's Republic of China has been steadily increasing her political, economic and defence might and has become the pride and hope of the people of various countries struggling for their national liberation and social emancipation. The great China of Mao Tsetung is ever more becoming the actual centre around which the international revolutionary and socialist forces are rallying.

"The achievements scored by the Chinese people in grasping the Marxist-Leninist thought of Chairman Mao Tsetung are the main source of the great and consolidated achievements of the People's Republic of China in all spheres and a bastion for dashing all counter-revolutionary plans and schemes of U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and all reaction."

"The agreement concluded recently between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany has done harm to the revolutionary interests of the Soviet people as well as of the German Democratic Republic and Poland. It aims at realizing the unfeasible design of Soviet social-imperialism for world domination. The heroic Polish working class will absolutely not accept the enslavement imposed on Poland and the Polish people by the new tsars in the Kremlin."

"The Polish working people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Poland, together with the great and heroic Chinese people and according to the principles of proletarian internationalism and the thought of Marx, Lenin and Mao Tsetung, are waging a struggle for the victory of the cause of revolution and socialism in Poland and the rest of the world and will continue to wage an irreconcilable struggle."

From Chairman Hill and Vice-Chairmen Malone and O'Shea of Communist Party of Australia (M-L)

The message reads in part: "We rejoice at your great victories in socialist construction which are victories for all the world's toiling and oppressed people. The ideology of Mao Tsetung Thought which is Marxism-Leninism at an entirely new and higher stage shows the path of struggle to liberation and victory over imperialism for all the world's people. Your anniversary will see a renewed pledge by the Chinese people to win still greater victories and this inspires us. We especially salute you on the success of the Second Plenary Session of your Ninth Central Committee, on the forthcoming Fourth National People's Congress, on your spectacular successes in nuclear fission and your artificial satellite and on the millions and millions of the contributions of the common people that go to make up your great victories. Internationally China has the support of the people in their millions. Chairman Mao's May 20 statement gave the people an invaluable weapon. China's mass support in the world grows and grows; the isolation of the number of enemies of the peoples, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, greatly intensifies."

From C.C. of Communist Party Of Japan (Left)

The message reads in part: "The decisive victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the historic victory of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China have strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat and enabled socialist construction to develop by leaps and bounds. Socialist China towers in the world as a gigantic impregnable base area of world revolution. The great call issued on May 20 by the great leader of the world revolution Chairman Mao Tsetung **"People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!"** has pointed out most clearly the great strategic orientation for the revolutionary struggle of the people all over the world. It is an infinitely tremendous encouragement to the Japanese people who have risen to struggle against the revival of militarism.

October 16, 1970

"The present era is a new era of world revolution with great Mao Tsetung Thought as the fighting banner."

"U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism are the common enemies of the peoples of Japan and China. While warmly greeting the 21st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, we resolve once again to accomplish outstandingly the glorious task of the Japanese people to defeat Japanese militarism."

From Sanmugathasan, General Secretary of Ceylon Communist Party

The message reads in part: "By leading the Chinese revolution, through its long and tortuous path, to nationwide victory, by establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat in the most populous country in the world and by safeguarding and strengthening this dictatorship of the proletariat through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and thereby preventing the restoration of capitalism as had happened in the Soviet Union and by carrying the socialist revolution through to its end, the Communist Party of China with Comrade Mao Tsetung at its head has shown the correct revolutionary path to the whole world. Marxism-Leninism has today been developed to the stage of Mao Tsetung Thought.

"Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought today illuminates the path of the national-liberation struggles in Asia, Africa and Latin America and of the revolutionaries throughout the world. China has become the centre of world revolution. The historic May 20th call of Comrade Mao Tsetung to the peoples of the world to unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs as well as the recent communique issued after the Second Meeting of the Ninth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China have given a further impetus to the world revolutionary movement.

"We pledge to master Mao Tsetung Thought and to apply it to the concrete revolutionary situation in Ceylon.

"We pledge to work to unite all forces that can be united under the leadership of the working class, to bring about the overthrow by force of foreign imperialism, feudalism and local reaction. We pledge to contribute our might towards the building of an international revolutionary united front against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs."

