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# PEKING REVIEW

23

June 4, 1971

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報

**Welcome to Romanian Party and  
Government Delegation**

**China and Austria Establish  
Diplomatic Relations**

**Age-Old Desert Becomes Fertile Land**

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# QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

The just struggles of the people of all countries support each other.

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Our revolution has won the sympathy and acclaim of the broad masses throughout the world; we have friends everywhere.

## Afghan National Day Greeted

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on May 26 sent a message to His Majesty Mohammed Zahir Shah, King of Afghanistan, warmly greeting the National Day of the Kingdom of Afghanistan. The message said:

"On the occasion of the National Day of the Kingdom of Afghanistan, I, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, express warm congratulations to Your Majesty and, through Your Majesty, to the Royal Government of Afghanistan and the Afghan people.

"May the Royal Government of Afghanistan and the Afghan people, under Your Majesty's leadership, achieve new successes in the cause of safeguarding national independence and building their country.

"May the traditional friendship and the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Afghanistan develop continuously on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence."

## Afghan Ambassador Gives Reception

Mohammad Osman Sidky, Afghan Ambassador to China, on May 27 gave a reception marking the 53rd anniversary of the independence of Afghanistan.

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo attended the reception.

Ambassador Sidky and N.P.C. Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo spoke at the reception which was filled with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of China and Afghanistan.

Ambassador Sidky spoke of the struggle of the Afghan people for national independence and Afghanistan's good-neighbour policy.

He said: Our relations with the People's Republic of China have a long history. It is a source of pride for both of our countries that in spite of the differences in social systems our relations have been friendly and based on amicable terms. Our relations rely on friendly and traditional ties and have been further strengthened through the wishes of both sides for mutual respect, understanding, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

He added: Trade and economic co-operation between our two nations have been started on a sound base. Our people and Government thank China for her financial and technical assistance in some projects in Afghanistan.

Ambassador Sidky congratulated the Chinese people on the achievements they have made under the leadership of Chairman Mao.

In his speech, N.P.C. Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo praised the Afghan people for their glorious tradition of resistance to imperialist aggression. He said that under the leadership of His Majesty King Mohammed Zahir Shah, the Royal Government of Afghanistan and the Afghan people have made continuous progress in safeguarding national independence and building their country, and he sincerely wished Afghanistan new and still greater successes.

Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo said: China and Afghanistan are friendly neighbours. The friendly relations between our two countries have set a fine example for the development of friendly relations and co-operation between countries with different social systems. I believe that with the joint efforts of our two Governments and peoples, our friendly relations will surely be further consolidated and developed.

He expressed thanks to the Royal Government of Afghanistan which has consistently stood for the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations, recognized Taiwan as an inalienable part of China's territory and opposed the imperialist plot to create "two Chinas."

He declared: Continuously following our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "Every nation, big or small, has its strong and weak points," the Chinese people will modestly learn from the strong points of the people of various countries and work for the further strengthening of our friendship with them!

## Premier Chou Sends Greetings To President Nimeri

Premier Chou En-lai on May 24 sent a message to Major-General Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri, President of the Revolution Command Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, expressing warm congratulations on the second anniversary of the Sudanese revolution.

The message said: "On the occasion of the second anniversary of the May 25 Revolution of the Sudan, I, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, express warm congratulations to Your Excellency, the Sudanese Government and people.

"Since the May Revolution, the Sudanese Government and people, under Your Excellency's leadership, have achieved continuous successes in the struggle to oppose imperialism and colonialism, safeguard national independence and develop national economy. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly

(Continued on p. 21.)

# Romanian Party and Government Delegation Led by Comrade Ceausescu Visits China

**T**HE Party and Government Delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council, arrived in Peking by special plane on June 1 afternoon on an official friendly visit to China.

Elena Ceausescu, wife of Comrade Ceausescu, arrived with the delegation.

The members of the delegation are: Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Member of the Executive Committee and of the Permanent Presidium of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Manea Manescu, Member of the Executive Committee and of the Permanent Presidium and Secretary of the Central Committee of the R.C.P. and Vice-President of the State Council; Dumitru Popa, Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the R.C.P., First Secretary of the Bucharest Municipal Committee of the R.C.P. and Mayor of Bucharest; Ion Iliescu, Alternate Member of the Executive Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee of the R.C.P.; George Macovescu, Member of the Central Committee of the R.C.P. and First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Aurel Duma, Member of the Central Committee of the R.C.P. and Romanian Ambassador to China (already in Peking).

Warmly welcoming the distinguished Romanian guests at the airport were Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, and other Party and state leading comrades.

Comrade Chiang Ching, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, greeted the distinguished guests at the Guest House.

Chinese Party and state leading comrades at the airport to welcome the delegation included: Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Yeh Chien-ying, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Yeh Chun, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Wu Fa-hsien, Li Tso-peng and Chiu Hui-tso, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Chiefs of the P.L.A. General Staff; Chi Teng-kuei, Alternate Member of the

Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Director of the P.L.A. General Political Department; Kuo Mo-jo, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and Wu Teh, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Second Secretary of the C.P.C. Peking Municipal Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Several hundred thousand joyous revolutionary people in Peking gathered at the airport and thronged the main streets of the city to give the distinguished Romanian guests a grand and rousing welcome.

Loud cheers greeted Comrades Ceausescu and Maurer and the other distinguished guests as they alighted from the plane. Comrades Chou En-lai, Huang Yung-sheng and Chang Chun-chiao and others stepped forward, warmly shook hands with them and embraced them as they exchanged cordial greetings.

A grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport over which the national flags of China and Romania fluttered. The band played the national anthems of Romania and China. Accompanied by Chinese Party and state leading comrades, Comrades Ceausescu and Maurer and the other distinguished guests reviewed a guard of honour composed of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the P.L.A., militiamen and Red Guards, and walked round to meet the more than 5,000 welcomers. The welcoming crowds beat drums and gongs, sang and danced, and shouted slogans to greet Comrade Ceausescu and the fraternal Romanian people. Comrade Ceausescu and the other Romanian comrades repeatedly went into the midst of the welcomers to shake hands with them and pose for pictures with militiamen and Red Guards.

The distinguished Romanian guests then left the airport by car in the company of the Chinese Party and state leading comrades. Getting into open cars at the city entrance, Comrade Ceausescu and Madame Ceausescu, accompanied by Comrade Chou En-lai, and Comrade Maurer, accompanied by Comrades Huang Yung-sheng and Chang Chun-chiao, were given an enthusiastic welcome by the crowds lining the streets.

Along the route to the Guest House, workers, peasants, P.L.A. commanders and fighters, office workers, militiamen and Red Guards waved the national flags of China and Romania, flowers and colourful garlands and beat drums and gongs to greet the distinguished guests. They shouted time and again: "Firmly support the Romanian people's just struggle to persist in maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in

their own hands!" "People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!" "Long live the friendship between the people of China and Romania!" "Long live the great unity between the Parties of China and Romania which is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!" "Long live great Marxism-Leninism!" and "Long live the great unity of the people of the world!"

When the motorcade reached Tien An Men Square, a most enthusiastic scene of welcome met the eye. Cheers and the beating of drums and gongs resounded throughout the square. Thousands of colourful balloons soared overhead. Children waved flowers and colourful garlands and danced in welcome. Over 10,000 artists performed the *Red Silk Dance*, the *Good Harvest Dance*, the *Dance of Unity of All Nationalities* and the *Sword Dance*.

Comrade Ceausescu, Madame Ceausescu, Comrade Maurer and the other distinguished Romanian guests warmly waved to the welcoming crowds in acknowledgement.

Ministers of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia now in Peking, diplomatic officials of the Romanian Embassy and diplomatic envoys to China of various countries were also at the airport to greet the distinguished guests.

On June 1 evening, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China gave a grand banquet to warmly welcome the Romanian Party and Government Delegation headed by Comrade Ceausescu.

Attending the banquet were Comrade Ceausescu, Madame Ceausescu, Comrade Maurer and other members of the delegation as well as the personnel accompanying the delegation, members of the Romanian Embassy in Peking and other Romanian comrades now visiting Peking.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk, who were paying a visit to Tientsin, returned specially to attend the banquet.

Present on the occasion were Chinese Party and state leading comrades Chou En-lai, Huang Yung-sheng, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Yeh



Accompanied by Chinese Party and state leaders, the distinguished Romanian guests meet the capital's revolutionary masses who were gathered at the airport to give them a rousing welcome.

Chien-ying, Yeh Chun, Wu Fa-hsien, Li Tso-peng, Chiu Hui-tso, Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng and Kuo Mo-jo.

The banquet was held in the banquet hall of the Great Hall of the People. When Comrade Ceausescu, Madame Ceausescu, Comrade Maurer and the other distinguished Romanian guests entered the hall in the company of Comrades Chou En-lai, Huang Yung-sheng, Chang Chun-chiao and other comrades, the band struck up and warm applause broke out to welcome the friendly envoys of the Romanian people.

At the banquet, Comrade Chou En-lai and Comrade Ceausescu made speeches in praise of the friendship between the two Parties, countries and peoples of China and Romania (texts of speeches on p. 6 & p. 7). Their speeches won round after round of warm applause.

