

PEKING REVIEW

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— In commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the
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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country.

* * *

The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area. In the face of the solid militant unity of our two peoples, all military adventures and political deceptions by U.S. imperialism are doomed to fail.

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Our Communist Party and the Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies led by our Party are battalions of the revolution. These battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests.

Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin and Premier Chou Send Message to Comrades Ton Duc Thang, Le Duan, Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong

**— Most warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of
independence of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam**

Hanoi

Comrade Ton Duc Thang,

President of the Democratic Republic of
Viet Nam,

Comrade Le Duan,

First Secretary of the Central Committee of
the Viet Nam Workers' Party,

Comrade Truong Chinh,

Chairman of the Standing Committee of the
National Assembly of the Democratic
Republic of Viet Nam,

Comrade Pham Van Dong,

Premier of the Government of the Democratic
Republic of Viet Nam,

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, we, on behalf of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and people, extend the warmest congratulations to the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Vietnamese people.

The Vietnamese people have traversed a glorious fighting course over the past 25 years. Under the wise leadership of the Vietnamese people's great leader President Ho Chi Minh and the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Vietnamese people have been continuously waging revolutionary wars to defeat wars of aggression launched by imperialism, winning one brilliant victory after another. Particularly in the last decade and more, the south Vietnamese people, displaying revolutionary heroism, have re-

sisted the most barbarous war of aggression launched by U.S. imperialism and badly battered the U.S. aggressors, while the people in northern Viet Nam have victoriously resisted U.S. imperialist aggression and scored outstanding achievements in socialist construction. The great victory of the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has set a brilliant example for the people of the world in their revolutionary struggles against imperialism.

At present, the three Indo-Chinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has entered a new stage, and the situation is getting better and better. Responding to the militant call of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, uniting closely and growing ever stronger in the course of fighting, have dealt telling blows at the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys and continuously won new victories on all the battlefields of Indo-China. The excellent situation in the three Indo-Chinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has greatly inspired and supported the peoples of the world in their revolutionary struggles. A new upsurge in the struggle against the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs is emerging throughout the world.

In order to extricate itself from its difficult position in Indo-China, U.S. imperialism is pushing its counter-revolutionary dual tactics even more undisguisedly; while persistently expanding the war, it is plotting all kinds of schemes and machinations, in a vain attempt to stamp out the raging flames of the three Indo-Chinese peoples' war against U.S.

aggression and for national salvation. However, the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia who have long been tempered cannot be cowed or duped, and all U.S. imperialist schemes and machinations are doomed to failure.

The Chinese people have always regarded it as their bounden internationalist duty to support and assist the three Indo-Chinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. We believe that the Vietnamese people and the peoples of Laos and Cambodia, strengthening their unity, supporting and assisting each other and persevering in protracted people's war, will certainly overcome the difficulties on the road of advance and drive all the U.S. aggressors out of Indo-China. The Chinese people and the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia are brothers and comrades-in-arms.

We will always unite together, fight together and triumph together.

Victory surely belongs to the heroic Vietnamese people and Indo-Chinese peoples!

Mao Tsetung,
Chairman of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of China,

Lin Piao,
Vice-Chairman of the Central
Committee of the Communist
Party of China,

Chou En-lai,
Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China

September 1, 1970

Down With Revived Japanese Militarism

— In commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese people in the War of Resistance Against Japan

Editorial by "Renmin Ribao" and "Jiefangjun Bao"

TODAY, the Chinese people are celebrating the 25th anniversary of the victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan amidst the new upsurge of the world people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and amidst the Asian people's struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

In the 30s of the present century, Japanese imperialism unleashed a war of aggression against China on a large scale in a vain attempt to subjugate her at one blow and thereby forcibly occupy the whole of Asia. After 8 years of strenuous and protracted fighting, the Chinese people, under the wise leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, acting in accordance with the Marxist-Leninist political and military line laid down by Chairman Mao, and with the co-operation of the people all over the world, finally defeated Japanese imperialism which claimed to be the No. 1 military power in the East, and thus made an important contribution to victory of the world's people in their anti-fascist war. The victory of the Chinese people in their War of Resistance Against Japan is a victory for people's war and a victory for Mao Tsetung Thought.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out that the Chinese people's national liberation war of resistance against Japan "is a marvellous spectacle in

the annals of war, a heroic undertaking by the Chinese nation, a magnificent and earth-shaking feat."

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao pointed out in his important essay *Long Live the Victory of People's War!* published on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the victory in the Chinese people's War of Resistance Against Japan: "Of the innumerable anti-imperialist wars waged by the Chinese people in the past hundred years, the War of Resistance Against Japan was the first to end in complete victory. It occupies an extremely important place in the annals of war, in the annals of both the revolutionary wars of the Chinese people and the wars of the oppressed nations of the world against imperialist aggression."

Earth-shaking changes have taken place in the situation in Asia over the past 25 years since the victory of the anti-Japanese war. The victory of the Chinese revolution breached the imperialist front in the East and wrought a great change in the world balance of forces between classes. The vigorous upsurge of the Asian peoples' revolutionary movement has accelerated the collapse of the colonial system of imperialism. U.S. imperialism which has taken the place of Japanese fascism in Asia has suffered one disastrous defeat after another and is heading irremediably for decline and extinction.

However, the imperialists and all reactionaries will never take their defeat lying down. They cannot learn anything from historical lessons. This is true of U.S. imperialism. The same goes for Japanese militarism. Fostered by U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism has been revived and has today again become a dangerous force of aggression and war. This must warrant serious attention among the peoples in Asia.

Lenin once said: **"Modern militarism is the result of capitalism."** Japanese monopoly capital which served as the economic basis of Japanese militarism suffered heavy blows following the defeat of Japanese imperialism, yet, it quickly recovered and grew with the protection and support of U.S. imperialism. It amassed large fortunes particularly from U.S. imperialism's wars of aggression against Korea and Indo-China. The malignant expansion of Japanese monopoly capital has increasingly been sharpening the contradiction between production on the one hand and the supply of raw materials and markets on the other and steadily aggravating the class contradiction in the country. In order to seek a way out by means of plunder and expansion abroad and step up suppression and exploitation of the Japanese people, the Japanese reactionaries have embarked on the beaten track of militarism.

Let us now look at some major facts:

1) Several zaibatsu which used to be the behind-the-scene bosses of the Japanese fascist "military headquarters" have already staged a come-back. In collusion with U.S. imperialism, they have again controlled the key branches of the economy and the state machine of Japan. They have built up a highly centralized war industry with a tremendous potential, restored the military industry set-up and are further militarizing the national economy so as to establish a material basis for arms expansion and war preparations on a large scale.

2) Japanese militarism has been rearmed. The so-called "Self-Defence Forces" with veteran fascist militarymen as the backbone and comprising the ground, naval and air forces now number more than 280,000, which comes close to the highest pre-war level in manpower in ordinary times. In addition, there are tens of thousands of "reserve self-defence officers." More than half of the so-called "Self-Defence Forces" are officers and non-commissioned officers, hence these forces can be expanded in a short time in case of war needs. Meanwhile, the reactionary Japanese government is mapping a new plan for military expansion on a larger scale, increasing its military budget by a considerable extent, giving priority to the expansion of the navy and air force for operation abroad, energetically developing sophisticated weapons, and actively preparing for nuclear armament under the cloak of

"peaceful use" in an attempt to gain a "strategic striking force" for Japan.

3) The militarist forces have again taken a grip on the military and political power in Japan. Militarists represented by Eisaku Sato, Nobusuke Kishi, Okinori Kaya and the like have filled the military and political organs and ruling party in Japan. More than 60 per cent of the Sato cabinet members are veteran fascist officials and nearly all the high-ranking officers of the reactionary Japanese armed forces are veteran fascist militarymen. Militarist organizations of various shapes have been set up all over the country.

4) Japan's ruling clique is pushing ahead with accelerated pace the fascistization of its political system. It has been strengthening the violent state machine in an all-round way, dishing up fascist bills one after another and frantically suppressing the worker and student movements in Japan. The police force of Japan has greatly surpassed that before the war. In the municipality of Tokyo alone reactionary police forces have been called out on numerous occasions, totalling nearly 800,000 throughout last year, to carry out mass arrests and suppression of the revolutionary people. Japan today has become a super police state in the true sense of the term.

5) Japanese monopoly capital has been frenziedly carrying out expansion and aggression abroad. They have stretched their claws from Northeast Asia to Southeast Asia and other regions. Under the signboard of "economic co-operation," they feverishly plunder those areas of materials and resources and cruelly oppress and exploit the people of various countries there. Japan's capital export has increased more than three-fold in the past decade and reached 1,260 million U.S. dollars in 1969. Japan's commodity export has increased sharply, with that to Southeast Asia reaching 4,460 million U.S. dollars in 1969. In an attempt to re-establish their colonial system, the monopoly capitalist groups in Japan clamoured that "the time for re-distribution of international resources" has come and called for "crossing state borders for free development and contention abroad."

6) Japanese militarism has openly placed our territory Taiwan Province and Korea within its sphere of influence. Sato and his like arrogantly raved time and again that since Korea "was essential to Japan's own security," they "can never watch the fire from the other bank." They also claimed that Taiwan was "a most important factor for the security of Japan," which they "must constantly bear in mind." This is a naked exposure of Japanese militarism's ambitions for Chinese and Korean territories.

7) The Japanese militarists actively serve as U.S. imperialism's "gendarmes in Asia" and "overseers" of slaves in a futile attempt to re-dominate Asia by taking this opportunity. They expand the scope of aggression laid down in the U.S.-Japan "security treaty" and step up the military collusion between Japan, Chiang Kai-shek and Pak Jung Hi. They try to muster U.S. imperialism's puppets and lackeys in Asia and to form a counter-revolutionary alliance with Japan as the "head" on the basis of "the Asian and Pacific Council."

8) The Japanese militarists try hard to find excuses for sending troops abroad. They rave that they will resort to force to "maintain" Japan's overseas "economic rights and interests," send the navy to "defend" the Strait of Malacca, which they call Japan's "life-line," and try to dispatch troops to launch aggression against other countries under the banner of the United Nations.

9) The Japanese ruling circles energetically create counter-revolutionary public opinion for a war of aggression. They make use of films, the radio and television, books and journals to prettify by every means all the aggressive wars launched by Japanese militarism and publicly decorate and glorify fascist war criminals, dead or living, in order to secure a place for them in history. They reprint in big quantities textbooks advocating militarism, the old fascist army's "infantry training manual" and "pocket book for soldiers," all published before World War II. They instil into the minds of the Japanese people such reactionary ideas as so-called "loyalty to the sovereign and patriotism" and "the Emperor is supreme," propagate the "bushido spirit," and fan up reactionary nationalist feelings in an attempt to re-establish the "spiritual pillar" of militarism.