Chairman Arafat Greet China's National Day

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, received a message from Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Palestine Revolution and General Commander, warmly greeting the 21st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The message reads:

"The National Day of the People's Republic of China has been a glorious and precious day for the struggling peoples of various countries and all the liberation movements. It is because on that day was founded the most powerful fortress of liberty which has firmly resisted the imperialist forces headed by the United States, the No. 1 enemy of the peoples the world over. At this great and glorious hour, the Central Committee of the Palestine Revolution, which is carrying out the fiercest struggle against the Jordanian lackeys supported by the imperialist forces and

the Zionists on Palestinian soil, salutes, in the name of the struggling Palestinian people and the ever-developing Palestine, the People's Republic of China, the great Comrade Chairman Mao Tsetung, the wise and revolutionary Chinese Government and the friendly Chinese people, and expresses thanks, admiration and pride for the firm and revolutionary stand taken by the friendly People's Republic of China towards the just cause of the Palestine Revolution against the lackeys and Zionists. At the same time, the Central Committee of the Palestine Revolution expresses acknowledgement to China's great assistance which has the biggest influence in supporting our revolution and strengthening its perseverance. The Palestinian people will never forget the friends who are with them and the great Chinese people rank in the forefront among these friends. The Palestinian people assure you that they will carry on the revolution, no matter how powerful the forces of the imperialists and their lackeys are.

"The struggling peoples will win!

"Imperialism, Zionism and their lackeys will be defeated!"

(Continued from p. 19.)

exposed the obduracy of an utterly perfidious colonialist. This "initiative" is in essence aimed at opposing the principled key problem for a correct solution of the south Viet Nam issue: as it has committed aggression, the United States must end it, totally and unconditionally pull out its troops and those of its satellites from south Viet Nam.

It is obvious that with his October 7 address, Nixon is trying to avoid this key problem. By refusing to seriously meet such righteous demands of the people of Viet Nam, the U.S.A. and the world as a whole, Nixon has unmasked his design to prolong the U.S. occupation of south Viet Nam, realize the "Vietnamization of the war" policy with a view to dragging out the U.S. war of aggression against south Viet Nam and continuing to expand it to the whole of Indo-China.

The commentary went on: It is clear through Nixon's five points that the United States still wants to maintain the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique of henchmen as an instrument to carry on the U.S. aggressive war and realize U.S. neo-colonialism. It should be pointed out that Nixon's cease-fire proposal advanced at a time when the U.S. aggressor troops are still occupying south Viet Nam is aimed at legalizing the U.S. military occupation

and depriving the south Vietnamese people and the peoples of Laos and Cambodia of their sacred and inviolable right to self-defence. As it has sent troops for invading the Indo-Chinese countries, the United States must stop at once the gunfire of aggression and withdraw all American troops from there. The peoples of Indo-China who are fighting for self-defence will stop firing only when the United States ends its aggression. Nixon's odious slander that the Vietnamese people commit "aggression" against Cambodia and Laos is a perfidious design to deny the self-defence fight of the Cambodian and Laotian peoples and sow dissension among the Indo-Chinese peoples who are closely united in their valiant struggle against the U.S. aggressors.

The Indo-Chinese countries will enjoy peace provided that the United States stops its aggression. The people of south Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos will decide themselves their own destiny without foreign interference.

The commentary said: Nixon's "five-point peace initiative" is serving the U.S. scheme of permanent occupation of south Viet Nam and dragging out the war here, and continuing to widen the war to the whole of Indo-China.

In agriculture, learn from Tachai.

—Mao Tsetung

Hsiyang — A Tachai-Type County

An investigation report

The Tachai Spirit Has Spread All Over the County

BUILD Hsiyang into a Tachai-type county within three to five years!" This stirring slogan was raised in April 1967 by the Revolutionary Committee of Hsiyang County where the Tachai Production Brigade is located. The Tachai Brigade has continued its advances and at the same time led the whole county forward in the past three years. Hsiyang has become a Tachai-type county.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has tremendously heightened the Hsiyang people's consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. With deep feelings of loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao, the people of Hsiyang have conscientiously implemented Chairman Mao's great instruction "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" and launched a vigorous mass movement for the purpose.

The Tachai spirit nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought has spread to all of Hsiyang County in the three years of the movement to learn from Tachai. The principle of putting politics in command and taking ideology as the leading factor, the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and the communist style of loving the state and the collective, which the Tachai Brigade has maintained, have taken deep root in the hearts of the people throughout the county.

Consciousness is transformed into matter. Over the past three years, tremendous changes have taken place on the land of Hsiyang County, which is in the Taihang Mountains. Every commune and production brigade in Hsiyang has been battling the elements and transforming nature. Thirty thousand *mu* of fertile farmland have been built on the boulder-strewn river banks. Some 220,000 *mu* of land on the slopes, once subjected to erosion, have been turned into Tachai-type fields that give high and stable yields. This amounts to more than half the county's total area under cultivation.