Before the banquet, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Madame Sihanouk, Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth called at the Guest House to meet Comrade Ceausescu, Madame Ceausescu and Comrade Maurer.

On the afternoon of that day, the Party and state leaders of China and Romania met in a very cordial atmosphere. When Comrades Ceausescu and Maurer and the other Romanian comrades arrived at the hall, Comrade Tung Pi-wu, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Comrade Chou En-lai and other comrades shook hands with the Romanian comrades and were photographed together. They then had a friendly conversation.

## Comrade Chou En-lai's Speech

Respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme. Ceausescu,

Respected Comrade Ion Gheorghe Maurer,

Dear Comrades of the Romanian Party and Government Delegation,

Comrades and Friends,

The Romanian Party and Government Delegation led by Comrade Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, has arrived in Peking today for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government. Comrade Ceausescu and Comrade Maurer are our old friends, with whom we have had many contacts and exchanges. Now you have come to our country for another visit, and this gives us a feeling of particular warmth. On behalf of Chairman Mao Tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and people, I now express warm welcome to our distinguished guests from Romania.

We are very happy that the Head of State of Cambodia Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk have honoured us with their presence at our banquet.

Comrades, the present international situation is most favourable to the peoples of the world. A new upsurge in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys is continuing to mount throughout the world. The heroic peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos have badly battered the U.S. aggressors on the Indochinese battlefield, landing them in an awkward dilemma, and have won great victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The struggle of the peoples of China, Korea, Japan and other Asian countries against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries is gaining momentum. The international united front against U.S. imperialism has expanded greatly. Coordinating with and supporting each other, the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world and the struggle of the medium and small countries that are uniting to resist the power politics of the superpowers have merged into a mighty revolutionary torrent, vigorously pounding at the reactionary rule of imperialism. U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are finding things tougher and tougher. However, they are not reconciled to their defeat and will still conduct desperate struggles; and there will still be twists and reversals in the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries. Therefore, the people of various countries must heighten

their vigilance, strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle, and only by so doing can they advance continuously in victory.

We are glad to see that under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Ceausescu, the Romanian people have won important victories in their struggle of opposing big-power chauvinism and building socialism. They have withstood foreign pressure, foiled imperialist control, interference and threats of aggression and courageously defended their national independence and state sovereignty. Persevering in self-reliance, they have overcome numerous difficulties and rapidly developed their national economy; and a thriving atmosphere prevails throughout the country. The Romanian people are a people who have backbone, and tempered through the struggles, they have become even more staunch. United around the Romanian Communist Party, the fraternal Romanian people are advancing in big strides along the road of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands. As Comrade Ceausescu has said, "When a people are determined to safeguard their independence and freedom, there is no force on earth which can bring them to their knees and subjugate them." This expresses the Romanian people's firm will to unite and fight and their confidence in victory. The Chinese people highly admire the Romanian people for their revolutionary spirit of defying brute force, daring to struggle and working hard for the prosperity of their country, and heartily rejoice over the daily-increasing prosperity of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The Romanian Party, Government and people have consistently supported the three Indochinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and Romania is one of the first countries to recognize the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia. The Romanian people have supported the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries and made contributions to the revolutionary cause of the world people. The Chinese people highly appraise this just stand of Romania.

Dear Romanian comrades! In recent years, the friendly relations between our two Parties, countries and peoples have greatly developed. The friendship and unity between us have been continuously strengthened, and our co-operation and mutual assistance in various fields have daily expanded. Comrade Mao Tsetung has said: "The just struggles of the people of all countries support each other." Our Romanian comrades have given us active support and assistance in international struggle and in our cause of national construction. In their current visit to China, the Party and Government Delegation headed by Comrade

Ceausescu has brought us the profound friendship of the Romanian people, and this constitutes a support and encouragement to the Chinese people. For this, we express our sincere thanks.

The friendly relations between our two Parties, countries and peoples are based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and are strictly in conformity with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit, and they can stand tests. Our Romanian comrades may rest assured that tempered through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Chinese people will always stand together with them and firmly support them in their struggle to defend and build their motherland. We believe that the friendly visit to China by the Romanian Party and Government Delegation will certainly make valuable contributions to the further strengthening of the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between our

two Parties, countries and peoples. We wish you success in your visit.

Now I propose a toast

to the fraternal friendship and unity between our two Parties, countries and peoples,

to the prosperity of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

to the health of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme. Ceausescu,

to the health of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Mme. Sihanouk,

to the health of Comrade Ion Gheorghe Maurer,

to the health of all the other comrades of the Romanian Party and Government Delegation,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all our comrades and friends present here!

## Comrade Ceausescu's Speech

Dear Comrade Chou En-lai,

Dear Comrades and Friends,

I would like first of all to warmly thank the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Government of the People's Republic of China for the invitation to pay this visit to China, to be the guests of the great Chinese people, and to directly get acquainted in this way with their work and achievements. I would also like to express hearty thanks for the comradely atmosphere and lofty hospitality of our reception, for the appreciative words addressed to our Party and people. Particularly, I wish to express the thanks to the population of Peking for the festive, enthusiastic and friendly reception granted to us. We view in all this a telling expression of the feelings of esteem and sympathy the Romanian and Chinese peoples mutually nurture, of the relations of friendship and internationalist solidarity between our Parties, countries and peoples.

I am very glad to convey the warm and comradely regards of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the members of the Romanian Communist Party and the entire working people of our country to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, to Comrade Chairman Mao Tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao, to our friend Premier Chou En-lai and to the members of the Chinese Communist Party and the entire Chinese people.

The Romanian Communist Party, the Government of socialist Romania and our entire people highly value the relations of fraternal friendship with the Chinese

Communist Party, with the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people.

The Romanian-Chinese friendship is deeply rooted in the remote past of our peoples. These relations have been still more developed in the years of revolutionary fight against exploitation and oppression.

We are glad to note that, in the conditions of the victorious socialist revolution in the two countries, of building the new system, these relations witness a positive course on all planes — political, economic, technical and scientific.

The power and lastingness of our relations stem from the fact that they are based on the unflinching foundation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, of the respect of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, equal rights and comradely mutual assistance.

We are convinced that the Romanian delegation's visit to the People's Republic of China, the talks we will conduct with the Party and state leaders of People's China will go down in the history of the Romanian-Chinese relations as an important contribution to better mutual acquaintance, to strengthening the fraternal friendship and co-operation between our Parties, Governments and peoples, to the benefit of both countries, of the anti-imperialist fight, of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Dear comrades,

The Romanian people follow with special interest the ample activity being carried on by the Chinese

people for building the new society, the successes registered by the working people of People's China in advancing economy, science, and culture, in the strengthening and many-sided flourishing of their socialist homeland. We sincerely rejoice over the great renewing transformations following which China has become a powerful socialist state, with an economy in full upsurge, with tremendous technical and scientific potential.

All these successes are the fruits of the selfless work of the diligent and gifted Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tsetung—a Party having a rich revolutionary experience, a Party steeled in heat of the long battles for national and social liberation, for the triumph of the anti-imperialist revolution, for the building of the new social system.

The Romanian Communist Party, our entire people particularly assess the role of the People's Republic of China in the fight against imperialism, for the social and national liberation of the peoples, for peace and security in the world. Developments show that the main questions of contemporary international life cannot be successfully solved without the participation of the People's Republic of China.

Dear comrades,

Last month our Party has celebrated its 50th foundation anniversary. The Romanian people reviewed, on the occasion, the achievements registered in the course of years, under the Party's leadership, in its fight for freeing itself from exploitation and oppression, for building the new system.

At present, our people are taking resolute actions for the smooth fulfilment of the plan formulated by the Tenth Congress of the Party. The fulfilment of this plan will mark a decisive step along the road of building the many-sidedly developed socialist society.

Our Party and Government pay special attention to the expansion of the friendship, alliance and co-operation with all the socialist countries, with all the Communist and Workers' Parties.

Considering that in present-day conditions the unity of the socialist countries and of the international communist and working-class movement are an essential factor of strengthening the anti-imperialist front, the revolutionary and progressive forces from everywhere, our Party and state make every effort for the overcoming of the difficulties existing at present in the relations between the socialist countries and between the Communist Parties, actively campaign for strengthening their cohesion in the fight against imperialism and reactionaries, for socialism and peace in the world.

In the anti-imperialist struggle, the new nationalist countries that have come into being on the ruins of former colonial empires are playing an important role. They are fighting for an independent development,

against foreign oppression and domination in all their forms and against neo-colonialism in all its forms.

Characteristic of our epoch is the powerful upsurge witnessed by the revolutionary process, the fact that increasingly broader social forces are rising to fight against imperialism, for social liberation and national independence, for peace and co-operation among peoples. Naturally, we cannot forget that the imperialist circles continuously try to attempt upon the peoples' independence and sovereignty, conduct a policy of pressure, of immixture and dictate, support reactionary regimes in various countries by the force of arms, create and entertain hot-beds of tension and conflict in various regions of the globe, that as long as imperialism and its aggressive policy continue to exist, the danger of a new world war will persist also. But an objective analysis of the balance of forces on a worldwide level demonstrates, however, the superiority of the forces of progress and peace, as well as the fact that imperialism can no longer impose arbitrarily its policy. As Comrade Mao Tsetung has pointed out, "The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today." By acting united, the world peoples can guarantee the progressive development of society and safeguard world peace and security.