From all this one can see that the Japanese reactionaries are trying ambitiously to renew their fond dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." The spectre of a "greater Japanese empire" is once again haunting Asia. The revival of Japanese militarism is no longer a question of the existence of such a danger but is an indisputable reality. However, the Japanese reactionaries are doing their utmost to cover it up and the Miyamoto revisionist clique has stepped forward to speak in defence of Japanese militarism.

They said: In Japan there is a "peace constitution," which stipulates that dispatch of troops abroad is not allowed, hence revival of militarism is out of the question. This is sheer sophistry. The fact that Japanese reactionaries have not yet dispatched their troops abroad cannot at all serve as a proof of non-revival of Japanese militarism. Can it be that there is

no revival of militarism until a war of aggression is launched one morning? In fact, the so-called "peace constitution" of Japan has neither restrained Japanese reactionaries from active military expansion and war preparations, expansion overseas and suppression of the people at home, nor restrained them from actively preparing the dispatch of troops abroad. On the contrary, they are making use of this constitution to cover up the revival of Japanese militarism. Once they deem the conditions are ripe, they will cast it aside without any hesitation. Is it not true that those militarists in Japan are now making hue and cry about their "determination to revise the constitution" "in order to play a military role overseas"? That the Miyamoto revisionist clique described the constitution as an incantation guarding against the revival of Japanese militarism is entirely for the purpose of deceiving and lulling the people.

At a time when the Japanese people and the Asian people as a whole strongly oppose the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries, the social-imperialists are busy flirting with the Japanese reactionaries. They laud Japanese militarism as a so-called "force of stability in Asia," and blatantly woo it to rig up a so-called "Asian collective security system" against China, against communism, against the people and against revolution. This criminal act of the social-imperialists fully proves that they are collaborators of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries.

Japanese militarism has been revived after the war through a military alliance with U.S. imperialism and by relying on U.S. imperialist forces. It is militarism under the wing of U.S. imperialism and tied to the war chariot of U.S. imperialist aggression. In the counter-revolutionary global strategy of U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism plays a particularly important role of accomplice. In order to save itself from defeat in Asia and push ahead the so-called "new Asia policy," U.S. imperialism is now ever more eagerly using Japanese militarism. Meanwhile, Japanese militarism is being encouraged and instigated by social-imperialism. It is precisely for these reasons that the revival of Japanese militarism which poses a threat to all the people in Asia and the Pacific area has all the more become a crucial question which cannot be ignored.

But no matter how they indulge in sabre-rattling and collaborate in evil-doing, the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and their collaborator can in no way save themselves from their inevitable doom, neither can they stop the wheel of history from rolling on.

In his solemn statement of May 20, 1970 supporting the people of the world in their struggle against U.S. imperialism, our great leader Chairman Mao points out:

"Ever since World War II, U.S. imperialism and its followers have been continuously launching wars of aggression and the people in various countries have been continuously waging revolutionary wars to defeat the aggressors. 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."

There is an enormous difference between the times of today and the 30s or 40s. The people's revolution, which is the main current, has overwhelmed the adverse current of counter-revolution, and the people's revolutionary forces have greatly surpassed the forces of imperialism. Standing majestically in the East of the world, socialist China with her 700 million people armed with Mao Tsetung Thought has become an impregnable barrier in the way of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism which are vainly attempting to establish their supremacy over Asia. From Korea to Indo-China and from East Asia to West Asia, the peoples have formed a powerful united front against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The remarkable rising of the Japanese people's consciousness and the deep-going struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries are beyond compare for the 30s or 40s. The American people's struggle against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war has given powerful support to the Asian people. In face of the mighty revolutionary forces of the Asian people, the U.S. aggressors have been badly battered and have fully revealed their paper-tiger nature. The fact that the U.S. imperialists are putting to use Japanese militarism in a stepped-up manner shows precisely their extreme weakness and desperate struggle. Japanese militarism, which is vainly attempting to re-dominate Asia by depending on U.S. imperialism, suffers from fatal and incurable weaknesses politically, economically and militarily. Should Japanese militarism take no heed of the opposition of the Japanese and other Asian people and, with the support of U.S. imperialism, insist on taking the beaten track of invading Asia and unleashing war, it would inevitably meet with a defeat more disastrous than in the 40s and be completely crushed.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"A nation, big or small, can defeat any enemy, however powerful, so long as it fully arouses its people, firmly relies on them and wages a people's war."**

People's war is a magic weapon most effective in dealing with U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. It was precisely with this magic weapon that the Chinese people defeated Japanese imperialism and the U.S.-Chiang

reactionaries with millet plus rifles. It is likewise with this magic weapon that the Korean, Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian peoples have defeated or are defeating the U.S. aggressors. The great thinking on people's war is being integrated with the revolutionary practice of the broad masses of Asian people, radiating magnificent splendour. U.S. imperialism and all its lackeys will ultimately be burnt to ashes in the raging flames of the people's war they themselves have kindled.

From the end of the 19th century to the finish of World War II, Japanese militarism once rode roughshod over Asia for more than half a century, inflicting unparalleled deep miseries upon the Japanese and other Asian people. The barbarous atrocities of Japanese militarism are still fresh in the memory of the people in various countries. Today, a common task of the people of various countries in Asia and the Pacific region is to unite more closely and smash resolutely Japanese militarism which has revived with the help of U.S. imperialism.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"Among the Japanese, except for the pro-U.S. monopoly capitalists and the militarists, the broad masses of the people are our true friends."** The Chinese people resolutely support the Japanese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, and resolutely support the Korean people, the three Indo-Chinese peoples and the people of other Asian countries in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and all its lackeys.

Following the great leader Chairman Mao's great teachings **"Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland,"** and **"Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people,"** the Chinese people are determined to constantly strengthen national defence and make full preparations against aggressive war. We must further arm ourselves with Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war and conscientiously study Vice-Chairman Lin's important work *Long Live the Victory of People's War!* We will definitely not allow U.S. imperialism to perpetuate the occupation of China's sacred territory Taiwan nor Japanese militarism to encroach on Taiwan. We are determined to liberate Taiwan. Should any enemy dare to invade our great socialist motherland, we would resolutely wipe out the aggressors completely with people's war!

Down with revived Japanese militarism!

Down with U.S. imperialism and all its lackeys!

The Asian people are bound to win!

The people of the world are bound to win!

(September 3)

Long Live the Victory of the Great

—In commemoration of the 25th anniversary



◀ The victory of the Chinese people in the War of Resistance Against Japan is a victory for great Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

During the anti-Japanese war, our great leader Chairman Mao published his *On Protracted War* and other glorious works in which he put forward the brilliant thesis "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun," leading the people of the whole country to win the great victory in the anti-Japanese war.

Here our great leader Chairman Mao was making a report in 1939 to the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College in Yen-an.

War of Resistance Against Japan!

of the victory of the anti-Japanese war

September 3 is the 25th anniversary of the victory in the great War of Resistance Against Japan.

Twenty-five years ago, the Chinese people, under the leadership of their great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, fought a people's war in the true sense of the term. After eight years of severe fighting, they defeated Japanese imperialism, a world power which had tried to subjugate China and put Asia under its domination, and won final victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan.

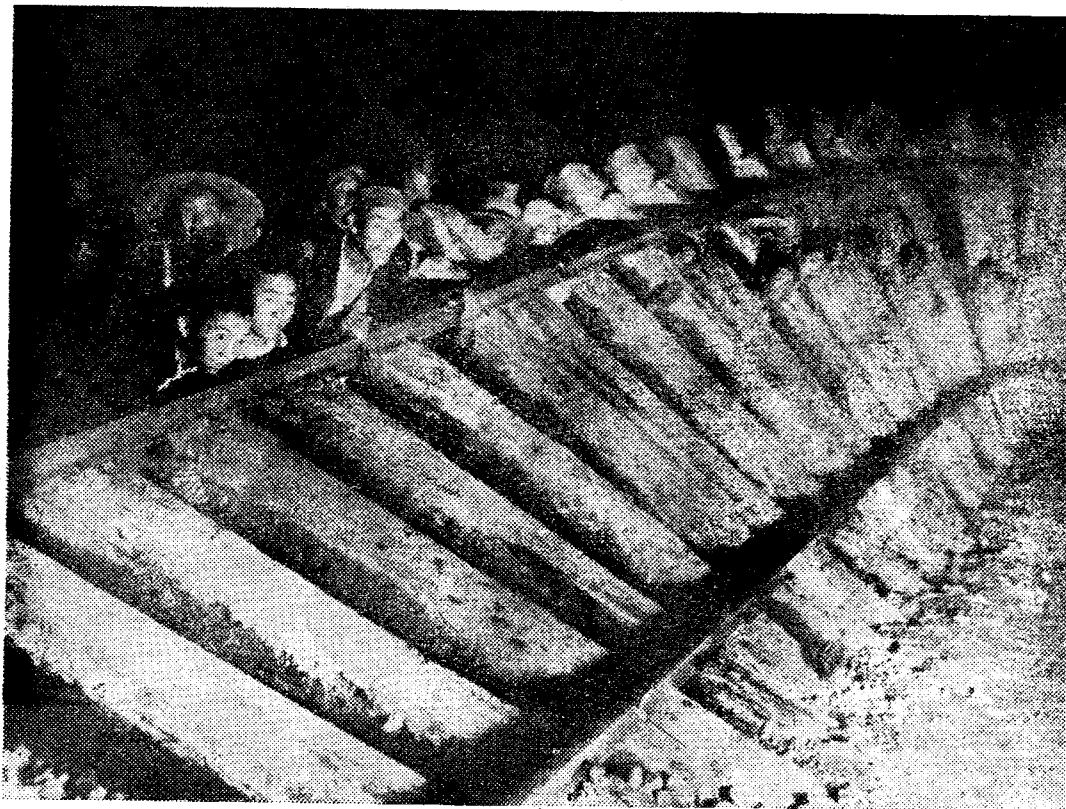
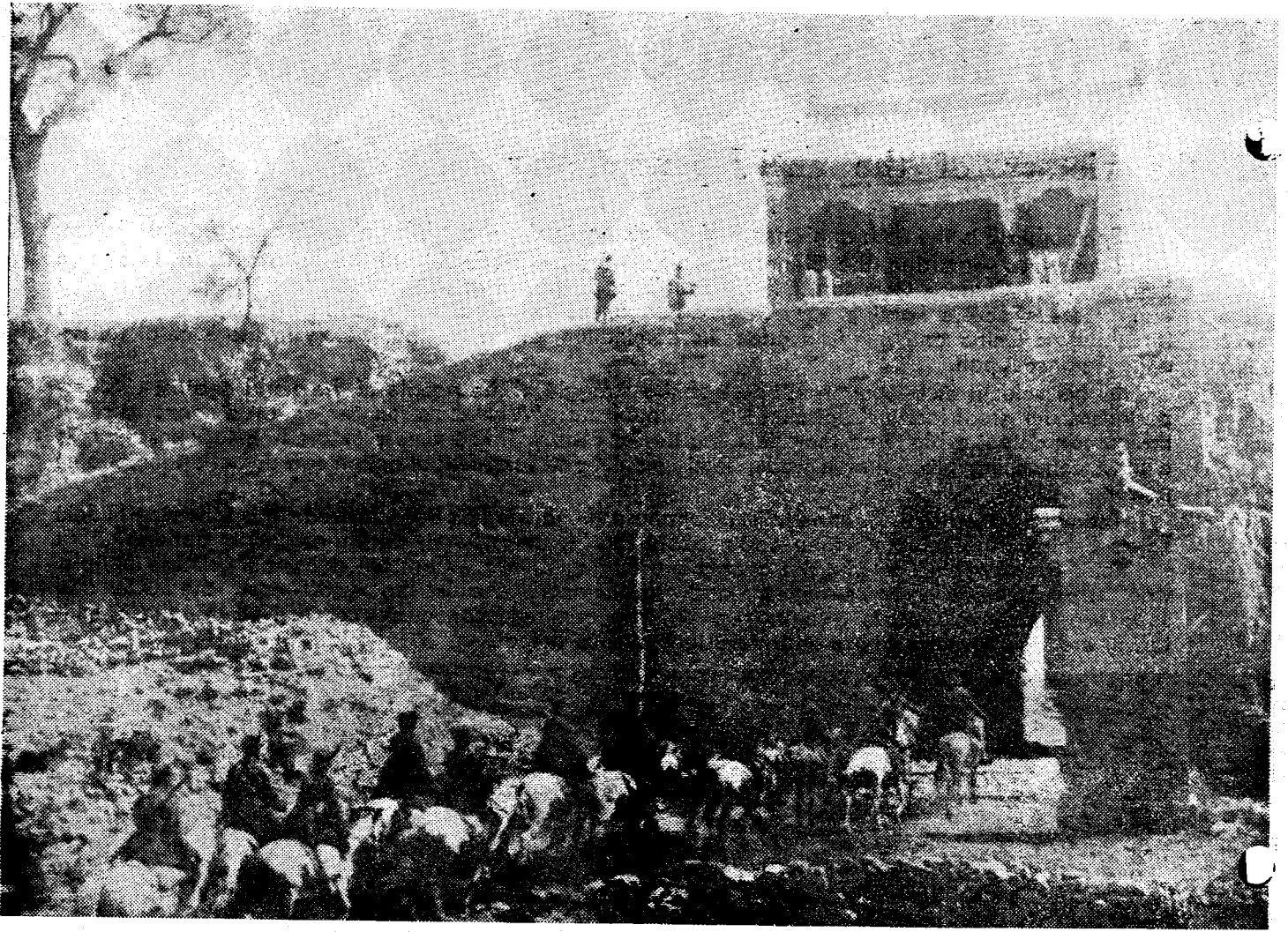
In his solemn statement in support of the struggle of the people of the world against U.S. imperialism, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: **"A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big"** and that **"this is a law of history."** The victory of the anti-Japanese war is a most convincing proof that a weak, semi-colonial and semi-feudal nation can defeat an imperialist power.