Hsiyang's grain output has risen by a big margin continuously in these three years with the 1969 figure

double that of 1966 and the per-*mu* yield reaching 400 *jin*, the target set for areas north of the Yellow River in the National Programme for Agricultural Development. Nearly one-third of the brigades in the county have achieved a per-*mu* yield of over 500 *jin*. Fourteen brigades got a per-*mu* yield of over 800 *jin*. The Tachai Brigade, however, remained the county's vanguard with a yield of over 940 *jin* per *mu*.

During these three years, Hsiyang has contributed growing amounts to the state and put aside more and more grain as collective reserves. In 1969 it delivered and sold almost five times as much grain to the state as in 1966. A number of communes and brigades which formerly relied on the state for part of their food grain have begun to supply the state with grain. Every one of them now has grain reserves.

The changes in Hsiyang reveal a very heartening situation, that is, all the communes and brigades, whatever their condition, are learning from and catching up with Tachai and have undergone tremendous changes.

The Nannao Production Brigade with the worst natural conditions in the county has more than 60 households living far between on a mountain. Its 600-odd *mu* of farmland consist of more than 4,000 tiny plots and the grain yields had never exceeded 200 *jin* per *mu*. After three years of hard work in learning from Tachai, the brigade turned its poor farmland into high-standard Tachai-type fields and its per-*mu* yield rose to over 700 *jin*, nearly four times the previous figure.

Per capita, the farmland averages only 0.8 *mu* in several production brigades around the county town. In the past, some people held that it was reasonable to ask the state for grain since they had so little land and insufficient grain. They have learnt the Tachai spirit and criticized this idea during the Great Cultural Revolution. The commune members said: "Since we have both manpower and fertilizer and our conditions are much better than Tachai's, why should we rely on the state for grain?" They were determined to make con-

tributions to the state and not be a burden to it. After three years of hard struggle, they became more than self-sufficient in grain with their per-*mu* yield exceeding 800 *jin*.

The Paiyangyu Production Brigade had been a model unit in the all-round development of agriculture, forestry and livestock breeding, and its per-*mu* grain yield had surpassed 400 *jin* as early as 1961. Some cadres, however, held fast to established ideas and output remained at over 500 *jin* per *mu* for years running without any advance. After learning modestly from Tachai during the Great Cultural Revolution, the cadres of the brigade made a serious criticism of their wrong ideas and production went up rapidly. The grain yield was more than 900 *jin* per *mu* in 1969.

There are numerous examples like this in Hsiyang County. In the three years of the movement to learn from Tachai, more than 100 advanced brigades doing this emerged in the county the first year. The advanced brigades increased to more than 200 the second year and the rest caught up the third year.

The Hsiyang people have proved by their own practice the truth:

1. Resolutely acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction "**In agriculture, learn from Tachai,**" any area can learn from Tachai no matter what its conditions are.

2. It is quite possible to speedily spread the advanced experience of a typical brigade to the whole county. It is possible to build a Tachai-type county within three to five years provided we conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's instructions "**Going deeply into problems of one place, then applying the experience gained there in all other places**" and "**As regards the work as a whole, it is first necessary to grasp one-third of it well,**" grasp the work of a group of brigades and ensure its success.

Solving Question of Leading Bodies Is Important

Chairman Mao teaches us: "**Never forget class struggle.**"

The struggle centres on the question of political power, the question of which class exercises leadership.

Though Tachai is located in Hsiyang County, the Tachai experience could not be popularized in the county in the past because the handful of capitalist roaders in the old Hsiyang County Party Committee carried out the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, resisted Chairman Mao's great call "**In agriculture, learn from Tachai,**" and opposed the masses to learn from Tachai.

The storm of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution smashed the rule of the handful of capitalist roaders. After its establishment, the Hsiyang County Revolutionary Committee, determined to implement Chairman Mao's great instruction "**In agriculture, learn from Tachai**" and build Hsiyang into a Tachai-type county, promptly made the decision to launch a movement to learn from Tachai.

How should the Tachai experience be popularized among the communes and brigades in the county? The most fundamental experience of Hsiyang County is to firmly grasp the crucial point of class struggle and solve the question of leadership in the communes and brigades and of revolutionizing the thinking of members in the leading bodies.

Some bad people who had sneaked into the leading bodies of a very few communes and brigades allowed the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements to carry out sabotage; they went in for capitalism instead of building socialism and exercised a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie instead of the dictatorship of the proletariat. As a result, the mass movement to learn from Tachai could not be widely spread in these places.

In one production brigade where power was usurped by bad people for a period, they pushed capitalism, engaged in speculation and trading in cattle and thus led the brigade astray. Grain yield was only 210 *jin* per *mu*, and every year the brigade asked the state to supply 60,000 *jin* of grain. After the poor and lower-middle peasants seized back the leadership during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, they exposed and struck out at the class enemies' sabotage and launched a mass movement to learn from Tachai. In the first year, 1967, the grain yield rose to 300 *jin* per *mu*, in 1968 it spurted to 400 *jin* and in 1969 went up to 495 *jin*, going beyond the target set in the National Programme for Agricultural Development.