The Party, the Romanian Government and people give their full support to the righteous fight waged by the Vietnamese people, by the other peoples in Indochina, against the American imperialist aggression and for the cessation of war in Viet Nam, for the total withdrawal of the U.S. troops from that region, for the respect of the right of the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian peoples to decide their own destinies.

As a European country, Romania firmly acts for the establishment of a climate of security and peace on our continent, for the realization of an all-European conference, convinced as she is that every step towards the improvement of the situation in Europe—wherefrom two World Wars broke in the past—will have a positive impact on the whole international atmosphere.

Setting out from the reality that states with different social systems exist in the world, our country actively campaigns for the achievement of peaceful coexistence, for expanded co-operation among states based on the principles of independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and equal rights. The full entrenchment of these principles in the relations among countries and peoples will be a powerful blow dealt to the imperialist policy of domination and interference, of poisoning and tensioning international relations; this would also be a guarantee of the free and unhampered development of the peoples, of their fruitful co-operation, in conditions of peace and security.

Romania considers her lofty duty to militate, alongside of all the peace-loving forces, for the achievement of general and total disarmament and, first of

all, of nuclear disarmament and for the abolition of the military blocs and the dismantling of the military bases on the territories of other states, the withdrawal of troops within their national boundaries, the reduction of the military budgets as well as other such like actions meant to diminish the danger of war.

Dear comrades,

In concluding, I want to express once again the conviction that the visit we are paying to your country will lead to the expansion of the relations of friendship, co-operation and fraternal solidarity between the Parties, the countries and the peoples of the two countries, that the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China will support each other and will in the future, too, act together in the fight against imperialism, for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism in the world.

Voicing this conviction, allow me please to raise a toast

to the health of Chairman Mao Tsetung and Mme. Mao Tsetung!

to the health of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and Mme. Lin Piao!

to the health of Premier Chou En-lai!

to the health of the Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Mme. Sihanouk!

to the health of the respected diplomatic representatives and their wives present!

to your health, to the health of all present here!

to the prosperity of the People's Republic of China and the great Chinese people!

to the lasting friendship between the Parties, countries and peoples of Romania and China!

to the victory of socialism and peace in the world!

人民日報  
RENMIN RIBAO

## Warmly Welcome the Distinguished Romanian Guests

THE Party and Government Delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council, is scheduled to arrive in Peking today for a friendship visit to China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government. This is a big event in the history of the friendly relations between our two Parties and the people of our two countries. With profound fraternal feelings, the 700 million Chinese people extend a warm welcome to the envoys of friendship of the Romanian people.

The Romanian people are an industrious and brave people with a revolutionary tradition. Under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, they waged protracted struggles, staged the glorious "August 23" Armed Uprising and established the people's political power. In the 27 years since liberation, the Romanian people have upheld the revolutionary principle of self-reliance and hard struggle and made important achievements in socialist construction. Destined to be a "purely

agricultural country" in the past, Romania has now been built within a short historical period into an advanced country with a developed industry and an agriculture in the process of modernization. Today, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Ceausescu, the Romanian people are working hard in the struggle to fulfil the new Five-Year Plan. The Chinese people rejoice at the victories the fraternal Romanian people have won in building their motherland.

The Romanian people are a heroic, unyielding people. They fear no brute force, resolutely oppose foreign interference, control, aggression and subversion and have waged an indomitable struggle in defence of their national independence and state sovereignty. In the face of the threat of aggression, the Romanian armed forces and people have, in response to the call of the Party and Government, once again organized "patriotic detachments" and constantly strengthened national defence capabilities. In the fight against the unprecedentedly grave floods last year, they once more stood up to foreign pressure and won a tremendous victory

in combating the floods and overcoming their damages and succeeded in making continued progress in the country's economic construction. Just as Comrade Ceausescu points out: "Overcoming tremendous obstacles, our nation has developed and become more and more powerful and united." The Chinese people highly admire this revolutionary spirit of the Romanian people.

In international affairs, the Romanian people have consistently supported the people of various countries in their revolutionary struggles and made contributions to the revolutionary cause of the people of the world. Romania has given energetic support to the people of the three Indochinese countries in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and is one of the first countries to recognize the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia. The Romanian people stand for equality among all nations, big or small, and support the medium-sized and small countries in their struggle against big-power hegemony. This just stand of the Romanian people has won warm praise from the people of various countries.

Comrade Mao Tsetung points out: "The just struggles of the people of all countries support each other." In the protracted struggles, the two Parties and two peoples of China and Romania have forged a revolutionary friendship on the basis of Marxism-Leninism

and proletarian internationalism. The people of our two countries have always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism and big-power hegemony. In recent years, the friendly relations and co-operation between us have greatly developed. The Romanian Communist Party and people warmly support Chairman Mao's solemn statement of May 20, 1970 and consistently stand for the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations. The Chinese people are sincerely grateful to Romania for its support. We will, as always, firmly support the Romanian people in their just struggle for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and against foreign interference, and firmly support the Romanian people in building socialism independently and by self-reliance.

The distinguished Romanian guests headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu make a long journey from Europe to Asia, from the shore of the Black Sea to the west coast of the Pacific. Their visit is an encouragement to the Chinese people. We fully believe this visit will surely make new contributions to strengthening and developing the friendship between the two Parties and two peoples of China and Romania. We wish the Romanian Party and Government Delegation success in its visit to our country.

*("Renmin Ribao" editorial, June 1)*

## Hail the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Austria

**T**HE Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Austria have decided through friendly negotiations upon mutual recognition and the establishment of formal diplomatic relations effective May 28, 1971 in accordance with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit. The emergence of a new page in the relations between China and Austria is an event worthy of welcome.

China and Austria are thousands of kilometres apart, but friendly feelings have always existed between the two peoples. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, cultural and economic intercourse has

continued uninterrupted between the two peoples. In 1964 the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and the Austrian Federal Chamber of Commerce signed an agreement on the promotion of economic relations between the two countries and commercial representative bureaus were set up reciprocally by both sides. The formal establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Austria conforms to the common interests of the two peoples and reflects their general aspirations.

Our great leader Chairman Mao points out: "The People's Republic of China consistently seeks to establish and develop friendly relations with all countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and of mutual

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# Joint Communiqué on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the People's Republic of China And the Republic of Austria

In accordance with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Austria have decided upon mutual recognition and the establishment of diplomatic relations effective May 28, 1971 and the exchange of ambassadors within six months.

The Chinese Government respects the status of neutrality of the Republic of Austria.

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

The Chinese Government and the Austrian Government have agreed to provide all necessary assistance for the establishment and the performance of the functions of embassies in their respective capitals on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and in accordance with international practice.

(Signed)

Chang Hai-feng  
Ambassador of the  
People's Republic of  
China to Romania

(Signed)

Eduard Tschoep  
Ambassador of the  
Republic of Austria  
to Romania

Bucharest, May 26, 1971

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respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and pursues a good-neighbour policy towards all neighbouring countries."

Our Government, always following Chairman Mao's teaching, has established diplomatic relations and developed friendly intercourse with many countries. We always hold that all nations, big or small, should be equal in international affairs, and that it is absolutely impermissible for a big nation to bully a small, or a strong nation to trample on a weak. We do not allow other countries to interfere in our internal affairs, nor will we in any way interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. We, together with the people of the world, firmly oppose one or two "superpowers" pursuing power politics, monopolizing international affairs, encroaching on the sovereignty of other countries and jeopardizing their national interests. This unswerving stand of ours has won sympathy and support from more and more countries.

The Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal Government of China. Taiwan is an

inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China. U.S. imperialism's armed occupation of China's Taiwan and energetic pursuance of the policy of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" are doomed to end in ignominious failure.

The Austrian people, after freeing themselves from the aggression and oppression of German fascism, have waged an unremitting struggle to defend Austria's independence and status of peaceful neutrality. In 1955, Austria declared herself permanently neutral. The Chinese Government and people have always sympathized with and supported the just struggle of the Austrian people, and respected the status of neutrality of Austria.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Austria has opened broad prospects for the further development of friendly relations between the two countries. We wish that the friendship between the Chinese and Austrian peoples grow continuously.

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

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# People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!

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## Clarion Call to Workers of the World

— Article by "Communist Review," organ of the Communist  
Party of New Zealand

*Communist Review*, organ of the Communist Party of New Zealand, carried in its May issue the full text of Chairman Mao's solemn statement of May 20, 1970, and published an article by its Editorial Board.

The article said: "The clarion call to the workers of the world made by Mao Tsetung in May 1970 is the guiding line of the activity of the working class, and its allies, in every country in the world.

"Mao's solemn statement ends with the clarion call: 'People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!'

"It is a call to revolutionary action. It is a call that demands the Marxist-Leninist Parties and groups, intensify their efforts to raise the consciousness of the working class to its responsibility to initiate and to lead this revolutionary struggle.