Today, groomed by U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism has been revived. It is following Hideki Tojo's beaten track and dreaming again about the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." But the times are marching on and the people are forging ahead. Confronted by the Chinese people, who are growing ever stronger, and revolutionary people the world over, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are ganging up but the criminal manoeuvres of revived Japanese militarism are sure to meet with a still more ignominious defeat.



▲ In the northern part of Shensi Province, our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao gave leadership to the whole nation in the great anti-Japanese war.

Chairman Mao with Comrade Lin Piao in Yen-an, the sacred home of revolution, 1945.

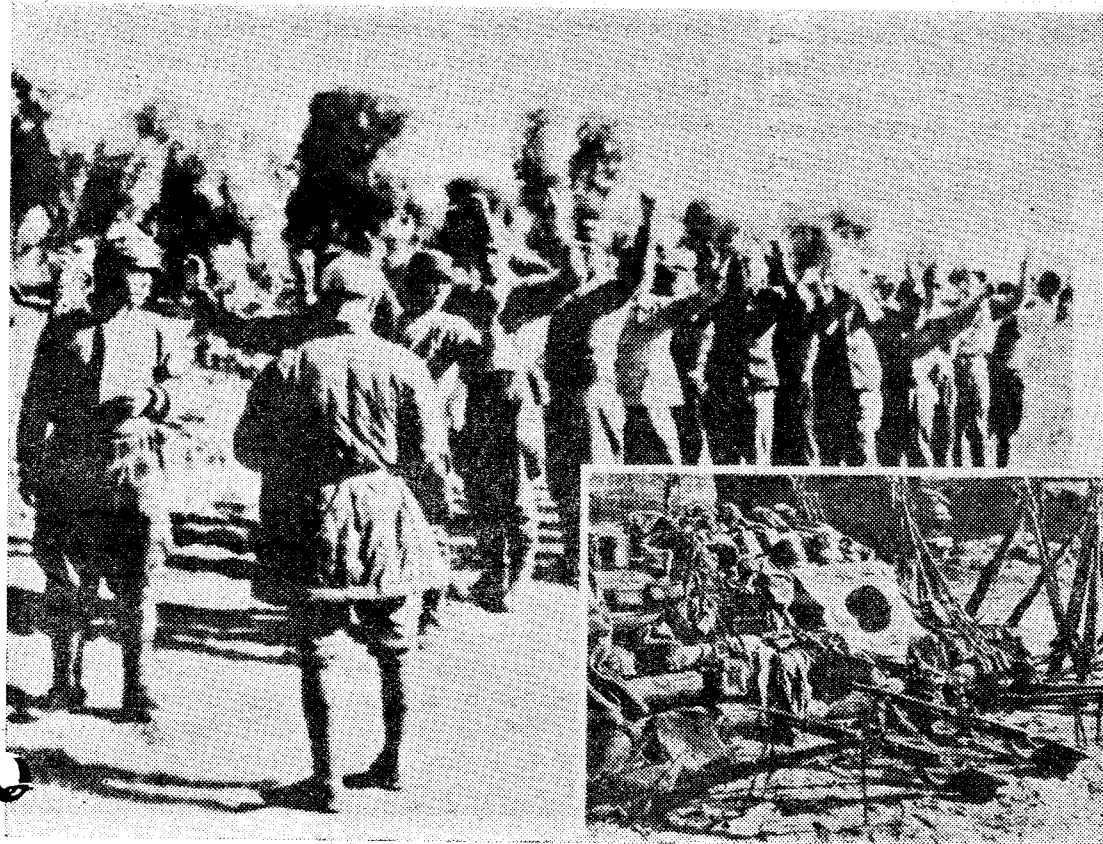


◀ "The richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of the people." The army and people of the whole country were armed by our great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking on people's war and his strategy and tactics. In the base areas behind the enemy lines, everybody joined in the fighting—the troops and the civilian population, men and women, old and young; every single village fought. Various ingenious methods of fighting were devised, including "sparrow warfare," land-mine warfare and tunnel warfare. The Japanese invaders were thoroughly trounced. Photo shows militiamen in the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei base area destroying a rail track to cut the invaders' supply lines.

In the summer of Japanese imperialism embarked on a full-scale war of aggression against China with the aim of conquering the whole country. In pursuance of the strategic plan laid down by Chairman Mao, the 115th Division of the Eighth Route Army led by Divisional Commander Lin Piao marched on Pinghsingkuan Pass. It won victory in the first battle with the enemy, annihilating well over 3,000 men of the crack Itagaki Division of the Japanese invaders. The victory exploded the myth of the invincibility of the Japanese aggressors. Photo shows the cavalry of the Eighth Route Army setting out for an attack following its big victory at Pinghsingkuan Pass.



▲ Guided by the correct policy of expanding the revolutionary armed forces mapped out by our great leader Chairman Mao, the Eighth Route Army, the New Fourth Army and the anti-Japanese guerrilla units led by the Chinese Communist Party fought heroically at the forefront of the resistance to Japan and won one victory after another. Photo shows a unit of the New Fourth Army repulsing the Japanese invaders.



◀ The blustering Japanese fascist aggressors who at one time ran amuck on Chinese soil ended up in complete defeat and unconditional surrender. Photo shows the Japanese invaders laying down their arms in surrender when the Eighth Route Army captured Tsouhsien County on the Tientsin-Pukow railway line. Inset: Part of the weapons of the Japanese invaders captured by the Eighth Route Army in north China.

Salute the Heroic Vietnamese People In the Forefront of the Anti-U.S. Struggle

— Celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the
Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

THE 25th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has come amidst the victorious strains of the three Indo-Chinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. With brotherly feelings, the Chinese people extend warm congratulations to the Vietnamese people on this splendid festival and give a militant salute to the heroic Vietnamese people standing in the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The Vietnamese people are a people with a glorious revolutionary tradition. Under the leadership of their great leader President Ho Chi Minh and the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Vietnamese people won the victory of the August Revolution in 1945 after a protracted and strenuous struggle against imperialism and colonialism and founded the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on September 2 of the same year. After that, the Vietnamese people fought another war lasting nine years against French aggression and drove the French colonial troops off the soil of Viet Nam. In nearly ten years, the Vietnamese people have battered and beaten the U.S. aggressors on their soil. Defying brute force, fearing no sacrifice and advancing wave upon wave, the Vietnamese people have been waging revolutionary wars to defeat the wars of aggression launched by imperialism, in order to win complete national liberation. They have thus added a glorious page to the history of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the peoples in the East.

In the past 25 years since the founding of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the heroic Vietnamese people have been advancing courageously in the raging flames of revolutionary war and have brought about earth-shaking changes in the outlook of their fatherland. Immediately after the anti-French war, the people in north Viet Nam began to transform and develop their national economy. Since U.S. imperialism brazenly extended its war of aggression to north Viet Nam in August 1964, the people in the northern part of the coun-

try led by the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam have heroically resisted the U.S. aggressor brigands and at the same time, persisting in self-reliance and hard struggle, actively developed industrial and agricultural production. In the years of ordeal by war the cause of socialist economic construction in north Viet Nam continued to press ahead. The defence capability of north Viet Nam also steadily increased in the great struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Today, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has become more powerful than ever before.

Under very difficult conditions, the south Vietnamese people have persevered in protracted people's war, resisted over one million U.S., puppet and satellite troops, smashed repeated attacks launched by the U.S. aggressor troops, and won great victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. They have set a brilliant example for the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over in their revolutionary struggles against imperialism.