Some persons in the leading bodies of a few communes and brigades were rather seriously poisoned by Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They were devoted to pushing such capitalist practices as *san zi yi bao* (the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households) and the "four freedoms" (freedom to practise usury, hire labour, sell land and engage in private enterprises). The mass movement to learn from Tachai could not be carried on in these places.

The Wuchiaping Brigade and the Tachai Brigade belonged to the same advanced agricultural producers'

co-operative in 1956. Instigated by capitalist roaders and a handful of class enemies, the former separated from Tachai and left the co-op in 1957. Representing the spontaneous capitalist tendency of a small portion of the petty producers, a cadre in the brigade worked hand in glove with landlords and rich peasants and engaged in speculation. In 1964 Wuchiaping's per-*mu* yield of grain dropped to a little over 200 *jin* while Tachai's jumped to 800 *jin*. There was a sharp contrast between the two brigades.

At that time, Communist Party member Li Hsi-shen of the Wuchiaping Brigade, helped by the Tachai Brigade Party branch secretary Comrade Chen Yung-kuei and working together with the Party members and poor and lower-middle peasants, exposed and severely criticized that cadre's mistakes. They also criticized Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of *san zi yi bao* and "four freedoms" and checked the evil capitalist tendency. A mass movement to learn from Tachai was set off in the Wuchiaping Brigade. Its per-*mu* yield of grain reached 400 *jin* in 1966, went up to 500 *jin* in 1967 and leaped to 800 *jin* in 1969. Its total output, total income and public accumulation all nearly trebled.

During the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, Hsiyang County conscientiously carried out the ideological and organizational consolidation among the leading bodies of the people's communes and production brigades by deepening revolutionary mass criticism, purifying the class ranks and consolidating the Party organizations. Following Chairman Mao's teaching "**The target of attack should be narrowed and more people helped through education**" and his policy of "**getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh,**" they strictly differentiated between the two types of contradictions — those between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people themselves — which are different in nature. They united and educated the vast majority of the cadres, expelled the very few bad elements who had wormed their way into the Party and leading bodies and helped a number of people who had made mistakes to mend their ways. A contingent of new forces full of vigour and vitality has emerged, and the leadership of the communes and production brigades is really in the hands of those loyal to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. This ensures the successful development of the mass movement to learn from Tachai.

Hsiyang's experience shows that learning from Tachai will remain a mere slogan without solving the questions of leadership and of revolutionization in the leading bodies at all levels, without grasping class struggle, and exposing and solving contradictions. Only by firmly grasping class struggle as the key link, conscientiously solving the question of leading bodies, en-

suring the genuine revolutionaries in the leading posts, holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, giving prominence to proletarian politics and doing a good job in revolutionizing the leading bodies can Tachai's experience be disseminated rapidly.

Armed With Mao Tsetung Thought, People Can Change Nature

What is to be learnt from Tachai? Hsiyang's experience shows: The most fundamental thing in learning from Tachai Brigade is to follow its example in firmly grasping the basic requirement — the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought — and in educating people in great Mao Tsetung Thought so as to do a good job in revolutionizing people's ideology; it is imperative for people to fight self and criticize revisionism in the light of what is taught in the "three constantly read articles" so as to remould their world outlook, as the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai have been doing. Once they are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, the masses have the power to change nature.

The Houchuang Brigade was among the first to learn from Tachai. But what it first learnt from Tachai was only farming methods and methods of setting work-points and this gave no tangible results. Summing up their experience later, the brigade members concluded: "In learning from Tachai, it is imperative, first of all, to grasp what is fundamental and make Mao Tsetung Thought the inner being." They made Mao Tsetung Thought the guide in everything they tackled and set up various types of Mao Tsetung Thought study classes in which they carried out great debates on which world outlook, the proletarian or the bourgeois, should be fostered in relation to what was actually on people's minds. The cadres and the masses consciously destroyed self-interest and fostered devotion to the public interest. Their ideological level was thus raised to a new high. All the people, men and women, young and old, realized that they should strive to grow more grain for the revolution and make a greater contribution to it.

With their ideology revolutionized, the people have become courageous and enthusiastic and are imbued with a keener sense of organization and discipline and the spirit of hard work. Though the amount of labour power is still the same as before, they have done several times as much work as they did in the past in a given period. They have gone in for capital construction on farmland and scientific farming in a big way for three years. As a result, they have built over 500 *mu* of high-standard Tachai-type fields which produce 900 *jin* of grain per *mu*.