"It imposes on Marxist-Leninist Parties and groups, the responsibility of showing that the struggles of the working class itself, and of every other oppressed class, can only be finally solved by the overthrow of imperialism and the capitalist system from which it develops.

"It imposes on the Marxist-Leninist Parties and groups, the task of showing how all these contradictions, in the final analysis, are rooted in the domination of international finance-capital. It further imposes, the task of being able to explain how the U.S. has become the leading power within the imperialist camp. That this domination makes it the No. 1 enemy of all mankind."

It pointed out: "This can only be done by grasping the essence of Mao's clarion call and concretely applying it to the objective conditions of New Zealand. Our branches are studying Mao's profound work, *On Practice*. It is teaching us how to penetrate beneath

the surface of things and find the laws of their development.

"The consistent propaganda of the C.P.N.Z., over the past two decades, has helped tens of thousands of New Zealanders to understand that the decisive rulers of New Zealand are foreign monopoly (imperialism) and its lackeys."

The article said: "1970-71 has been remarkable in the history of working class struggle in New Zealand. Struggle has not been confined to the working class alone.

"The combining of workers, and their worker farmer allies against oppressive measures, marks a new and important stage in the struggle against imperialism and its lackeys.

"The action of militant youth and students; of professional people — doctors supporting refusal of overtime of nurses; teachers and public servants holding stop-work meetings. All these mark a new level of understanding that nothing can be achieved, without militant struggle.

"These new developments impose serious responsibilities on the revolutionary party of the working class. It is our Party alone, that is capable of bringing to these militant forces, a consciousness of the need to develop the present struggles into political action to end the rule of imperialism and its lackeys.

"All this confirms Mao's statement. It serves to underline the truth that: 'Revolution is the main trend in the world today.'"

The article concluded: "The real test of every district and branch of the C.P.N.Z., in this the beginning of the second half-century of its existence, is the constant study and development of our practice to ensure we are marching boldly forward along this revolutionary road."

# U.S.-Japanese Reactionaries Will Be Defeated By United Struggle

— Talk by Masayoshi Fukuda, leader of J.C.P. (Left)

**T**HE Japanese Communist Party (Left) held a forum on the evening of May 21 to mark the first anniversary of Chairman Mao's May 20 solemn statement, according to a Tokyo report.

Masayoshi Fukuda, a leader of the Japanese Communist Party (Left), was the speaker at the meeting held at the Cultural Hall of Shimonoseki City, Yamaguchi Prefecture. His talk was warmly received by those present at the meeting.

Fukuda pointed out: The statement issued by Chairman Mao on May 20, 1970 "gives a correct and profound scientific analysis of the struggle between the enemy and ourselves and its characteristics in the great progress of the world revolution in our time and points out the road to victory for the proletariat, the oppressed people and nations the world over. All the events and developments in the world in the past year have proved very clearly that this statement is a programmatic document for the people of the whole world. So long as they follow the road charted by this statement, strengthen unity, persist in a protracted struggle, support each other and march forward together in various countries, they will certainly be able to defeat U.S. imperialism and its running dogs and grasp victory in their own hands. The same is true with regard to the struggle of the Japanese people against U.S. imperialism and the traitorous Japanese reactionaries."

After analysing the present excellent situation in the world revolution, Fukuda pointed out: "Severely battered politically and economically, U.S. imperialism is making a desperate struggle in the quagmire of inextricable crises. Because of its desperate struggle, the danger of a new world war still exists and we must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today and revolutionary wars must be waged to defeat wars of aggression, and it is possible to defeat them."

Fukuda said: "A handful of traitorous Japanese reactionaries have hired themselves out to the tottering U.S. imperialism and sold out to it the national interests of the Japanese people lock, stock and barrel. They have taken part in Nixon's plan of aggression in Asia and ganged up with U.S. imperialism in oppressing the Japanese people and reviving Japanese militarism. This is a dangerous road leading to a new world war — a road which will lead to their doom."

Fukuda sternly condemned the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries for their crime of resorting to the Okinawa

"reversion" fraud and exposed the ugly features of the revisionist Miyamoto clique which covers up the true nature of the revival of Japanese militarism and serves as an accomplice of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. He said: "The Okinawa 'reversion' swindle of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries must be completely exposed and smashed. What Nixon and Eisaku Sato are now doing is a hoax. Using the Japanese people's demand for the return of Okinawa as a pretext, they are reviving Japanese militarism according to the Nixon doctrine and making the entire Japanese territory and people serve the U.S. imperialist aggressive wars in Asia. The struggle to expose and smash this swindle is the focus of the present struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries."

He added: "The struggle of the Japanese people against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries is surging ahead vigorously at the present time. The struggle against militarism is going on in all political, economic and cultural fields. Not only workers, peasants, intellectuals, students, youth and religious believers, but wider sections of the people including medium and small enterprise owners have also joined the struggle."

He pointed out that since the struggle against the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" last June, the scale of the struggle against militarism has been expanding. With the Okinawan people as the main force, the struggle against the Okinawa "reversion" hoax is unfolding fiercely throughout the nation and is continuing to develop. The political consciousness of the Japanese people is greatly raised as this hoax is exposed before them.

Fukuda said that Comrade Mao Tsetung points out: "Revolution is the main trend in the world today," 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 is exactly the case with U.S. imperialism and its running dogs in Japan. They fear the people and become "panic-stricken at the mere rustle of leaves in the wind." We should despise them strategically and should never overestimate them. However, in their last-ditch struggle, they are as ferocious as man-eating tigers. Therefore, tactically we should take them seriously. The road taken by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries is a road to militarism, aggressive war and military adventure. That is why we should never belittle the fact that they are speedily embarking on the road of military adventure.

He noted that though paying lip-service to peace, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries have in effect built up armaments on a scale far exceeding that of the pre-war days, allocated enormous sums of state revenue to the military budget, beefed up the machinery for suppressing the people and conducted war-fomenting propaganda fanatically. Using "bourgeois democracy" as a form of rule to deceive the people, they are actually stepping up fascist suppression. The constitution and other laws the reactionaries have enacted themselves have long been trampled underfoot.

He stressed: "The imperial government of pre-war days has taught us by negative example that the reactionaries always made preparations at the back of the people and then suddenly sprang a surprise attack on them. We should never relax our vigilance and must get prepared against any surprise attack by the enemy." He said: "Revolutionary wars must be used to counter aggressive wars by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, and the former can defeat the latter."

Fukuda said: "The 1970s is entirely different from the 1930s and 1940s. The Japanese people are different from what they were in the 30s and 40s. They will

never allow the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to provoke an aggressive war again like that unleashed by the imperial government."

He added that Asia is no longer what it was in the 30s and 40s. A powerful anti-U.S. united front which is capable of defeating U.S. imperialism and its running dogs has come into being on the continent and is advancing. Even if Japanese militarism wants to embark on its old path, it can never succeed.

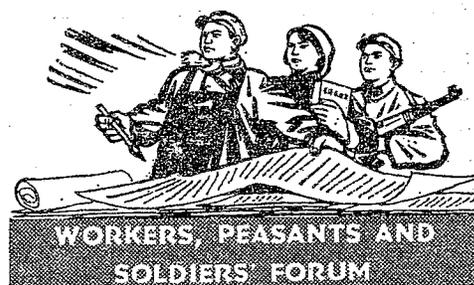
In conclusion, he said: Provided that they develop the struggle with the worker-peasant alliance as its centre and unite closely with all the forces opposing the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, the Japanese people can certainly defeat the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. Comrade Mao Tsetung's teaching says: "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 universal truth is also applicable to the Japanese people's struggle against oppression by the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries.

## United, Small Countries Are Strong

*by the poor and lower-middle peasant commentary  
group in Linchiatawan Brigade, Huangkang County,  
Hupeh Province*

**L**IKE despotic landlords, U.S. imperialism and the other superpower overrate themselves and think they are all-powerful. They push the weak and small countries around and have turned the world into a sea of trouble. Riding on the backs of the small countries, they have committed all kinds of evil.

The trend in today's world is that small and weak countries are uniting to oppose the superpowers. Why can small and weak countries unite? The fundamental reason is they are in a similar situation and are bound to reflect a common desire. Savagely exploited and oppressed by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism before liberation, we Chinese people lived in misery. At that time, the people of Korea, Viet Nam and other countries were in the same straits and we fought together with them against the common enemy. The same reason today enables the small and weak countries to become united. The people of small and medium-sized countries have been cruelly oppressed and exploited by the superpowers, their state sovereignty trampled on, vast stretches of their beautiful lands occupied, their national economies wrecked and the people slaughtered. Their common fate, destiny and aspirations have resulted



in the people of small and medium-sized countries uniting to oppose big power hegemony with concrete action.

Thanks should go to the two superpowers because their plunder and aggression have promoted the unity of the small countries. Before liberation, the despotic landlords flogged poor and lower-middle peasants with their whips, forcing us to unite to fight them. The superpowers ride roughshod over small countries. There is no way out for the small countries which want independence and whose people to live, but to unite and struggle. When the United States invaded Indochina, the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia united to give the big despot U.S. imperialism a severe drubbing. The two superpowers are trying to seize and divide up the ocean resources of Latin America, but Chile, Peru, Ecuador and other countries in Latin America took common measures to defend their sovereignty over their 200-nautical-mile territorial waters. U.S.-led imperialist oil monopoly groups have viciously exploited the oil-exporting countries, but oil-exporting countries like Iran, Iraq, Algeria, Libya, Kuwait, Venezuela and others have taken joint action to defend their national resources.