The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country."**

This truth has been borne out by the victories won by the Vietnamese people in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and the victories won by the three Indo-Chinese peoples in their struggle against U.S. imperialism. The present revolutionary situation in the whole Indo-China is excellent. The Cambodian patriotic army and people have liberated two-thirds of their soil from the clutches of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The people in south Viet Nam and the Laotian people have also won repeated victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national sal-

vation. Supporting and assisting each other in their common struggle, the three closely united Indo-Chinese peoples have formed a powerful united front against U.S. imperialist aggression. The victorious development of their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has greatly propelled the anti-U.S. struggles throughout the world.

However, U.S. imperialism is not resigned to its defeat. It is putting up a death-bed struggle and playing with its counter-revolutionary dual tactics even more intensely. While stepping up and expanding its war of aggression, the Nixon administration is energetically pressing forward with its so-called "troop withdrawal" and other frauds in a vain attempt to put out the raging flames of revolutionary struggle of the Vietnamese and other Indo-Chinese people.

The Vietnamese people's great leader President Ho Chi Minh pointed out: **"Our armed forces and people should further strengthen their solidarity, fight perseveringly, harder and without let-up, so as to win still greater victories"** and **"As long as there is a single aggressor in our country, we must fight on to sweep him away."** We believe that adhering to President Ho Chi Minh's behests, the Vietnamese people, persisting in a protracted war, maintaining independence and keeping

the initiative in their own hands, persevering in self-reliance, and displaying the revolutionary spirit of **"firm resolve to fight and win,"** are bound to smash all kinds of schemes and machinations of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, overcome all difficulties and obstacles on the road of advance, and drive all the U.S. aggressors off the soil of Viet Nam.

China and Viet Nam are neighbouring countries as closely related as the lips and the teeth. The Chinese and Vietnamese peoples are brothers sharing weal and woe. In the long years of revolutionary struggle, our two peoples have always supported and assisted each other. The great friendship and militant solidarity of our two peoples have weathered fierce storms. **"The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area."** Following the teachings of our great leader Chairman Mao, the 700 million Chinese people armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution will, as always, resolutely back the Vietnamese people in carrying their great war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end till final victory.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, September 2)

Warmly Celebrating the Fraternal Vietnamese People's Great Red-Letter Day

SEPTEMBER 2 was the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam which was born in the tempestuous revolutionary storm in 1945. In the years since then, it has developed and grown strong in the raging flames of revolutionary wars. On this glorious festive day the Chinese people, filled with great admiration, warmly congratulated the fraternal Vietnamese people on the glorious militant path they had travelled, warmly praised their heroic revolutionary spirit of defying brute force and daring to struggle and win victory, and expressed firm support for them in carrying through to the end the great war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

D.R.V.N. Ambassador Gives Grand Reception

On September 2 evening Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China, gave a grand reception in Peking. Chinese and Cambodian

comrades-in-arms attended the reception upon invitation. They happily gathered with their Vietnamese comrades-in-arms to celebrate this festival of historic significance.

Attending the reception on invitation were:

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Madame Sihanouk; Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth;

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; 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; Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Kuo Mo-jo, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Nguyen Van Quang, Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China, and other Vietnamese comrades were present at the reception.

Also present at the reception on invitation were:

Jusuf Adjitorop, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia and head of the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia; and

Thakin Pe Tint, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma and member of the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma.

Ambassador Ngo Thuyen and Premier Chou En-lai delivered speeches permeated with revolutionary spirit at the reception (for full texts see pages 16 and 20). Both speeches drew thunderous applause.

The reception was filled with a very cordial and friendly atmosphere from beginning to end. Chinese, Vietnamese and Cambodian comrades-in-arms had cordial conversations. They repeatedly raised glasses to warmly toast the great victory of the Vietnamese people in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the great victory of the Cambodian and Laotian peoples in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and the daily consolidation and development of the great friendship and militant unity between the Chinese people and the peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos.

Peking Mass Rally

With profound proletarian internationalist feelings, more than 10,000 revolutionary people in Peking gathered at the magnificent Great Hall of the People on September 2 evening to warmly celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. They warmly hailed the great victory of the Vietnamese people in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and warmly hailed the three Indo-Chinese peoples' war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation entering a new stage.

Attending the rally were Comrades Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien, Yeh Chien-ying, Li Teh-sheng, Kuo Mo-jo, and Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and leading members of departments under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Government, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Peking Municipal Revolu-

tionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Attending the rally on invitation were: Cambodian Prime Minister Penn Nouth and Madame Penn Nouth; D.R.V.N. Ambassador to China Ngo Thuyen; Vice-President of the Viet Nam-China Friendship Association Ton Quang Phiet; Counsellor of the D.R.V.N. Embassy in China Bui Tan Linh and Madame Bui Tan Linh; Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China Nguyen Van Quang; Vietnamese experts, students and trainees in Peking; Ministers of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; and Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China Hyun Joon Keuk.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Ambassador Ngo Thuyen delivered speeches at the rally.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, on behalf of the Chinese people, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government, first of all extended the warmest congratulations to the heroic Vietnamese people, the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam fighting at the front of the struggle against U.S. imperialism. He then recalled the grand victories scored by the Vietnamese people in the past 25 years under the wise leadership of President Ho Chi Minh and the Viet Nam Workers' Party, especially the tremendous victories won in the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. He said: "The revolutionary heroism of the Vietnamese people in defying brute force, daring to struggle and daring to win has greatly encouraged and supported the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the people of the whole world, setting to the whole world a brilliant example in which 'A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big.' The Chinese people highly admire the revolutionary spirit of the Vietnamese people and warmly congratulate them on their great victory.

"The Vietnamese people's respected and beloved leader President Ho Chi Minh said in his will: 'The war of resistance against U.S. aggression may drag on. Our people may have to face new sacrifices of life and property. Whatever happens, we must keep firm our resolve to fight the U.S. aggressors till final victory.' The Chinese people firmly believe that the Vietnamese people and the peoples of Laos and Cambodia, uniting closely, fighting shoulder to shoulder and persevering in protracted people's war, will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation."

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: "The present world situation is excellent. As our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out in his solemn statement of May 20 this year, 'A new upsurge in the struggle against U.S. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world.' '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.'"

The Vice-Premier noted: The three Indo-Chinese peoples' struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has entered a new stage. In the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the Asian peoples have formed a mighty united front which has given a strong impetus to the further advance of the revolutionary situation in Asia and throughout the world. In the Middle East, the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, fearing no threats and refusing to be duped, are persisting in armed struggle and continuing to deal heavy blows at the U.S.-Israeli aggressors. In Europe, North America and Oceania, the broad masses of the people have shown a new awakening. The revolutionary mass movements are developing rapidly and vigorously, particularly in the United States where furious anti-war tides have swept the length and breadth of the country. In addition, the black people's movement, the students' movement, the workers' movement and the liberation movement of the Mexicans, American Indians and Puerto Ricans are supporting each other in a common struggle. A new storm of revolutionary mass movement never before seen in U.S. history has emerged.

The Vice-Premier pointed out: "Under the heavy blows of the people of the world, U.S. imperialism is in the grips of serious political and economic crises and is finding things tougher and tougher. Social-imperialism, the accomplice of U.S. imperialism, is likewise beset with troubles both at home and abroad. However, they are not reconciled to their defeat. They are stepping up their mutual collusion and mutual contention, in a vain attempt to stamp out the raging revolutionary flames of the people of various countries and redivide the world. Both in Indo-China and the Middle East, they are trying in a thousand and one ways to peddle a so-called 'peaceful settlement,' contriving Munich plots to sell out the interests of the people. In order to realize their respective wild designs, they are both stepping up their arms expansion and war preparations and have been reviving Japanese militarism and West German revanchism as shock troops in their suppression of the people of the world and as pawns in their contention for world hegemony.

"Working hand in glove with each other, U.S. imperialism and its accomplice are being seen through by more and more people as jackals of the same lair. In face of the ever awakening people of the world, all their scheming activities are doomed to bankruptcy."

In conclusion, he declared: "The Chinese people armed with Mao Tsetung Thought are deeply aware that the Chinese revolution is a part of the world revolution and that the destiny of the Chinese people is always linked together with that of the oppressed nations and people of the world. The Chinese people firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the people of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world; resolutely oppose the wild plans of U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism to divide spheres of influence and redivide the world; resolutely oppose the

power politics of one or two so-called 'superpowers' dominating everything in international affairs.

"China and Viet Nam are neighbours linked by mountains and rivers and as closely related as the lips and the teeth. The Chinese and Vietnamese peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers going through thick and thin together. Following the teachings of their great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese people have all along looked upon the struggle of the Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian peoples as their own. Tempered through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, the Chinese people will, as always, give all-out support and assistance to the fraternal Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory."

In his speech, Ambassador Ngo Thuyen recalled in detail the great achievements scored over the past 25 years by the Vietnamese people under the leadership of President Ho Chi Minh and the Viet Nam Workers' Party. "In a quarter of a century which has just elapsed," Ambassador Ngo Thuyen said, "the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has unceasingly been strengthened, the revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people has made steady steps. The Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has been achieving great and resounding victories."

Speaking of Nixon's scheme to "Vietnamize" the war in order to prolong the aggressive war, the Ambassador pointed out: Nixon's wicked schemes are being badly defeated in south Viet Nam and will certainly be completely defeated. "Ever since Nixon entered the White House, the U.S. and puppet troops continue to receive deadly blows. Far from decreasing, their casualties were mounting and their morale was worsening day after day. Such actions as disobedience of orders, sham sickness, refusal of tasks, readiness to face the military court or prison instead of fighting, occurred in many units of the U.S. troops. In the puppet army, desertions and disintegrations were rife; in 1969: 180,000 armymen left the puppet army or were disintegrated. The puppet administration's economy and finance were seriously worsening, inflation was rampant and price rose steeply. Internally, the puppet administration was beset with untold contradictions and strifes. Their 'pacification' programme, which aims at controlling the rich and densely populated areas and making them support the war, has been sustaining ignominious defeats."

The Ambassador emphatically pointed out: "At present the Nixon administration, which is struggling desperately in a position of defeat and weakness, will still resort to more evil tricks in an attempt to extricate itself from the unsolvable contradictions. They will still throw out many 'peace' smokescreens of all colours. But so long as the U.S. imperialists refuse to withdraw speedily, completely and unconditionally their expeditionary troops and send them home, Nixon's talks of 'peace' are nothing but a farce aiming at fooling the

American and world's public opinion. So long as the U.S. imperialists remain obstinate and refuse to recognize the fundamental national rights of the three Indo-Chinese peoples, the Vietnamese people will, together with the fraternal Khmer and Laotian peoples, fight on until their rights to independence and freedom are achieved."

In conclusion, the Ambassador said: "In his historic testament President Ho Chi Minh recommended us: 'The war of resistance against U.S. aggression may drag on. Our people may have to face new sacrifices of life and property. Whatever happens, we must keep firm our resolve to fight the U.S. aggressors till final victory.' The entire Vietnamese people, million as one man, are determined to act in accordance with President Ho Chi Minh's testament, persevere in and step up the resistance war against the U.S. aggressors till final victory in order to liberate the south, defend and build up socialism in the north and proceed towards the peaceful reunification of the fatherland."