Many other brigades in Hsiyang County have a similar experience. They stress using Mao Tsetung

Thought to educate the peasants in the following three respects. First, carrying out education in socialist orientation and criticizing capitalist tendencies. Second, educating the peasants to love the state and the collective and vigorously promoting the concept of farming for the revolution. Third, educating the peasants to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and persevere in the great principles of **"self-reliance"** and **"hard struggle."** Big efforts to grasp the revolutionization of people's ideology have spurred the rapid advance of capital construction on farmland.

The Hsiyang people have shown tremendous enthusiasm and not been afraid of hardship or death in the battle to build Tachai-type fields. Many people who were not considered able-bodied have done good jobs in transforming hills and terracing slopes. Liang Kuo-yi, an old woman in her sixties and a member of a revolutionary martyr's family, led 12 old women in forming an "old women's fighting team" that went up the hills to build farmland every day. They have created some 100 *mu* of Tachai-type fields in the past three years. Such instances are to be found in almost every brigade.

Hsiyang County has five rivers. Floods in previous years had destroyed over 50,000 *mu* of fertile fields along the river banks. After obtaining great successes in transforming hills and terracing slopes, the county revolutionary committee further called on the people of the county in the autumn of 1968 "to change the natural conditions of Hsiyang and wrest land from flood and grain from riverside land." The county, the communes and the brigades started projects to harness the rivers and reclaim riverside land, waging people's war to make mountains bow and the rivers give way.

After Chairman Mao's principles of **"self-reliance"** and **"hard struggle"** have become deeply rooted in people's minds, not only have the county and communes built big projects, but also the brigades. The Hsikupi Brigade is an outstanding example.

Riverside land running 500 metres in width lies in front of the village of the Hsikupi Brigade; Chailing Mountain is on the other side of the river. If the river was dammed up, the mountain cut through and the river conducted through the mountain, the riverside land inside the dam could be turned into 1,200 *mu* of arable land, which was more than all the cultivated land of the brigade. But this was a big project. According to the usual way of doing this, it would have taken all the able-bodied people of the brigade seven years to complete the project. Determined to cut through Chailing Mountain, the poor and lower-middle peasants in Hsikupi, however, said unequivocally: "Since the Foolish Old Man and his family could remove two big mountains, why can't we, more than a hundred families, remove this mountain?"

Li Chi-mao, secretary of the brigade Party branch, stayed at the work-site for seven days and nights after

work had begun. His family of eight all took part in the work. The masses said: "Li Chi-mao's whole family has pitched in, we must follow suit." Though the brigade had less than 200 able-bodied people, more than 320 turned out.

When a bed-ridden poor peasant of 76 heard the blasting on the mountain, he was moved to tears. He said: "Help me up and let me go to Chailing Mountain to dig a few spadefuls of earth!"

Chairman Mao teaches: **"The masses are the real heroes"** and **"Every difficulty can be overcome by relying on the masses of the people."** Once the masses grasp Mao Tsetung Thought, they have inexhaustible creative power. To speed cutting through the mountain, old poor peasant Li Tsai-yuan pondered over an idea day and night. He thought: "If water can wash away our land, why can't it be used to help us remove the mountain? If it can destroy the land, why can't it be made to create the land?" He proposed conducting water up the mountain to wash the earth down.

After experimenting, they laid over 200 metres of pipes to get pumped water from the river up the mountain and use it to wash down the earth which they had already loosened. Thus the project went ahead dozens of times faster than by using shoulder-poles and carts. The dam has been completed in the main and half the task of cutting through Chailing Mountain was accomplished. Fully confident, the Hsikupi people say they will finish the project in one or two years instead of seven.

To achieve their great goal of changing natural conditions in the county as quickly as possible, every one of the Hsiyang people thought hard to devise ways and means. Creations like those in Hsikupi are to be seen everywhere in Hsiyang County. By relying entirely on their own efforts, the Hsiyang people, instead of looking to the state for money, grain and materials, have created 30,000 *mu* of fertile land on the banks of the five large rivers. Another 50,000 to 60,000 *mu* of arable land will be added in the coming two or three years after the five rivers are basically harnessed.

From their own practice, the people of Hsiyang County recognize an indisputable truth: By relying on their own efforts, people can create any miracle. The key lies in man's soaring drive which gives rise to wisdom and methods. Every difficulty can be overcome by relying on the creative power of the masses armed with Mao Tsetung Thought.

* * *

The revolutionary current of Hsiyang County learning from Tachai is rolling ahead with the force of an avalanche. Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and with the will-power of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains, the people of the county are transforming nature and striving to win new victories in the struggle to build a Tachai-type county.