A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. Because a small country's struggle against aggression is a progressive and just cause, it enjoys abundant support. But aggression by a big country is reactionary and an unjust cause, so it can find little support. To safeguard their state sovereignty and national independence, the governments and peoples of the small countries are struggling against aggression, interference, control and plunder. This is a just cause and such a cause is invincible.

Our great leader Chairman Mao points out that the oppressed people and nations "will only triumph by strengthening their unity and persevering in their struggle." Unity means strength. As the saying goes, the flames mount when everybody adds wood. That is

why when small countries unite they are strong. When people of the small countries unite, support each other and persevere in struggle, from being weak they become strong and from being a small force they become a big force. No matter how "strong" imperialism may be, it cannot match the strength of people of the world.

The days are gone for ever when imperialism could ride roughshod over the world. Power politics by the two superpowers can only make them even more isolated. Imperialism consists of only a handful, a very small minority, whereas the world's people, who make up over 90 per cent of mankind, are against it and want to make revolution. If the people of the world unite and persevere in struggle, U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs are sure to perish.

## Always Be Combat-Ready

by Wang Chan-shan

*Combat Hero and a P.L.A. Regimental Commander*

**I**N his solemn statement issued on May 20 last year, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared." Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis exposes the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism and its followers and their scheme to launch a large-scale war of aggression; it points out to the world's people the need to maintain high vigilance and be combat-ready at all times.

The great revolutionary teacher Lenin pointed out imperialism means war, ". . . imperialist wars are absolutely inevitable under such an economic system, as long as private property in the means of production exists." Since the emergence of classes in human history, war has not ceased for a single day. War has been unleashed more frequently and on a bigger scale since imperialism came into existence. There have been two world wars so far. As plunder and expansion are part of its nature, imperialism is bound to unleash barbarous wars of aggression. The historical experience of the two world wars, an analysis of the development of the contemporary world contradictions and a look at the alarming arms expansion and war preparations by imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries tell us the importance of keeping high vigilance against the war schemes of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

A new upsurge in the struggle against U.S. imperialism has risen all over the world. The situation is getting better and better. But, amid the excellent situation in which "revolution is the main trend in the world today," U.S. imperialism will never take its defeat lying down or give up its ambitions of aggression throughout the world. It will certainly put up a death-bed struggle and carry out feverish arms expansion and war preparations in a vain effort to oppose revolution by setting off or intensifying wars of aggression. In

carrying out arms expansion, the Nixon government is even more frantic than its predecessors. It continues to strengthen its so-called "strategic nuclear force" and at the same time modernizes the equipment of its navy and air force. It has stationed well over a million troops and set up more than 2,000 military bases and installations abroad. Military spending by U.S. imperialism, which has increased very sharply in recent years, totalled more than 1,100,000 million U.S. dollars in the 20-odd postwar years. U.S. imperialism tries to use West German revanchism in Europe and Japanese militarism in Asia as its hatchetmen; and in its attempt to divide up the world it is also stepping up collusion and contention with social-imperialism. As the saying goes, "A halo round the moon indicates wind and a damp plinth indicates rain." There are many indications that the danger of a new world war still exists.

In his article *The Plot Against the Revolution*, Stalin pointed out: "'Democratic' deception reinforced by coercion; coercion concealed by 'democratic' deception — such is the alpha and omega of the dictatorship of the imperialist bourgeoisie." This is precisely the case with U.S. imperialism. While carrying out arms expansion and war preparations, it loudly sings such hackneyed tunes as "seeking peace" in a vain attempt to deceive the people and cover up its policies of aggression and war. And whenever it finds the opportunity, it shows its savage and cruel features and plunges the people into a bloodbath.

In the excellent world revolutionary situation, the revolutionary people must be clear-headed, always be mentally prepared against war and make necessary preparations to check and oppose aggressive wars by U.S. imperialism and its followers. Victory surely belongs to the people of the world who dare to fight!

# Communist Party of Malaya Growing Stronger In Revolutionary Storm

— Editorial of the *Voice of Malayan Revolution*

THE *Voice of Malayan Revolution* broadcast an editorial on April 28 to celebrate the 41st anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Malaya (C.P.M.).

The editorial said, "April 30 this year is the 41st anniversary of the founding of the C.P.M. Comrades of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country warmly celebrate this glorious day in the victorious march to further development of the people's war.

"The C.P.M. was born and has matured and grown in strength in the revolutionary storm. It has traversed a glorious, tortuous course of fighting in the past 21 years. It has led the people of all nationalities in putting up a most arduous struggle for the overthrow of the colonial rule of the imperialists and their lackeys and for the genuine liberation of the people of all nationalities, won many great and significant victories and enjoyed the hearty esteem and support of the people of all nationalities.

"Violent revolution is the universal principle of proletarian revolution. The C.P.M. has taught its Party members and the revolutionary masses the ideology of violent revolution from the very day of its founding. In the course of the protracted struggle, it has integrated more and more closely Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, particularly the theory of Comrade Mao Tsetung on people's war, with the concrete practice of revolution in our country.

"More than half of the 41 years of glorious history of the C.P.M. was spent in armed struggle. It has gained a good deal of important experiences and lessons from long years of revolutionary practice, especially from the two armed struggles. The most important experience and lesson of all is that so long as the Party persevered in the road of encircling the cities from the countryside and seizing political power by armed force, revolution forges ahead; while, on the contrary, to waver from this road brings setbacks to the revolution."

The editorial said, "At present, British imperialism and its lackeys, the Razak and Lee Kuan Yew cliques, are further strengthening their fascist ruling machine and intensifying the suppression of the revolutionary struggle of the masses of the people. The Malay bureaucrat-capitalist class and landlord class represented by the Razak clique are redoubling their efforts to fan up Malay chauvinism, persecuting the Chinese, Indian and other minority nationalities more ruthlessly in the political, economic, cultural, educational and other fields and, at the same time, launching a more barbarous offensive against the Malay labouring masses."

The series of heinous acts against the people taken by British imperialism and its puppets are in fact their last-ditch struggle in despair, the editorial said. The root cause of the miseries of the people of various nationalities and strata of Malaya lies in the reactionary rule of British imperialism and its lackeys. In the final analysis, all the questions confronting the people of various nationalities and strata of Malaya boil down to the question of political power. In other words, the removal of the miseries of the people of various nationalities and strata and the solution of the questions confronting them can be realized only after the puppet regime of British imperialism is overthrown, the military bureaucratic machine of colonial rule is completely smashed, and the people's political power is established.

The editorial said, "The people of our country deeply realize from their protracted struggle that in order to smash the military bureaucratic machine of the enemy's colonial rule, they must rely on the gun, and not the ballot box, not on persuading the enemy to practise more pseudo democracy or carry out so-called 'reform' in this or that way.

"Just as the great revolutionary teacher Chairman Mao points out: 'According to the Marxist theory of the state, the army is the chief component of state

power. Whoever wants to seize and retain state power must have a strong army.' 'Without a people's army the people have nothing.' Therefore, the people of various nationalities and strata of Malaya must respond to the call of the C.P.M., diligently study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, give vigorous support to the people's army — the Malayan National Liberation Army, establish and develop militia organizations, further develop the people's war, continuously

wipe out the effectives in the enemy's counter-revolutionary armed forces and exert unremitting efforts for the seizure of political power in the whole country."

The editorial said in conclusion: "On the occasion of celebrating the 41st anniversary of the founding of the C.P.M., let us unite closely round the Party, overcome difficulties and strive for the realization of the Party's programme of new-democratic revolution!"

## Establishing a Broader United Front Against U.S. Imperialism

— Comrade Hill's speech at May Day rally in Melbourne

COMRADE Edward F. Hill, Chairman of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), made a speech at the May Day rally held in Melbourne. He called on the Australian working class to unite and struggle resolutely against the arch imperialism — U.S. imperialism, and against its aggressive war plans and occupation of Australia. He also expressed firm support to all peoples struggling against this No. 1 enemy.

Comrade Hill said, "The struggle against U.S. imperialism is the great unifying factor for the Australian working class and people's struggle. To identify U.S. imperialism as the No. 1 enemy clearly and unequivocally is to assist that unity. To wage unremitting struggle against it is to build up militant unity against it. The widest possible united front against it is imperative."

Comrade Hill praised the struggle of the Indo-Chinese people against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the struggle of the Arab people against U.S. imperialism and its tool Israel, the struggle of the Latin American people against U.S. imperialism, the struggle of the American people, particularly the Afro-Americans, and the struggle of the Japanese people against Japanese militarism.

"The peoples of Indochina," he went on, "have set a splendid example to all peoples to take up the gun. Political power does grow out of the barrel of a gun. That must be recognized and it is being more widely than ever before recognized. Our best teachers of this have been the U.S. imperialists themselves."