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's and Ambassador Ngo Thuyen's speeches were punctuated by warm applause. After their speeches, the revolutionary masses in the hall waved their red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung* and shouted: "We firmly support the Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation!" "We firmly support the three Indo-Chinese peoples' struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation!" "We

firmly support the Korean people's just struggle for the reunification of their fatherland!" "Long live the great friendship and militant unity between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples!" and "Viet Nam will win, U.S. imperialism will be defeated!"

Widespread Celebration Activities

Shanghai, Kwangchow, Nanning and Kunming also held grand rallies to warmly celebrate the glorious festive day of the fraternal Vietnamese people.

From September 1 to 7, ten major cities in China held a "Vietnamese Film Week" during which the Vietnamese documentary films *We Are Resolved to Defeat the U.S. Aggressors*, *The Heroic Con Co Island* and *The Road to the Front* were shown. In Peking, a pictorial exhibition was also held which showed the splendid victories won by the Vietnamese people in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and gave expression to the great friendship and militant unity between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples.

A Chinese Journalists' Delegation and a Chinese Medical Delegation went to Hanoi on invitation to take part in the celebration activities and to pay a friendly visit.

At Reception Celebrating 25th Anniversary of Proclamation of Independence of D.R.V.N.

Ambassador Ngo Thuyen's Speech

Respected Comrade Premier Chou En-lai,

Respected Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk,

Respected Prime Minister Samdech Penn Nouth and Madame Penn Nouth,

Respected Comrade Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien.

Respected Chinese Party and State Leading Comrades,

Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang,

Ambassadors, Charges d'Affaires and Their Wives,
Comrades and Friends,

First of all, I wish to thank the Chinese Party and state leading comrades, the distinguished Cambodian

guests, other foreign guests, Their Excellencies Ambassadors, Charges d'Affaires and their wives and all of you, comrades and friends, for having come to attend this reception in honour of the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of our country.

Twenty-five years ago, on September 2, 1945 the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the first people's democratic state in Southeast Asia, came into being. That was the brilliant result of the staunch and persistent struggle which the Vietnamese people had waged for almost a century, especially since 1930, when the Vietnamese revolution was put under the leadership of the Indo-Chinese Communist Party, now the Viet Nam Workers' Party, with President Ho Chi Minh as its founder and educator.

In the last 25 years, the Vietnamese people have gone through a great historic period of hard and fierce

struggle but full of glorious victories. Imbued with the spirit "We would rather endure any sacrifice than lose our independence and be slaves," the Vietnamese people ended their 9-year-long resistance war by the resounding victory at Dien Bien Phu. The 1954 Geneva Agreements confirmed the victory of the Vietnamese people and solemnly recognized their fundamental national rights: independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity.

Not reconciled with their defeats and in a plot to carry out their neo-colonialist policy in south Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists brazenly sabotaged the Geneva Agreements, set up the Ngo Dinh Diem puppet administration, sabotaged the reunification of Viet Nam in an attempt to turn south Viet Nam into their neo-colony and a military base to attack the north and stamp out the national-liberation movement.

As their neo-colonialist policy went bankrupt, the U.S. imperialists first launched the "special war" and then the "local war." They brought in south Viet Nam over 500,000 U.S. expeditionary troops equipped with modern weapons, dumped on the south Viet Nam battlefield nearly 10 million tons of bombs, spent over 100,000 million dollars and escalated the war one rung after another.

But they have sustained repeated setbacks. The more they intensified the war, the heavier their defeats. In contrast, the south Vietnamese army and people have become ever stronger through fighting and have won one victory after another. In 1968, with their miraculous and thunder-like offensives in early spring and repeated attacks launched afterwards, the south Vietnamese army and people delivered to the U.S. troops ever harder blows, thus forcing them to give up their counter-offensive strategy and fall back completely into the defensive. From 1968 spring up to June 1970, the south Vietnamese army and people put out of action 1,505,000 enemy troops including 535,000 U.S. and satellite troops, destroyed a huge quantity of war means: 16,600 aircraft of all types, 42,500 military vehicles including 23,000 tanks and armoured cars, 2,950 warships and combat launches, millions of tons of war materials, bombs, shells and fuel. . . .

Growing up in fighting, the south Vietnamese army and people, under the clear-sighted leadership of the National Front for Liberation of South Viet Nam, have made tremendous progress in developing and building their political and military forces, in building the people's power, in building and consolidating the liberated areas.

The establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam in June 1969 marked a turning point ushering in a new stage for the revolution in south Viet Nam, a stage of achieving still greater victories and proceeding towards total victory.

Being heavily defeated in south Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists frenziedly unleashed the war of destruc-

tion by air and naval forces on an unprecedented scale against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, an independent, sovereign socialist state. They sent aircraft of all types, including B-52 strategic bombers to drop more than one million tons of bombs over north Viet Nam, mobilized five-sixths of their aircraft-carriers and hundreds of warships to serve the bombardment and shelling of the north. But the result was: over 3,300 U.S. aircraft of all types shot down, thousands of U.S. air pirates killed or captured alive, the U.S. air forces supremacy went bankrupt.

The north, on the contrary, undauntedly went on fulfilling the obligation incumbent on the "great rear area" towards the south Viet Nam "great front" and at the same time continued to march forward with fresh victories along the socialist road.

In the war flames, the defence forces of the north became much stronger, agricultural production kept on developing, agricultural productive co-operatives continued their consolidation, central industries were decentralized to maintain production, more than one thousand local industrial establishments of medium and small sizes were newly built, communication arteries kept on running, communication network was largely widened, the transport volume grew bigger, educational, health, cultural services continued to develop. Our people's living conditions have somewhat been improved. Everybody has enough food and clothing, the sick has medicines and the children have their schools.

In the last 25 years, while fighting to defeat imperialist aggressors and building a new life, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has brilliantly demonstrated the superiority and strength of its socialist regime and brought into full play its role in the revolutionary cause of the people of the whole country.

In a position of defeat and passivity the U.S. imperialists were forced to stop unconditionally the bombing and shelling against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, hold the Paris 4 party-conference on Viet Nam and declare a partial withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Viet Nam. But the U.S. imperialists have come to the conference not with an aim to seeking a peaceful solution for the Viet Nam problem. They have obstinately avoided discussing the 10-point overall solution put forth by the National Front for Liberation of South Viet Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, two essential points of which are: the rapid, complete and unconditional withdrawal of all the U.S. and satellite troops from south Viet Nam and the formation of a provisional coalition government in south Viet Nam with a view to organizing free and democratic elections and setting up a coalition government in south Viet Nam. They have withdrawn piecemeal their troops to fool public opinion. At the same time they are feverishly carrying out their "pacification strategy," herding the people into concentration camps, clinging on the Thieu-Ky-Khiem puppet administration and beefing up the puppet army in an

attempt to prolong the war of aggression and perpetuate its occupation of south Viet Nam so as to keep Viet Nam divided. The U.S. plan of Vietnamizing the war has initially met with ignominious defeats. U.S. casualties keep on increasing, the puppet administration and army are rotten and inefficient. The anti-war movement inside the United States and right in the U.S. armed forces is developing day by day.

The U.S. imperialists' defeats are quite obvious, however the Nixon clique is still very obstinate. They have venturously and riskily enlarged the "special war" in Laos and used the traitors Lon Nol-Sirik Matak to stage the coup d'etat on March 18, 1970 in Cambodia against Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, liquidating the independence and neutrality of Cambodia in an attempt to turn that country into a U.S. neo-colony and sabotage the long standing militant friendship and solidarity among the Vietnamese, Khmer and Laotian peoples, in their plot to realize the so-called "Nixon doctrine" of making Indo-Chinese fight Indo-Chinese.

Who sows the wind will reap the whirlwind!

The heavy blows delivered to the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys in Laos since the 1969 dry season, especially those delivered at the Plain of Jars, Xieng Khoang by the Laotian army and people under the leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front headed by Prince Souphanouvong have destroyed the enemy's illusion in victory in his "special war."

In Cambodia, the United States imperialists had to send in their own troops and the Saigon puppet troops to the rescue of the traitorous Lon Nol clique but they have suffered ignominious defeats. Within a short period of time, under the correct leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, the Cambodian people who have risen up as one man in the armed struggle and under other forms of resistance against the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, have wiped out and disintegrated nearly a hundred thousand U.S. and puppet troops, liberated more than two-thirds of the country. Drowned in the raging sea of people's war waged by the Indo-Chinese people, the U.S. imperialists are being condemned by the progressive American and world public opinion. Never before have the U.S. imperialists sustained such ignominious defeats in all fields as at present.

The Vietnamese people resolutely support the just struggle of the Khmer people, fully support the five-point statement of March 23, 1970 of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and the Political Programme of the National United Front of Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese people resolutely support the just struggle of the Laotian people, fully support the solution of five points put forth by the Laotian Patriotic

Front for the peaceful settlement of the problem of Laos on the basis of the 1962 Geneva Agreement on Laos and in the light of the realities of the present situation in that country.

The Nixon administration which is struggling desperately in a position of defeat and weakness in Indo-China will still resort to many evil schemes of farcical peace in an attempt to extricate itself from its inevitable defeat.

So long as the U.S. imperialists refuse to send home speedily, completely and unconditionally the U.S. expeditionary troops, refuse to recognize the fundamental national rights of the south Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian peoples, the Vietnamese people, together with the fraternal Khmer and Laotian peoples, will go on fighting to smash all the wicked schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, thus carrying out thoroughly the Joint Statement of the Indo-Chinese Peoples' Summit Conference held in April 1970.

Comrades and friends,

Viet Nam and China are two neighbours closely related as lips and teeth. The militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries forged by the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Communist Party of China, by President Ho Chi Minh and Chairman Mao Tsetung are those between class brothers having a common enemy, between comrades standing in the same fighting trenches in the struggle against the imperialists and their henchmen, for national independence and socialism.

President Ho Chi Minh, the beloved and venerated leader of the Vietnamese people, the close comrade-in-arms of the Chinese people, has rightly said:

"Profound is the friendship between Viet Nam and China, who are both comrades and brothers."

The victories achieved by the Vietnamese people in the cause of their national liberation and socialist construction are inseparable from the fraternal Chinese people's support. At the time when the three Indo-Chinese peoples' struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is developing into a new stage, Chairman Mao on May 20, 1970 issued a statement solemnly supporting the three Indo-Chinese peoples' struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Over 400 million Chinese people went down the streets to take part in mammoth demonstrations supporting this statement and expressing their determination to support the three Indo-Chinese peoples' struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till final victory. These events constituted a great inspiration and a powerful support for the Vietnamese and other Indo-Chinese peoples and the world's peoples struggling against U.S. imperialism, and a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialists' scheme to intensify their war of aggression against Indo-China.