Celebrating 25th Anniversary of Korean Workers' Party

Comrade Hyun Joon Keuk, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, gave a banquet on October 12 to warmly celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers' Party.

Present at the banquet were Comrade 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; leading comrades of the departments under the C.P.C. Central Committee and government departments concerned, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and representatives of the China-Korea Friendship People's Commune.

Comrade Kim Gyong Ryon, head of the Korean Government Economic Delegation, and Comrade Bang Tae Ryul, deputy head of the Korean Government Trade Delegation, were also present.

Comrade Hyun Joon Keuk and Comrade Li Hsien-nien spoke at the banquet.

In his speech, Comrade Hyun Joon Keuk said that the Korean people are commemorating this festive day on the eve of the historic Fifth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party, and amid a great revolutionary upsurge never before seen in Korea.

He said that the Korean Workers' Party was personally founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the revolution. The Party's birth had brought about a historic change in the development of the communist movement in Korea and the entire Korean revolution. From that time on, the working class and the labouring people of Korea had a militant, revolutionary Marxist-Leninist Party.

In the 25 years since the founding of the Party, he said, our Party, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the revolution, smashed various kinds of conspiratorial activities of the class enemy and further grew to be a long-tested revolutionary vanguard leading our revolution right to the road of victory.

In the northern part of our Republic, our Party has thoroughly accomplished the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolutionary tasks and, in a very short period of time, victoriously fulfilled the historic task of socialist transformation of the relations of production in the cities and the rural areas and has established an advanced socialist system.

Thanks to the implementation of the line for economic construction creatively put forward by the beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, to the continuous expansion and development of the *Chollima* (winged horse) Movement and the great upsurge in socialist construction, our country, once a backward colony and an agricultural country, has become a socialist industrial-agricultural state having powerful heavy industrial bases with machine-building industry as its backbone, consolidated light industrial bases and advanced agricultural economy and is going through a great transformation into an advanced socialist industrial state.

Comrade Hyun Joon Keuk declared: In direct confrontation with U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of world reaction, our Party makes consistent efforts to strengthen the country's national defence. Our Party has thoroughly carried out the military line of self-defence, the main contents of which are: the entire army-men are cadres, the army must be modernized, the whole people must be armed and the whole country must be a fortress; our Party has also thoroughly carried out the

strategic principle of simultaneous development of economic construction and national defence. We have thus solidly built our country into an impregnable fortress capable of smashing any strong enemy and a powerful bulwark with a system of defence by the whole people.

Comrade Hyun Joon Keuk said: Whenever we review the fighting course of our Party and revolution, we recall with deep feelings the history of the communists and people of Korea and China fighting shoulder to shoulder with much bloodshed against U.S. and Japanese imperialist aggression. Our friendship and unity is cemented with blood. It brooks no sabotage by any force and is the most reliable. Through the recent mutual visits of many delegations, the relations of friendship and co-operation of the two Parties and the people of the two countries of Korea and China in various aspects are developing soundly every day.

The Korean people will make all efforts in the future to strengthen and develop still further the unbreakable militant friendship and friendly unity of the two Parties and two peoples, which, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have been cemented in the struggle against the common enemies and withstood the tests of history. In the struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, we will, as always, hand in hand, fight together and win victory together with the fraternal Chinese people, he concluded.

Comrade Li Hsien-nien most warmly greeted the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers' Party on behalf of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, and on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party members and the Chinese people.

He said: The Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, has a glorious tradition of resisting imperialist aggression and is the staunchest representative and defender of the national interests and people's interests of Korea. The Korean Workers' Party has consistently held high the anti-imperialist revolutionary banner and led the Korean people from one victory to another. Especially during the three years of Korea's Fatherland Liberation War, the Korean Workers' Party led the heroic Korean people in defeating U.S. imperialism, the most barbarous and ferocious in the world, and won great victory. The great victory of Korea's Fatherland Liberation War has not only defended the revolutionary fruits of the Korean people, but also frustrated the U.S. imperialist frantic scheme of aggression against Asia and for world hegemony, thus making important contributions to the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs and setting a brilliant example for people throughout the world in opposing aggression. Since the Korean armistice, the industrious and brave Korean people, under the wise leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, have displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, overcame many difficulties, quickly healed the wounds of war and made great achievements in socialist economic construction and national defence by launching vigorously the *Chollima* (winged horse) Movement.

The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people heartily congratulate the fraternal Korean people on their great victories scored under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party.