Comrade Hill said: Now the crisis of U.S. imperialism is deeper than ever. All efforts must go to widen the united front against it. The people can destroy it,

defeat its war plans. The danger of war still exists but revolution is the main trend.

He pointed out: "The world is a picture of armed liberation struggle, magnificent progress of socialism, gigantic development of revolutionary upheaval in the capitalist countries and on the other hand, decline of the forces of reaction headed by U.S. imperialism and the new tsars.

"Our struggle must reach new heights to merge with the armed struggle of the liberation movement, to merge with the socialist people, to merge with the struggles in other countries so that all the world's anti-imperialist forces rapidly reach their maximum strength. Chairman Mao has declared: 'U.S. imperialism is our common enemy, and we all stand on the same front and need to unite with and support each other.'"

Comrade Hill also exposed the fact that the ruling circles in Australia are simply exercising the dictatorship of the capitalist class on the workers and other working people. Only the overthrow of capitalism will end this dictatorship, he said.

Comrade Hill said: "Workers can rely only upon their own strength and that of their allies. They can not rely on such capitalist institutions as parliament or parliamentary politicians, nor on so-called justice of law courts which administer capitalist justice only."

He pointed out: The Australian workers are strong. They have strong allies among farmers, students and other strata, that strength must never be underestimated. It will sweep aside U.S. imperialism and its local puppets. It will go on to make Australia a country owned by useful people who will build socialism.

# Age-Old Desert Becomes Fertile Land

by Ching Wen

THE Yangchiaopan Brigade of Chingpian County in Shensi Province is at the foot of the Great Wall on the southern fringe of the Maowusu Desert in north-west China. It has won renown as a prosperous brigade comparable to those south of the Yangtze River.

There was a photographic display of the advanced deeds of members of this brigade at the Chinese Export Commodities Fair in Kwangchow last spring. Two girls from the brigade were there explaining things to visitors. One was Wang Chun-chen, daughter of a poor peasant; the other was Su Wen-fang, an educated youth who had gone from the county seat to settle in Yangchiaopan. Eye-witnesses to the changes that had taken place and participants in the collective struggle to transform the area, both were brimming with high spirits as they told the visitors the heroic deeds of the Yangchiaopan people who had followed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" and worked dauntlessly to transform the desert into fertile fields.

## Controlling the Sand

Back in the war years when the Chinese people fought Japanese aggression, the people of Yangchiaopan, who lived in the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region close to the Kuomintang-controlled areas, responded to Chairman Mao's great call "Develop the economy and ensure supplies" and battled windstorms and worked hard to control the shifting sand.

Yangchiaopan in the old days was a place of undulating sand-dunes; rain was scarce and winds ravaged the area unchecked. Every winter and spring, a north-wester would wreak havoc, dispersing sand which devoured farmland, houses and even villages. Desolation reigned: No sooner had the seedlings emerged from the earth than they were swept away by the wind; crop failures practically every year made life unbearable for the poor, and no one wanted to give his daughter in marriage to anyone living in Yangchiaopan.

In 1935, the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army led by Chairman Mao triumphantly arrived at Yangchiaopan after the 25,000 li Long March. This regenerated the place and enabled the local inhabitants to gradually realize their long-cherished desire to transform the desert.

Sheng Chan-hai, a Communist Party member, was first to organize a sand-control team together with the impoverished peasants. Pooling the collective wisdom, he tried his best to find ways to combat the sand. After repeated observations, he found that the water of the river carried away sand and mud, and the river-bed was thus gradually widened. This phenomenon made him realize that he could use water to wash away the sand.

Flowing from the southwest in a northeasterly direction, the Luho River is 15 li north of Yangchiaopan Village. Washed away for many years by the flowing water, the river-bed was several metres lower than the banks. Floodwaters from Paiyu Mountain 50 li away annually roared down and into the river whose sandy banks extended as far as the eye could see.

Sheng Chan-hai frequently went with several persons to the river-side to observe and study the laws governing the relationship between the sand and water and the resultant changes. They found that as the water washed away the sand-dunes on the banks it carried the sand downstream. They also learnt that the summer and autumn mountain floodwaters carried down large amounts of mud which could be accumulated and used on the farmland. After several experiments, they devised an effective method: "conducting water to wash away the sand" and "using floodwater to carry down silt for the farmland."

Using bundles of willow twigs and mud, Sheng Chan-hai worked with the masses and built a dam in the upper reaches of the Luho River. The water so held back was channelled into the desert to wash away the sand and level land on which small plots were built. When the mountain flood came in summer and autumn, the floodwaters carrying silt were conducted to the plots. The silt thus accumulated each time was two or three centimetres thick. When this process was repeated several times, the land naturally became fertile. Initial success was registered on a small area, and this helped promote production.

But the land built with silt was again buried in sand after a winter-spring period of winds and sandstorms. From bitter experience the Yangchiaopan people learnt that to control the sand it was necessary for them to combat the shifting sand.

It was after liberation that measures to control the sand were taken on a large scale. A mass movement was launched, bringing into full play the strength of the collective economy and the superiority of getting organized. An experienced hand in this work, Sheng Chan-hai headed a special team of 50 in charge of controlling the sand. To turn more sandy land into fertile fields, they decided to build a stone dam, which could help store more water, to replace the old one built with willow twigs and mud. They dug a big trunk canal on the right bank of the Luho River to lead water to places further away. Thanks to the masses' great enthusiasm, the project was completed according to schedule. However, a windstorm upset their plan, and the newly-dug canal was buried in sand. This discouraged some people who said: "This place is doomed to be poor. There's nothing we can do to change it." The class enemies seized the opportunity

to undermine their efforts. "Those poor devils," they railed, "are day-dreaming in trying to control the sand!"

To continue with their plan or to write it off? This was a question in the minds of many people. A veteran Communist Party member and a member on the sand-control committee, Sheng Chan-hai recalled how his father and two elder brothers were buried in shifting sand while doing their part to keep it from encroaching; how day and night during the war years he went to the river-side to observe in his efforts to control the sand as his contribution to the revolutionary war; and how everybody rejoiced when Chairman Mao commended the experience they had gained in "conducting water to wash away the sand" and "using floodwater to carry down silt for the farmland." . . .

These recollections added to his determination. "Trails are blazed by men," he encouraged the masses. "Now we are organized, and this means enormous strength. How can we ever doubt we'll level all the sand-dunes?" Secretary of the general Party branch Chan Li-wu, Sheng's comrade-in-arms, backed him to the hilt: "Chairman Mao led us in defeating the Japanese aggressors and wiping out eight million troops of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang. Are we going to give in to the sands?" He led the masses in a tireless battle. No matter how strong the wind or how cold the weather, they dug out all the sand from the canal every time it was filled up. At the same time, they planted trees on both canal banks and in nearby places to serve as wind-breaks and to hold back the shifting sand. By "conducting water to wash away the sand" and "using floodwater to carry down silt for the farmland," they steadily expanded the acreage under cultivation.

In the past ten years and more, the Yangchiaopan people have built two stone dams across the river, a dam to hold off floodwater, a culvert, and canals totalling more than 50 *li* long. They levelled over 1,000 sand-dunes and used the silt from the floodwaters to open up 8,000 *mu* of farmland. In addition, they planted more than 1,000 *mu* of land to trees which served different purposes — as part of the shelter-belt protecting the farmland, as timber sources or as economic forests. Trees were also planted on more than 2,600 *mu* of sandy land all around the brigade as a means of checking the shifting sand. Thus through sheer hard work, the people here opened up large tracts of fertile land, changed the weather in the locality and ensured the steady development of farming.

## The Yen-an Spirit

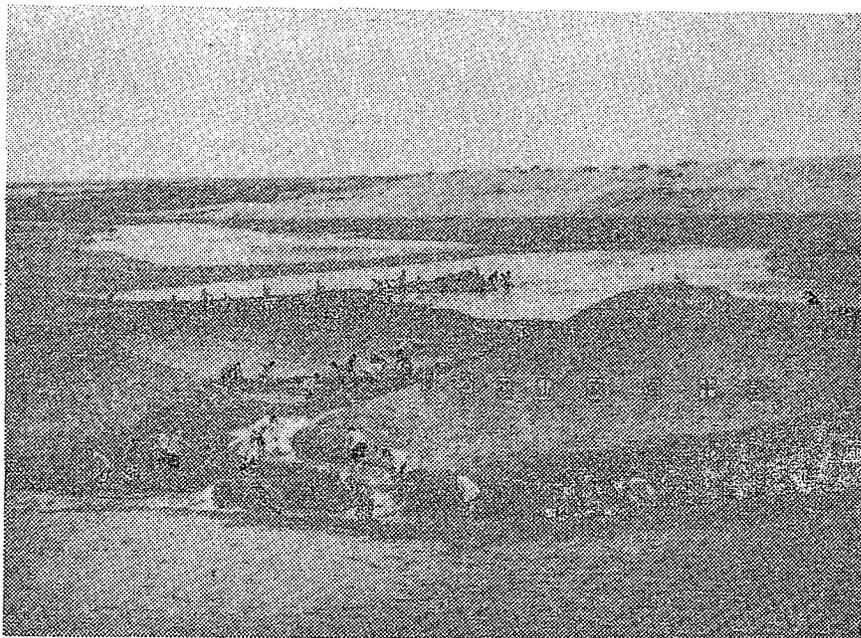
In their battle against sandstorms, the Yangchiaopan people gave play to the heroic Red Army's spirit commended in one of Chairman Mao's poems "If we reach not the Great Wall, we are no true men!" and carried forward the revolutionary spirit of Yen-an.