The fraternal Chinese people have been correctly carrying out Chairman Mao's teaching:

"The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area."

On this occasion, I wish, on behalf of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Vietnamese people, to express our sincere gratitude to respected and beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Communist Party of China, the Government and the fraternal people of China for this tremendous, all-sided, precious, timely and effective support.

The Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at the great achievements scored by the fraternal Chinese people in revolution and production. Under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of China headed by beloved and respected Chairman Mao, after overthrowing the rule of imperialism, feudalism and comprador capitalism and founding the People's Republic of China, the Chinese people have rapidly turned the former semi-colonial, semi-feudal China into a mighty socialist country with modern industry, advanced agriculture, powerful national defence and advanced science and technology. They have achieved many great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction as well as in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

The People's Republic of China always holds aloft the banner against imperialism headed by American imperialism, firmly supports and helps the peoples struggling for independence and freedom, thus making an important contribution to the strengthening of the forces of socialism, fostering the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism all over the world.

Comrades and friends,

The just struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression, which is an important component part of the world's peoples' struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism, has enjoyed the warm sympathy and strong support from the world's peoples.

The Vietnamese people are extremely grateful to the governments and peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, the nationalist countries, the peace- and justice-loving peoples including the progressive American people for this sympathy and support. For the sacred cause of the liberation of our fatherland, for the fulfilment of our obligations to the peoples struggling against U.S. imperialism, the Vietnamese people are determined to fight and defeat the U.S. aggressors.

The Vietnamese people will always do their best to enhance the friendship and solidarity with the brotherly socialist countries, with the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Vietnamese people resolutely support the Chinese people's struggle for the recovery of Taiwan,

the inseparable territory of the People's Republic of China; support the Korean people's struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression for the liberation of south Korea and the reunification of Korea; support the Cuban people's staunch struggle to smash the U.S. imperialists' schemes to encroach upon the security and sovereignty of the Republic of Cuba; support the German people in their struggle to demand that the West German government recognize "de jure" the German Democratic Republic and its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Vietnamese people firmly support the Afro-Asian and Latin American peoples in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, for independence, freedom; support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples' struggle for their fundamental national rights, against the Israeli aggressors, henchmen of the U.S. imperialists, against all the U.S. imperialists' schemes to sow discord among the Arab countries and liquidate the Palestinian people's liberation struggle.

The Vietnamese people resolutely support the American people in their struggle against the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam, against racism, for peace and their legitimate interests; firmly support the world's peoples' struggle for peace, independence, democracy and socialism.

Comrades and friends,

A quarter of a century has just elapsed. The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has been strengthened in all fields. Our struggle against U.S. aggression for national salvation has achieved great victories. Our revolutionary duties, however, are still heavy and hard. We are determined to give proof of our firm revolutionary will, our industriousness and our creative labour to build and strengthen the socialist north in all respects, for the sacred cause of the liberation of the south and peaceful reunification of the country and for the fulfilment of our internationalist duties towards our Indo-Chinese neighbours and world's peoples.

We are determined to implement correctly President Ho Chi Minh's sacred testament:

"The war of resistance against U.S. aggression may drag on. Our people may have to face new sacrifices of life and property. Whatever happens, we must keep firm our resolve to fight the U.S. aggressors till final victory."

With the world's peoples' sympathy and support, with the iron-like determination of our entire people, we are resolved to fight on perseveringly and are certain that total victory shall be ours.

Once again, I wish to thank our distinguished guests, our comrades and friends for their presence at this reception.

Finally, I propose a toast:

to the everlasting militant friendship and solidarity between our two Parties and peoples!

to more brilliant achievements of the fraternal Chinese people in their socialist revolution and construction!

to the great victories of the Khmer, Laotian and Vietnamese peoples in their struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation!

to the health of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, the great friend of the Vietnamese people. May we wish him a long life!

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

to the health of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao!

to the health of Premier Chou En-lai!

to the health of Prime Minister Samdech Penn Nouth and Madame Penn Nouth!

to the health of Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien!

to the health of Chinese Party and state leading comrades!

to the health of Their Excellencies Ambassadors, Charges d'Affaires and their wives!

to the health of other distinguished foreign guests!

to the health of all of you, comrades and friends, present here today!

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

Respected Comrade Ambassador Ngo Thuyen,

Respected Comrade Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang,

Respected Head of State of Cambodia Samdech Sihanouk and Mme. Sihanouk,

Respected Prime Minister Samdech Penn Nouth and Mme. Penn Nouth,

Comrades and Friends,

Today is the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. We are very happy to gather here with our Vietnamese comrades in joint celebration of this historic festival. On behalf of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and on behalf of the Chinese people, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government, I extend the warmest congratulations and highest tribute to the heroic Vietnamese people, Viet Nam Workers' Party and Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, who are fighting at the front of resistance against U.S. aggression.

The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam is a socialist country personally founded by the Vietnamese people's great leader President Ho Chi Minh. Born amidst the tempestuous storms of revolution and developing and growing stronger in the raging flames of revolutionary wars, she has traversed a brilliant course of battle.

Over the past 25 years, the imperialists have repeatedly launched wars of aggression against the Vietnamese people, and the Vietnamese people have continuously waged revolutionary wars to defeat the aggressors. Particularly in the last decade and more, U.S. imperialism has mustered over one million U.S.

and puppet troops and vassal troops, used all lethal weapons except atom bombs and launched frantic attacks on the Vietnamese people. Persevering in a protracted people's war, the Vietnamese people with unparalleled heroism have badly defeated U.S. imperialism—the most ferocious imperialism in the contemporary world—and won great victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The revolutionary situation in Indo-China has never before been so fine as it is now. The U.S. imperialist invasion of Cambodia has further aroused the boundless indignation and strong resistance of the three Indo-Chinese peoples, and the flames of people's war are raging with increasing vigour throughout Indo-China. Holding aloft the militant banner of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, the peoples of Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos have formed a powerful united front against U.S. imperialism and, supporting and assisting each other and fighting shoulder to shoulder, have mounted fierce attacks on the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys and won one brilliant victory after another on the vast battlefields. The Vietnamese people are growing ever stronger through the fight, and U.S. imperialism's plan of "Vietnamizing" its war of aggression against Viet Nam has been further frustrated. The Laotian people have repeatedly defeated the enemy's attacks, and the liberated areas are being expanded day by day. Under the leadership of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the National United Front of Kampuchea, the Cambodian people have within the short space of a few months wiped out great numbers of enemy effectives and liberated large tracts of territory. A completely new situation has emerged in the Indo-Chinese peoples' struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The great victories of the Indo-

Chinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation have dealt heavy blows at U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and given a powerful impetus to the revolutionary struggles of the American people and the people of the whole world, constituting important contributions to the struggles of the people of the world against U.S. imperialism. The Chinese people express high respects and boundless admiration for the three heroic Indo-Chinese peoples.

The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao points out: **"A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. This is a law of history."** The great victory of the Indo-Chinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has eloquently borne out Chairman Mao's brilliant conclusion.

U.S. imperialism has landed itself in an unprecedentedly grave predicament in Indo-China and is putting up a death-bed struggle. U.S. imperialism continues to hang on in south Viet Nam and refuses to get out and is driving south Vietnamese and Thai puppet troops to invade Cambodia and Laos on a massive scale. Furthermore, U.S. imperialism has recently sent out people to run hither and thither to placate its vassals and collect cannon-fodder, trying hard to knock together a counter-revolutionary military alliance including its puppets in Saigon, Phnom Penh, Bangkok, Seoul, etc., and is stepping up its efforts to use Japanese militarism in serving its war of aggression in Indo-China. At the same time, U.S. imperialism with the co-ordination of its collaborator is feverishly practising political deception and contriving peace talk schemes, in a vain attempt to put out the raging revolutionary flames of the Indo-Chinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. However, the three Indo-Chinese peoples are peoples who have been tempered in long revolutionary struggles and who have rich experience in dealing with imperialism. We believe that no matter what military adventures U.S. imperialism may embark on and what plots and intrigues it may resort to, it will inevitably meet with ignominious failure.

The Vietnamese people's great leader President Ho Chi Minh pointed out: **"We love peace, but it must be genuine peace in independence and freedom. For independence and freedom, the Vietnamese people are determined to fight the U.S. aggressors through to complete victory, whatever the hardships and sacrifices may be."** The peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia will certainly win victory in their just war against aggression. The sacred goal of the three Indo-Chinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation will certainly be attained.

Comrades and friends,

A new upsurge in the struggle against U.S. imperialism has now emerged throughout the world, from

Indo-China to the Middle East, from Asia, Africa and Latin America to Europe, North America and Oceania. The international situation has become increasingly favourable to the revolutionary peoples and unfavourable to U.S. imperialism and its followers. Beset with troubles both at home and abroad, U.S. imperialism is besieged ring upon ring by the revolutionary people of the world. The people of the whole world, uniting together and persevering in struggle, will certainly defeat U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs.

China and Viet Nam are close fraternal neighbours. The Chinese and Vietnamese peoples are comrades and brothers standing at the same front. Such unity and friendship of ours are based on proletarian internationalism and forged and developed in the long struggles against our common enemies, and no force can sabotage them. The great victory of the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is a powerful encouragement and support to the Chinese people in their socialist revolution and socialist construction. Following their great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people unswervingly give firm support to the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation as well as to all the three Indo-Chinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Victory surely belongs to the heroic peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos!

In conclusion, I request you to raise your glasses and drink a toast

to the great victory of the peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation,

to the great friendship and militant unity of the three Indo-Chinese peoples,

to the great friendship and militant unity between the Chinese people and the three Indo-Chinese peoples,

to the health of President Ton Duc Thang,

to the health of Comrades Le Duan, Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong,

to the health of the Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk,

to the health of the Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Samdech Penn Nouth and Madame Penn Nouth,

to the health of Comrade Ambassador Ngo Thuyen,

to the health of Comrade Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang,

to the health of the other distinguished guests,

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

to the health of our comrades and friends present here!

Workers and Peasants Are Wakened In Their Millions

—Deeds of Comrade Kuan Cheng-fu, a propagandist of Mao Tsetung Thought

KUAN CHENG-FU, the chief storehouse keeper of the logistics department of the Peking Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, tempered his boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao in the flames of revolutionary struggle over the past 22 years. Cherishing infinitely profound proletarian feelings, he had fought tenaciously all his life for disseminating and implementing Mao Tsetung Thought and dedicated his life to spreading Mao Tsetung Thought at his fighting post.