Comrade Li Hsien-nien said: The heroic Korean people, led by the Korean Workers' Party, resolutely oppose U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and the reactionary Pak Jung Hi clique, a running dog of U.S. imperialism, and are waging an unremitting struggle for the reunifi-

cation of the fatherland. We firmly believe that the 3,000 li beautiful land of Korea will surely be reunified and the 40 million Korean people reunited. This is the inevitable sequel to the development of history, which no one can stop. Victory will surely belong to the Korean people.

Comrade Li Hsien-nien concluded: Our two Parties and two peoples are close comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe. In the prolonged struggles against Japanese and U.S. imperialist aggression, we encouraged and helped each other and jointly defeated the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and won great victories. The militant friendship between our two peoples is cemented with blood in the prolonged struggles against the common enemies and based on the principle of proletarian internationalism. We firmly believe that through the joint efforts of the two Parties and two peoples of China and Korea, our militant friendship will surely be further developed and strengthened. All the members of the Chinese Communist Party and the entire Chinese people, tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, will certainly follow our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching: "**People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!**" and, as always, unite and fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism until complete victory is won.

Agreement and Protocol Signed Between China And Viet Nam

An Agreement on Chinese Economic and Technical Aid to Viet Nam and a Protocol on Chinese Military Aid to Viet Nam were signed in Peking on October 6 between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Re-

public of Viet Nam. This is aimed at completely defeating the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs, strengthening the economic power and national defence of the Vietnamese people in their struggle of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and further enhancing the militant friendship and unity between the people of China and Viet Nam.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, attended the signing ceremony.

The agreement and protocol were signed by Nguyen Con, leader of the Government Economic Delegation and Vice-Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on behalf of their respective Governments.

Present on the occasion were:

Deputy leaders of the D.R.V.N. Government Economic Delegation: Ly Ban, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, Ngo Thuyen, D.R.V.N. Ambassador to China, and Tran Sam, Vice-Minister of National Defence; members of the delegation: Dinh Van Tram, Dinh Trong Nuu, Mai Huu Ich and Le Quang Tuong; and Bui Tan Linh, Counsellor, and Colonel Nguyen Dong, Military Attache, of the D.R.V.N. Embassy in China; and Nguyen Van Quang, Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China, and Tran Binh, Counsellor of the Embassy;

Present on the Chinese side were:

Fang Yi, Minister of the Commission for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries; Li Chiang, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade; Yen Chung-chuan, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Han Nien-lung, Vice-Foreign Minister; and leading members of other departments concerned Tu Hsing-yuan, Tsao Lu, Lin Tse-sheng, Yuan Hua-ping, Chen Mao, Liu Chun, Wei Yu-ming, Wang Pin, and Han Hsu.

Laotian Independence Day Celebrated

The China-Laos Friendship Association and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries gave a reception in celebration of the 25th anniversary of Laotian Independence Day on October 11.

Laotian friends in Peking, including General and Madame Huon Mongkhunvilay, Lieutenant-Colonel Kongsy, Major Thip and Sithon Sibounheuang, and Laotian experts and students were present.

Present on the occasion were Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier, Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and leading members of the departments concerned.

On behalf of the Chinese people, Kuo Mo-jo, extending warm festival congratulations, toasted the fraternal Laotian people.

Over the past 25 years, Kuo Mo-jo said, the heroic Laotian people, under the leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front and its predecessor — Issala Front, have persevered in protracted armed struggle and dealt heavy blows to the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs. They have liberated vast expanses of territory and won one victory after another.

He added: At present, the situation in Indo-China is excellent. Inspired by the call of unity in struggle issued by the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, the three peoples of Laos, Viet Nam and Cambodia have made tremendous strides forward in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. In Laos, the patriotic armed forces launched repeated offensives, annihilated a large number of the enemy's effectives and further expanded the liberated areas.

Kuo Mo-jo stressed: We firmly believe that the Laotian people will certainly smash the criminal schemes of U.S. imperialism and its running dogs and win complete victory in the war of resistance against U.S. aggres-

sion and for national salvation as long as they closely unite with the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples and persevere in a protracted war.

He said: The great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao has taught us that **"the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other."** We extend heartfelt thanks to the people of Laos and other countries of Indo-China for their unceasing support to the cause of revolution of the Chinese people. We have supported and will continue to firmly support the people of Laos and other countries of Indo-China in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. This is our bounden proletarian internationalist duty.

In proposing a toast, General Huon Mongkhunvilay thanked the Chinese people for their firm support of the Laotian people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and wished that the militant friendship between the people of Laos and China be everlasting.

General Huon Mongkhunvilay strongly denounced U.S. imperialism for its crimes in committing aggression against Laos and extending the war of aggression in Indo-China. He pointed out: U.S. imperialism is aggressive by nature. It is far from giving up its design of aggression against Laos and other countries of Indo-China and is engaged in a death-bed struggle, even though it has received telling blows in these countries.