Praised by the masses as a "living model of the Yen-an spirit," Sheng Chan-hai is now over 60. For more than 30 years, he has been fighting at the forefront in controlling the sand. Every dam built in Yangchiaopan, every trunk canal dug and every sand-dune removed by water was cemented with Sheng Chan-hai's sweat and effort. In those eventful days, he appeared wherever there was work involving danger.

To remove the sand to open up farmland early in spring time, people in this area broke through the ice to draw water. Sheng Chan-hai fell into an ice hole due to carelessness. While everyone was trying to rescue him, he climbed up by breaking through a layer of ice somewhere else. Shaking the water off, he said: "Even if I had failed to get out, you mustn't become disheartened, you must carry on!"

One summer day, he got up at midnight to observe the floodwater. Discovering that the pressure against the dam was too great, he went to remove the sluice-gate which normally needed two persons to move it. A wave suddenly came up and drew him into the river dozens of feet deep. The waves finally washed him to a pile of willow twigs used to protect the dyke; only then was he able to climb to the shore. He wrung the water out of his clothes and continued to inspect the other canals.

This was how the Yangchiaopan people went about their arduous task in the Yen-an spirit nurtured by Chairman Mao.



Commune members conduct water to wash away the sand.

The production brigade decided to dig another 4-li-long canal in 1964. When completed, this canal would change more than 1,000 *mu* of desert into fertile fields. Building the canal involved hard engineering work because it had to run through mountains and cliffs. What was to be done? Chan Li-wu volunteered to design the project and led the masses in the construction work. In doing this, they came across a stony precipice dozens of feet high which required them to make a tunnel more than 200 metres long in order to divert the water through the cliff.

To complete the tunnelling work before spring ploughing, they decided to start working from both ends of the cliff. But there arose the technical problem of how to determine the position for extending the tunnel and how to link up with the canal. Chan Li-wu mobilized the masses to suggest ways and means. Despite the severe cold of minus 20-30 degrees C., they worked with a will day and night for three months and successfully sliced through the cliff and diverted the water to the predetermined place.

When they started to build another dam 20 metres long and 2.7 metres high on the Luho River and a 110-metre-long flood-diversion project, they did not have enough funds, materials or techniques. More than 10 Communist Party members, including Chao Huai-min, worked hard in and away from the construction site together with commune members. They learnt techniques, looked for materials, excavated stones, burned lime and made sluice pipes. In short, everything was done by their own efforts. After a period of hard struggle, the project was successfully completed in half a year at a cost of only 20,000 yuan, instead of the two years and a cost of more than 66,000 yuan originally planned.

### Yangchiaopan Today

The change in Yangchiaopan is a song of victory to the spirit of "self-reliance" advocated by Chairman Mao.

An ancient Chinese poet once described a destitute plateau outside the Great Wall as "spring breezes reach not Yumen Pass." But Yangchiaopan outside the Great Wall has changed into an oasis today.

A stretch of farmland, a forest of green trees, tractors in the fields and commune members working can be seen there. Production growth has brought on an invigorating and flourishing atmosphere. With only some 20 households and a population of about 100 before liberation, Yangchiaopan used to be the remotest



The first rich crop grows on the fertile land wrested from the age-old desert by "conducting water to wash away the sand" and "using floodwater to carry down silt for the farmland."

corner of the countryside. It is now a new thriving village embracing 460 households with over 2,480 people. Per-*mu* grain yield on the more than 200 *mu* of sandy land tilled by the peasants there was only about 60 *jin*. Now the production brigade has over 5,000 *mu* of farmland, including 4,000 *mu* of paddyfield, which ensures a stable and high yield in time of drought and waterlogging. Per-*mu* grain yield reaches 470 *jin*.

The production brigade has set up more than 20 enterprises, including a timber yard, a horse-breeding farm, a brick works and a lime works, which serve farming and the people's livelihood. It has also bought farm machinery such as tractors and sowing machines. Agricultural production is being mechanized. The hydropower station built on the Lungyen Canal last winter and spring has provided all the needed electricity for processing, pumping and lighting. Many commune members have moved into new brick houses and their livelihood has been notably improved.

A new generation is growing up and the mass living study and application of Chairman Mao's works is on the move. Nearly 200 brigade activists in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works have come to the fore. Yangchiaopan's more than 100 sand-control technicians often go to other places to pass on their experience in controlling sand. The 40-odd educated youth who have settled down as commune members are rapidly developing. The people of Yangchiaopan are now building another big canal on the left side of the Luho River. Its completion will convert thousands of *mu* of desolate sandy land into fertile fields.

(Continued From p. 3.)

support your just struggle and wish you new successes."

### Somali Government Delegation Visits China

Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, gave a banquet on May 30, warmly welcoming all the members of the Somali Government Delegation led by Mohamed Aden Scek, Secretary of State for Health. The delegation arrived in Peking on May 29 and was warmly welcomed by thousands of people at the airport.

Fang Yi, Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, speaking at the banquet said: The Somali Government and people, under the leadership of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of Somalia headed by President Mohamed Siad Barre, have continuously smashed imperialist subversive schemes and victoriously defended national independence and state sovereignty. In eliminating colonialist influences and developing national economy, you have adopted a series of measures and have achieved many successes. In international affairs, the Somali Government upholds justice, opposes imperialist policies of aggression and war, supports the people of the three countries in Indochina in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, supports the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their struggle against U.S.-Israeli aggression, and supports the African people in their struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism and racial discrimination, thus winning the praise of the Afro-Asian countries and people. The Chinese Government and people heartily rejoice at your achievements and wish you continuous new victories.

In his speech at the banquet, Secretary of State Mohamed Aden

Scek conveyed the greetings of the Somali people, the Supreme Revolutionary Council and its President, Major-General Mohamed Siad Barre and the Government of the Somali Democratic Republic to the Chinese people, Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Government of the People's Republic of China.

He spoke of the achievements made by the Somali Government and people in the struggle against imperialism and for defending national independence and state sovereignty and in developing the national economy. He pointed out that the colonialists and imperialists were ever busy working out plots for counter-revolutionary insurgencies. Not only do they wage external aggression as in the case of Viet Nam, Cambodia, the Middle East, Guinea and other countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America but they spare no time in creating internal divisions. We have to consolidate our revolution, he declared.

Today Somalia has clear ideas as to where it is going and what it intends to achieve, he continued. We have clear ideas as to who we should co-operate with and against whom we should arm ourselves to fight. We consider China one of the closest friendly countries of the Somali people. Somalia has played an active role in the restoration of the Chinese seat in the United Nations to its lawful owner, the People's Republic of China. We shall continue to play this role in the future, until this seat is restored to China. We consider Taiwan a province of the People's Republic of China, and not an independent entity.

Mohamed Scek Ahmad, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Somali Embassy in Peking, attended the reception. Also present were Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, and other leading members of the departments concerned.

Prior to the banquet, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Minister Fang Yi and Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Secretary of State Mohamed Aden Scek, Charge d'Affaires a.i. Mohamed Scek Ahmad and all the members of the Somali Government Delegation.

### Korean Ambassador Gives Banquet

Hyun Jun Keuk, Ambassador to China of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, gave a banquet in Peking on the evening of May 26 in celebration of the 16th anniversary of the founding of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

Present on the occasion were Han Nien-lung, Vice-Foreign Minister; Ting Hsi-lin and Wang Kuo-chuan, leading members of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; and leading members of the departments concerned.

Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk and Comrade Wang Kuo-chuan proposed toasts at the banquet.

The Ambassador said: The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan was founded on May 25, 1955 under the wise leadership and with the kind attention of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Ambassador condemned the reactionary Sato government for using such fascist methods as "application for permanent residential rights" and the "immigration and emigration control bill," to step up the persecution and suppression of the Korean residents in Japan, trample underfoot their national and democratic rights and prevent them from returning to or touring their glorious fatherland — the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The General Association and the Korean nationals in Japan, he pointed

out, will, as always, courageously smash the U.S.-Japanese imperialist persecution and suppression and advance triumphantly in their sacred cause of winning democratic and national rights and the independence and unification of their fatherland.

Comrade Wang Kuo-chuan said: The General Association of the Korean Residents in Japan is an organization representing the national rights and interests of the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan. The Chinese people firmly support the just struggle of the Korean nationals in Japan and wish them greater victories in their struggle in the future.

### Italian Government Economic Delegation Leaves for Home

The Italian Government Economic Delegation left Peking on May 23 for a visit to Shanghai. On May 25, it ended its visit and left Shanghai for home by plane.