In 1960, Vice-Chairman Lin issued the great call "We must truly grasp Mao Tsetung Thought." This militant call of great historic significance has ushered in a new era in which the workers, peasants and soldiers directly master Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

Kuan Cheng-fu eagerly studied Chairman Mao's works. The more he studied, the deeper he realized the greatness of Chairman Mao and of Mao Tsetung Thought. He came to understand fully the truth: When we have Chairman Mao and Mao Tsetung Thought, we have everything and to work throughout our lives for spreading and implementing Mao Tsetung Thought is an expression of our infinite loyalty to Chairman Mao and of the supreme Party spirit.

In 1964, Kuan Cheng-fu was assigned to help the pupils of a local primary school in their study of Chairman Mao's works. He said: The fundamental task for the one who helps in the pupils' study is to let Mao Tsetung Thought take roots in the hearts of the children so that they know the meaning of revolution even in their childhood.

One day at midnight, he was engrossed in cutting quotations from Chairman Mao out of a newspaper *Jiefangjun Bao* and pasted them on a big paper together with the words "Holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and advancing courageously!" He presented this valuable gift to Class A, Form Six. Overwhelmed with joy, the revolutionary teachers and students enthusiastically welcomed this gift and hung it on the brightest side of the classroom and held a meeting pledging to study Chairman Mao's works.

Since then, the revolutionary teachers and students had started an upsurge in the study of Chairman Mao's



Comrade Kuan Cheng-fu, a propagandist of Mao Tsetung Thought.

writings. This terrified those overlords who pushed the revisionist line in education. They hurriedly came out to obstruct this study movement and, on the pretext of "increasing the proportion of students promoted to a higher school," criticized the school for "not doing what it should."

Kuan Cheng-fu realized that this was a sharp struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat for winning over the younger generation. He said determinedly: "We must not go in for the proportion of students promoted to a higher school as practised by the bourgeoisie, but must strive to train more successors to the proletariat!" Full of militant spirit, he helped the teachers take Chairman Mao's works as the main subject and gave the teachers and students reports as a guide to their study. The mental outlook of the teachers and students quickly changed and Mao Tsetung Thought gradually took roots in the hearts of the chil-

dren. At that time, those overlords telephoned them, saying: "You let the students study *Combat Liberalism* and ask them to examine themselves in the light of the teachings therein, this does not conform to teaching principles." Kuan Cheng-fu told the teachers: "Don't listen to their nonsense! To train the younger generation with Mao Tsetung Thought is the highest principle!"

Kuan Cheng-fu led the revolutionary teachers and students in defeating the repeated attacks of the revisionist line in education and persisted in putting Mao Tsetung Thought in command of teaching. Later, the pursuers of the revisionist line in education said blusteringly: "You must report to your superiors for permission before you let the students study quotations from Chairman Mao." They ordered the school to remove all the boards bearing quotations from Chairman Mao.

This filled Kuan Cheng-fu with burning anger. He stood up and said indignantly: "It is Vice-Chairman Lin who gives us the right to study Chairman Mao's works, there is no need for us to ask anyone for permission!" He said to the teachers: "To remove the boards written with quotations from Chairman Mao means to remove the red sun from our hearts! We will never yield a single inch in our struggle to put Mao Tsetung Thought in command of every field!"

Kuan Cheng-fu and the teachers and students unanimously decided: The boards bearing quotations from Chairman Mao must not be removed.

During the socialist education movement, Kuan Cheng-fu was appointed an instructor of a work team. The Hsiaoanshe Production Brigade where he worked was known in the suburbs of Shihchiachuang as the "nail" brigade.

Where is the nail? Following Chairman Mao's great teachings: "Never forget class struggle" and "Everyone engaged in practical work must investigate conditions at the lower levels." Kuan Cheng-fu went deep among the poor and lower-middle peasants and mobilized them to write village and family history and he soon came to know that the "nail" was the head of *pao* before liberation (*pao* was made up of ten *chia*, the primary level of the administrative system enforced by Kuo-mintang reactionary clique). This scoundrel, who had sneaked into the Party and usurped the power of a Party branch secretary, worked energetically for the restoration of capitalism. Later, in order to hoodwink the masses, he became a sworn kinsman of Wang Yung-fu, who was from a poor peasant family. He manoeuvred to make Wang become the Party branch secretary and let him act openly. Wang Yung-fu was the Party branch secretary in name; the real power was in the hands of this scoundrel.

How to remove this "nail"? He thought that the key to achieving this was to arm the masses with Chairman Mao's concept on class struggle so that they

could have a clear understanding of the enemies without guns.

One day, Kuan Cheng-fu went to call on Wang Yung-fu and studied with him Chairman Mao's great teaching: "After the enemies with guns have been wiped out, there will still be enemies without guns; they are bound to struggle desperately against us, and we must never regard these enemies lightly." They discussed while they were studying. He asked Wang Yung-fu: "Do you know the man named . . .?" Wang answered: "Why not! He is one of the old Communists in the village." Kuan said: "I think you don't know him. Can you tell to which class he belongs?" "He. . . ." Wang was at a loss what to say.

Kuan Cheng-fu asked: "Have you ever pondered over this question why the landlords and rich peasants speak highly of him whereas the poor and lower-middle peasants hate him so much? How comes it that he decides everything, although you are the cadre?" Wang was stunned by this barrage of questions. Kuan stood up and said with a loud voice: "He is by no means an old Communist. He is a bad egg who has wormed into the Party. He is not at all training you to be a cadre; he just uses you as a screen to cover up his attempt to restore capitalism." Like a heavy hammer, these words shook Wang and awakened him. Pausing for a breath, Kuan Cheng-fu then went forward to Wang and said with feeling: "Just think, in the old society they trampled you underfoot and now they laud you to the skies, why? They are not dear to you in person but covet the power in your hands!" Coming to his sense, Wang Yung-fu lowered his head. Tears in his eyes, Wang said: "I. . . I've forgotten my class origin and failed to live up to what the Party and Chairman Mao expect of me!"

At a meeting held to criticize and struggle against the former head of *pao*, Wang indignantly exposed the crimes committed by this scoundrel in corrupting the cadres. After the meeting, Kuan asked the cadres and the representatives of the masses to stay for a while, then he questioned them: "Wang Yung-fu was also from a poor family but why didn't he exercise power for the poor and lower-middle peasants?" Some people said: "He has changed!" Kuan further asked: "How has he changed?" This evoked a hot discussion. Someone said: "He has been invited to feast and accepted things from the bad egg, how can he have the courage to denounce or struggle against his evil doings? If he continues this practice for a long time, he will certainly render willing service to those fellows!" With a loud voice, Kuan said: "You're right! This is what we mean by class struggle and peaceful evolution! If we indulge in eating and drinking at feasts given by those fellows, we will lose political power and fail to notice the gunshots behind the chopsticks!"

From that time onward, Kuan Cheng-fu went from house to house to enthusiastically propagate Mao Tsetung Thought. He often said to the cadres and the

poor and lower-middle peasants: "We must watch what the enemies are doing every day and think about what they are thinking of every day. We must never forget class struggle!"

Chairman Mao's concept on class struggle has taken deep roots in the hearts of the cadres and the masses. The commune members have quickly raised their consciousness of class struggle and the Hsiacanshe Production Brigade has undergone tremendous changes and become an advanced collective in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought in the Shihchiachuang area.

Closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Kuan Cheng-fu went to two factories to carry out the task of supporting the broad masses of the Left. In the upsurge of struggle-criticism-transformation, he joined the P.L.A. Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team and went to the trade and finance departments in Shihchiachuang city to support the broad masses of the Left.

As soon as Kuan Cheng-fu came to the Shihchiachuang Department Store, he went deep among the masses. Within a few days he made the round of a dozen or so major shops to make an investigation. He learnt that some members in the revolutionary committees busied themselves all day long with routine work, and had not worked at the counters for several months. So he studied together with them Chairman Mao's teaching: "**Having close ties with the masses is most fundamental in reforming state organs.**"

"But," he said to them, "we do not participate in collective productive labour. If we go on like this, we'll inevitably divorce ourselves from the masses, and there's the danger that our new-born revolutionary power will change its political colour!"

Since then, members in the leading groups have made it a practice to take part in labour and keep in close contact with the masses and reality.

One day, Kuan Cheng-fu came to work at the cloth section of one of the shops. With a yardstick in his hand, he warmly served the customers at the counter. One day a customer, who was very particular in her choice, could not find the material she wanted after seeing practically all the light-coloured prints. Finally she asked to have a look at the bolt lying at the very bottom. Willingly complying with the request, Kuan Cheng-fu turned round to get what she wanted. A member of the shop's revolutionary committee who was standing near by said in a low voice: "She's been picking and choosing, I doubt whether she really wants to



Taking Comrade Kuan Cheng-fu as their example, members of the revolutionary committee and the masses of the Liberation Road market pledge to study and apply the "three constantly read articles" in a living way and foster the concept of serving the people wholeheartedly.

buy!" But Kuan ignored this remark. After much effort he pulled out the bolt and laid it before the customer who bought a length and went off quite pleased. Then Kuan said to that member of the revolutionary committee: "Chairman Mao has taught us: 'Serve the people wholeheartedly.' We must be wholehearted in rendering service to the people!"

Setting a good example himself, Kuan Cheng-fu helped all the members of the revolutionary committee to do a good job in revolutionizing their ideology, taking the "three constantly read articles" as the maxim.

One of Kuan Cheng-fu's distinctive fine qualities was to disseminate Mao Tsetung Thought by his own action. He often said: "We should follow the example of the comrades cited in the 'three constantly read articles.'" And he was praised by the masses as a personification of the comrades commended by Chairman Mao in those three articles.

In the spring of 1966, a strong earthquake occurred in the central-south part of Hopei Province. Kuan Cheng-fu who happened to be working at that time in the villages on the outskirts of Shihchiachuang was deeply concerned about the well-being of the people. While spreading Mao Tsetung Thought and telling about Chairman Mao's solicitude for the people in the afflicted area, which strengthened the confidence of the masses in overcoming the difficulties caused by the earthquake, he organized and led them to take immediate action. Together they put up emergency sheds in the open air. Working without stop from morning to dusk, he helped the inhabitants take temporary shelter in these sheds,

and he went from household to household to carry out ideological work among the masses.

At night, Kuan Cheng-fu went with a patrol team of the militia to make a check-up to see that every household had settled down for the night in their temporary shelters. Finding that the shed where an old poor peasant woman stayed had cracks through which the wind blew, he brought his own blanket and carefully covered the shed with it. And when he discovered that the quilt of an old poor peasant was not warm enough, he took off his own cotton-padded overcoat and quietly put it over the peasant's legs.

The north wind howled throughout that night. Kuan went from place to place in the village, without sleeping a wink for more than 30 hours. In the afternoon of the next day, the peasants found an additional hovel in Uncle Wang's compound, where Kuan was poring over the "three constantly read articles" as he lay in bed.