Huon Mongkhunvilay said that the Laotian people, under the leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front, were determined to smash all criminal plots of U.S. imperialism and were confident of the final victory in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The comrades-in-arms of China and Laos repeatedly proposed toasts to the great friendship and militant unity between the Chinese and Laotian people and to the great friendship and militant unity between the

Chinese people and the people of the countries of Indo-China.

To celebrate the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Laos, the China-Laos Friendship Association and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries sponsored a picture exhibition in Peking showing the great victories of the Laotian people in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Premier Chou Sends Message Of Solicitude to Comrade Maurer

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, sent a message expressing profound solicitude to Comrade Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on behalf of the Chinese Government on October 7. The message reads:

"On learning that you were unfortunately hurt in a car accident on October 5, I would like, on behalf of the Chinese Government, to extend profound solicitude to you and wish you early recovery."

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Uganda's National Day

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, sent a message on October 8 to Apollo Milton Obote, President of the Republic of Uganda, warmly greeting the National Day of the Republic of Uganda. The message reads:

"On the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of Uganda, I extend warm congratulations to Your Excellency and to the Government and people of Uganda on behalf of the Chinese Government and people."

"Since independence, the people of Uganda under Your Excellency's leadership have achieved important successes in their revolutionary struggles against imperialism and feudalism. We sincerely wish you continuous new victories on your road of advance.

"May the friendship between the people of China and Uganda grow and develop daily.

"May the Republic of Uganda grow in prosperity and strength.

"May Your Excellency enjoy good health."

Premier Chou Greets Equatorial Guinea's National Day

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on October 11 sent a message to Francisco Macias Nguema, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, warmly greeting the second anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

The message reads:

"On the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, I wish to extend, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, warm congratulations to Your Excellency and to the Government and people of Equatorial Guinea.

"May the Government and people of Equatorial Guinea achieve continuous victories in their struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and safeguard national independence.

"May the friendship between the people of China and Equatorial Guinea grow daily."

Premier Chou Meets Former French Premier Maurice Couve de Murville

Premier Chou En-lai met former French Premier Maurice Couve de

Murville and Madame Couve de Murville on October 8. French Ambassador to China Etienne Manac'h and Madame Manac'h, and embassy officials were present on the occasion.

Premier Chou En-lai posed for photographs with the French friends and then had a friendly conversation with Monsieur Couve de Murville, Ambassador Etienne Manac'h and Minister-Counsellor Charles Malo of the French Embassy.

Taking part in the meeting and conversation were Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Lo Kuei-po, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Tang Hai-kuang, Deputy Director of the West European Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry.

Present at the meeting were also leading members of the Chinese departments concerned.

Monsieur and Madame Couve de Murville arrived in Peking on October 6 for a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet on October 7 to welcome Monsieur and Madame Couve de Murville. French Ambassador to China Etienne Manac'h and Madame Manac'h and embassy officials were present on invitation.

In proposing a toast at the banquet, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien extended warm welcome to Monsieur and Madame Couve de Murville on behalf of the Chinese Government. He said: We are very glad that His Excellency Monsieur Couve de Murville has come to pay a visit to our country at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

He expressed the conviction that the visit by Monsieur and Madame Couve de Murville would contribute to the mutual understanding between the people of China and France and the further development of the friendly relations between the two countries.

Li Hsien-nien pointed out: There is a traditional friendship between

the Chinese and French people. Thanks to the personal care and efforts of Chairman Mao Tsetung and General de Gaulle, China and France established good relations more than 6 years ago. In recent years our two countries have maintained and developed such good relations.

Li Hsien-nien said: When he was Premier or Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Government, Monsieur Couve de Murville made contributions to the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and France. Since diplomatic relations were established between the two countries, His Excellency has actively advocated development of friendly relations between China and France and supported the restoration to the People's Republic of China of its legitimate seat in the United Nations. We appreciate Monsieur Couve de Murville's efforts for the promotion of the friendship between the Chinese and French people.

Monsieur Couve de Murville said in his toast: More than 6 years have passed since we established diplomatic relations. I should say that not only since my arrival here, but for 6 years I have felt pleased that we made this decision together. Our relations are excellent in all fields, at which we feel rejoiced.

He said: One finds in France very great interest in everything that concerns the People's Republic of China. You can find its proof in the delight and eagerness with which Frenchmen come to visit your country. You received a government delegation from France a few months ago and this time I am here as your guest.

He pointed out that China is not only a very great country, but also a country that is developing and advancing under the leadership of its Government and Chairman Mao. He proposed toasts to great Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the friendship and co-operation between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of France.

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