The Joint Press Communique on the Visit of the Italian Government Economic Delegation to the People's Republic of China, published on May 25, said: In a warm and friendly atmosphere, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Minister of Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China, and Mario Zagari, Italian Minister of Foreign Trade, held talks on further developing the trade relations between China and Italy. "The two sides agreed to sign a trade and payments agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Italy in accordance with the existing procedures in the two countries; the two sides discussed and reached agreement on the main items of the trade and payments agreement, including the three-year effective period of the agreement and the formation of a mixed committee to study the question of developing trade and cooperation between the two countries."

It said: The two sides reviewed the friendly ties of long standing between the people of China and Italy, and reaffirmed that the development of friendly intercourse and trade rela-

tions between the people of the two countries conforms to the interests of the people of the two countries and reflects their common aspirations. The two sides expressed willingness to organize in the future more exhibitions and trade exhibitions, increase exchanges of personnel and exchange of delegations of different specializations and trade delegations.

It added: "The friendly visit of the Italian Government Economic Delegation to China has made effective contributions not only to the promotion of mutual understanding and friendship between the people of China and Italy but also to the further development of trade relations between the two countries.

"Minister Mario Zagari invited Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo to lead a government economic delegation of the People's Republic of China to visit Italy and Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo gladly accepted the invitation. The time of the visit will be decided by the two sides through consultation."

### Premier Chou Meets and Fetes American Friends

Premier Chou En-lai on May 24 met and feted American friends William H. Hinton and his wife Joanne Hinton who are visiting China, and his daughter Carmelita Hinton, who is studying in Peking.

Present on the occasion were American friends in Peking Frank Coe and his wife Ruth Coe, Dr. George Hatem, Erwin Engst and his wife Joan Hinton and their son Fred Engst.

Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, leading members of the departments concerned and functionaries were also present.

### Solicitude for Turkish Earthquake Victims

The Red Cross Society of China sent a message on May 28 to the Turkish Red Crescent Society ex-

pressing sympathy and solicitude for the people affected by the earthquake in eastern Turkey.

The message reads: "Shocked to learn that the strong earthquake around the area of Bingol in eastern Turkey unfortunately caused heavy casualties and material losses to the inhabitants. The Chinese people express deep sympathy and solicitude for the afflicted people, and donate the sum of RMB one and a half million yuan as an expression of our concern for them. Your society is requested to transmit this sum to the people in the afflicted areas and convey the profound solicitude of the Red Cross Society of China and the Chinese people to them."

### NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Premier Chou and Kuo Mo-jo, President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Honorary President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, on May 31 met Japanese philosopher Kazuto Matsumura and his wife Tama Matsumura, historian Ki-yoshi Inoue, economist Yoshio Kobayashi and historian Keiichi Fujita.

▲ Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Honorary President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, on May 25 met Yoshiyuki Chosa, Chairman of the Osaka Council of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, and other Japanese friends: Yoshihide Kato, Akira Fujio and Yoshikiyo Hyodo.

▲ The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Ceylon signed in Colombo on May 27 an agreement on the provision of a convertible currency loan by the former to the latter.

▲ A ceremony for signing and exchanging notes on China-Pakistan border trade was held on May 29 in Urumchi. The Pakistan Border Trade Delegation led by Brigadier-General Mahboob Khan, Resident of Gilgit, arrived in Peking on May 23 and Urumchi on May 26.

# ROUND THE WORLD

## ANGLO-FRENCH TALKS

### Realignment Trend

At their talks in Paris on May 20 and 21, French President Pompidou and British Prime Minister Heath mainly discussed Britain's participation in the West European Common Market and establishment of a "European Europe" independent of the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union.

The first of its kind since 1967, the summit talks were held at a time when discussions on Britain's participation in the West European Common Market between Britain and France and the other five countries had entered a decisive stage.

As early as 1961, Britain submitted its application for membership in the Common Market, which was formed by France and five other West European countries to confront U.S. hegemony in Western Europe. But as Britain had maintained a "special relationship" with the United States, the then French President Charles de Gaulle twice turned down its application—in 1963 and 1967. The past few years have seen the United States and Britain fast declining, changes in their "special relationship" and the realignment of Western imperialist countries. Under these circumstances, France agreed to resume negotiations with Britain at a Common Market conference in The Hague in December, 1969, and the negotiations began at the end of June, 1970. Some progress was made in certain fields in the over ten months old negotiations, but on the whole they went very slowly because of the sharp contradictions between the two sides on problems related to their vital interests.

The main purpose of the recent Pompidou-Heath talks was to ease the contradictions between the two sides, speed up progress in the negotiations for Britain's entry into the Common Market and promote "co-operation" and "unity" among the West European countries. They

hope in this way to maintain their position and defend themselves from the threat and intervention by the two superpowers, U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism, who are intensely contending and colluding in that part of the world.

The central topic at the Anglo-French talks was Britain's basic stand regarding its entry into the Common Market. On the eve of Heath's visit to France, Pompidou stressed in an interview with British T.V. reporters that the aim of his meeting with Heath was to "ascertain whether the United Kingdom's conception is indeed European." He reiterated the French view on the establishment of a "European Europe" and emphasized that there must some day be "a political Europe with its own policies and therefore its own defence policies," that "the main aim for Europe is to become herself," and that "if Europe wishes to become herself, she must be distinct from the United States."

The outcome of the talks showed that Britain, out of consideration for its own interests, has taken a step forward to get closer to France and other West European countries and that the tendency of it drifting away from the United States is growing. The joint communique issued after the talks said: "On the role of Europe," both parties "had a thorough exchange which showed that their views were very close." They expressed "their determination to contribute through the enlarged and deepened community [Common Market] to increasing European co-operation and to the development of distinctively European policies, in the first instance principally in economic matters and progressively in other fields." At a May 21 press conference, Heath also emphasized that he and Pompidou were in "very close agreement" on the European question, adding: He has "long believed that Europe must grow steadily together in unity and that Britain should be a part of that wider entity." The joint communi-

que also said both parties considered "it was desirable and possible to reach early agreement" on Britain's entry into the Common Market. The British press noted that during the talks both parties reached agreement in principle on some thorny questions over Britain's entry. A Western news agency held that the talks "apparently opened wide the door to Europe for Britain."

The history of the Common Market and Britain's application for membership reveals the sharpening contradictions among the imperialist countries and, above all, the weakening of U.S. hegemony over Western Europe. Although contradictions exist among the West European countries, the trend of these countries getting united to challenge contention by U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism is developing further. This will cause further disintegration of the imperialist camp and put U.S. imperialism in a more isolated and difficult position. U.S. press and news agency reports admitted that Pompidou and Heath have reached "an agreement to work for a united Europe rivaling the American and Soviet superpowers," that entry into the Common Market by Britain and other West European countries is "capable of confronting the United States and Russia in the trading field on equal terms," and that "Europe obviously has less and less respect for us day by day."

## LAOS

### U.S. Imperialism Must Stop Aggression

The Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, in a recent statement, strongly condemned U.S. imperialism for its savage bombing of Laos over the past seven years.

From May 17, 1964 to now, U.S. imperialism has never ceased its bombing raids against the liberated zones in Laos. Once in office, Nixon further escalated the "special war" in Laos. He not only sent Lao Rightist forces, Vang Pao "special forces," Saigon puppet troops and Thai accomplice troops to attack the liberated areas, but sent a large number

of U.S. planes, flying several hundred to one thousand sorties a day, to bomb those areas. Many populated areas, villages, towns, hospitals, temples and schools were destroyed and a large number of civilians killed or wounded.

The Lao patriotic armed forces and people inflicted well-deserved punishment on the U.S. air pirates. They shot down or destroyed on the ground more than 2,100 U.S. planes in the past seven years, dealing the U.S. vaunted "air superiority" a staggering blow. For all its air power, U.S. imperialism cannot save itself from defeat.

At the end of last April, the Lao Patriotic Front explicitly pointed out in its new proposal on a peaceful settlement of the Lao question: U.S. imperialism must end its intervention and aggression in Laos. As an immediate step, it must completely stop all bombing raids everywhere in Lao territory without any conditions whatsoever.

In May, the Lao patriotic armed forces and people scored another splendid victory in the southern part of Laos by putting over 1,000 enemy troops out of action. They occupied the Muong Phalan and Donghen strongholds in the western section of Highway No. 9, severely trounced four enemy battalions and five companies and destroyed or captured large quantities of weapons and materiel. The patriotic armed forces and people also took the Paksong, Huoicong and Huosai strongholds on the Bolovene Plateau, wiping out the bulk of four battalions of Lao Rightist troops and Thai accomplice troops. Enemy remnants fled in disorder.

BOLIVIA

**U.S. "Peace Corps"  
Ordered to Leave**

The Bolivian Government recently ordered the expulsion of more than

100 members of the U.S. "peace corps," who must leave the country within 90 days. The order was published in the wake of the mass movement denouncing the "peace corps" in Bolivia.

Coupled with their protests against U.S. imperialist infiltration and spy activities carried out through the "peace corps" in Bolivia, worker and student organizations occupied institutions operated by the "peace corps." The press exposed a long list of crimes it had committed. The Central Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Workers wrote to the trade union organizations of various Latin American countries, denouncing the "peace corps."

From May 24 to 30, Bolivian worker, peasant and student organizations held an "anti-imperialist week" demanding that the "peace corps" get out of Bolivia and protesting the U.S. imperialist invasion of Viet Nam.

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