Such were the noble qualities of Kuan Cheng-fu, a man with profound proletarian feelings for the masses, with the people always in his heart but never giving the slightest thought to himself. When he learnt that a member of a peasant's family, who was ill, badly needed two kinds of medicinal herbs, he immediately got on his bicycle to get them. His heart burning with anxiety, he defied the hot weather and rode for some 20 kilometres. When he returned, his clothes were soaked through with sweat. In contrast to this, he cared little for himself. Concerned about his health, the comrades bought a package of Chinese medicinal herbs from a nearby city to cure his high blood pressure, but he could not find time to decoct the medicine. The package was left untouched on the window-sill of his house to the day when he breathed his last.

In addition to stomach ailment and neurasthenia, Kuan Cheng-fu had serious high blood pressure from 1960. Very often he could not eat anything or sleep well, and he was unmistakably growing thin and enfeebled. The Party committee and the leadership in his unit showed great concern for him; they sent him to a hospital for treatment and recuperation. But how could illness prevent a revolutionary fighter from advancing! In the hospital, he repeatedly pleaded with the doctors to let him return to his unit. Unable to restrain him, the doctors were obliged to comply with his request. They wrote in his diagnosis record book these words: "Complete rest for one month," and enjoined him again and again: "You must take a good rest when you go home!"

Back in his unit, Kuan Cheng-fu immediately joined in the intense battle to combat drought and sup-

port agriculture. He was nearly 40, but he worked as vigorously as any young fighters.

One night, when he had just fallen asleep after a day of hard work, a clap of thunder woke him up with a start. Jumping out of his bed, he snatched up his electric torch and raincoat and ran out to check all the warehouses and dredge the ditches. It was already past two in the early morning when he returned to his living quarters. Seeing that he was covered all over with mud, his wife said to him in a consoling voice: "You've worked hard for a whole day, why don't you take a rest."

But he replied: "Why should I rest? I feel happy when I am working for the revolution."

"But," his wife rejoined, "surely there must be a way of doing things. How can you finish all the work in one day?"

"In making revolution," he said, "you've to seize the day and the hour. If we mark our time, when would we get to the communist society?"

"You are seriously ill," his wife reminded him, "you should go and see the doctor!"

Hearing this, Kuan said in a serious voice: "Feng-chih, just think who cared for me in the evil old society! But now Chairman Mao shows the greatest solicitude for me. Had it not been for Chairman Mao, I would have died long ago. Have you forgotten that you had to go begging with a basket? Now tell me, is it right if we don't work hard?"

Kuan Cheng-fu's high blood pressure became more and more serious. In spite of this, he forged ahead at an even more rapid tempo.

When goods arrived and had to be moved to the warehouses, Kuan Cheng-fu did not hesitate to carry huge bales weighing some 110 *jin* up a sloping plank 20 feet high. Once, while trudging up the plank, he suddenly felt another attack of dizziness which came off and on. The bale slipped from his shoulder. Rushing up to clasp him, the other comrades told him to go and rest at once. But Kuan composed himself and said with a gesture of disapproval: "It doesn't matter! It's my chronic disease." And with these words he again lifted the bale and steadily trugged up the plank. . . .

In that "month of complete rest," Kuan Cheng-fu handled the task of receiving and sending 51 waggons of goods, and worked together with the fighters and workers in moving the goods.

In that "month of complete rest," he gave three lectures helping the other comrades in their study of

Chairman Mao's works, and he had heart-to-heart talks with the fighters and workers on more than 50 occasions.

And in that "month of complete rest," he made use of all the four Sundays to go to the factories, primary schools and production teams to propagate Chairman Mao's latest directives.

So the month of "complete rest" turned out to be a month of hard work for Kuan Cheng-fu.

Under the personal guidance of our great leader Chairman Mao, the Ninth Party Congress triumphantly opened on April 1, 1969.

Kuan Cheng-fu was filled with feeling, unable to contain himself for joy. Once again he recalled the bitter history of his poor family and reviewed the militant course he had traversed in following Chairman Mao in making revolution. "Looking back at the road I have travelled," he said, "I deeply feel that Mao Tsetung Thought has infinite power. In fighting, it is ten thousand times more important than weapons; when we are hungry, it is ten thousand times more precious than food; when we feel cold, it is ten thousand times warmer to us than fire; and when we are ill, it is ten thousand times more efficacious than medicine. Therefore, to propagate Mao Tsetung Thought is ten thousand times more important than my own life."

On April 19 that year, while telling the revolutionary masses about the news communiques of the Ninth Party Congress and helping them study *Serve the People*, his stomach ailment afflicted him again and his blood pressure rose. Unable to sit or stand, he crouched down, leaning against a pole and pressing his knapsack against his chest. His brow was covered with beads of sweat, and it was a great strain to him to utter each word. Seeing this, the comrades tried to persuade him to postpone the talk until another day. But with a smile Kuan said: "It's all right." Pulling himself together, he continued the lecture to the end.

On April 20, having worked hard throughout the day, he went in the evening to the market on Liberation Road to help the revolutionary masses study *Serve the People*. In a ringing voice he addressed the gathering: "Comrades, Chairman Mao has taught us that we must serve the people wholeheartedly. If we should ever think that our work is trivial and contemplate a transfer, or if we should ever get impatient with the customers, we must ask ourselves: What did Liu Hulan think when she walked up composedly to the enemy's cleaver? What did Wang Chieh and Men Ho think when they threw themselves on to the bags of explosives in order to save their comrades? What did

Li Wen-chung think when he cried out "Never mind about me" and urged his comrades to go and rescue the young Red Guards who had fallen into the river? . . ." These questions which gave food for thought touched the right chord and led all present to a lofty ideological realm. Then Kuan followed up with these impassioned words: "Countless revolutionary martyrs valiantly laid down their lives for the cause of the revolution, for the people and for the realization of the lofty ideal of communism. Now when we study *Serve the People*, we should have the same kind of thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit and, while working at our own posts, be ready at all times to make the supreme sacrifice to defend Chairman Mao, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the sacred territory of our great motherland!" Quiet reigned over the assembly room. Some were busy jotting down notes, some were pondering over his words, some were listening with tears in their eyes, and some were gazing at Kuan Cheng-fu as they listened attentively. As he went on with his talk, Kuan could hardly restrain his feelings. In a strident voice he continued: "**To die for the people is weightier than Mount Tai.**" In order to die a death that is weightier than Mount Tai, revolutionary fighters should first of all lead a life that is weightier than Mount Tai! If we work for the public interest, then every second and minute of our lives is full of meaning. But if we seek personal gains, it would be meaningless even if we live to an old age. How should we live in order to be weightier than Mount Tai? The answer is: We must be loyal to the great leader Chairman Mao."

His resonant voice suddenly broke off! Everyone present saw that the corners of his mouth and his face were feebly convulsing.

With amazing effort Kuan Cheng-fu made a sweep with his arm. . . . But he had already lost control of himself. All of a sudden, he fell to the ground.

The comrades rushed up and took him in their arms, doing everything they could to save him. A doctor hurried over to check up his blood pressure. But, alas, his blood pressure had risen too high for the sphygmomanometer to measure. . . .

At that juncture, Kuan Cheng-fu opened his eyes with a supreme effort. Beaming with profound feelings, he looked up at the portrait of our great leader Chairman Mao. Then turning to the people around him he stammered: "Sorry . . . comrades, later . . . when there's time . . . I'll . . . continue . . . my talk."

Those were the last words of Kuan Cheng-fu, a man who spared no efforts to propagate Mao Tsetung Thought.

Press Communique of Secretariat of Central Committee of N.U.F.K.

(August 22)

THE Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea met on August 20 and 21, 1970, at the seat of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia. The meeting was presided over by Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of its Political Bureau and Prime Minister. Many political questions were on the agenda.

The Central Committee first heard and approved the political report delivered by its Chairman. The report stressed the great success won by the N.U.F.K. in the military and political fields during the short period after the establishment of the Royal Government of National Union. The National Liberation Army has in fact completely liberated more than two-thirds of the country with a population of 2,800,000. On the diplomatic and political fronts the R.G.N.U.C. has won recognition from 23 countries and National Liberation Movements.

The Central Committee then examined at length the draft bill of finances, submitted by the Royal Government. After its adoption, the members of the

Central Committee approved several proposals of the R.G.N.U.C. and the Political Bureau of the Committee concerning the enlargement of responsibilities of the leaders of the resistance movement inside the country. The Central Committee also approved the nomination of Mr. Khieu Samphan, Minister of National Defence, as Vice-Prime Minister, and the nomination of several vice-ministers from among those now fighting in Cambodia. Other ministries will step by step be transferred to the liberated zones.

In the light of the same ideas, the Central Committee has admitted into its ranks a number of people active in the resistance movement inside the country.

Finally, the Central Committee established its Permanent Secretariat composed of three members and a Secretariat of its Political Bureau composed of two Alternate Members of the Political Bureau, Mr. Keat Chhon, Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister of the R.G.N.U.C., and Mr. Thiounn Prasith, Minister in Charge of the Co-ordination of the Efforts of Struggle for National Liberation.

Agnew's Criminal Scheming in Asia

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

Spiro Agnew, No. 2 chieftain of U.S. imperialism, has just completed another trip to Asia. He conspired with **Pak Jung Hi**, Chiang Kai-shek, Nguyen Van Thieu, Thanom Kittikachorn, Lon Nol and other stooges of U.S. imperialism. The main purpose of the trip undertaken by this god of plague is obvious — to streamline the U.S. imperialist plot of aggression in Asia.

On arriving in Seoul, Agnew lost no time in making known that the United States will "provide" the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique "with additional military assistance" and "re-equip" the puppet troops of south Korea. He announced that U.S. imperialism would soon send three more groups of the U.S. air force to south Korea. His journey to Saigon had the objective of further fostering the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet clique and beefing up the war of aggression against Viet Nam under the signboard of "Vietnamization." Before turning up in Phnom Penh, Agnew flagrantly declared

that the Nixon administration was "going to do everything" to support the reactionary Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique and expand the Indo-China war. As to his Bangkok visit, it is as clear as noon — to drive more Thai mercenaries to the battlefields in Indo-China to serve as cannon-fodder for U.S. imperialism.

What is particularly intolerable is that Agnew flagrantly sneaked into China's territory Taiwan Province to see Chiang Kai-shek, the political mummy who has long been rejected by the Chinese people. He reaffirmed that U.S. imperialism would continue to support his bandit gang, in hostility to the Chinese people. This is another serious provocation against the Chinese people.

Agnew came to Asia at a time when U.S. imperialism has suffered repeated defeats in its aggression in Asia and when its lackeys were getting panicky. He tried to boost the morale of the lackeys and puppets of U.S. imperialism, while fastening them more tightly to

the U.S. war chariot to make them serve U.S. imperialism in expanding its aggression in Asia. An American news agency admitted that it was to push with redoubled effort the notorious "Nixon doctrine" that Agnew hastily made his second trip to Asia in less than eight months.

But Agnew's scheme can never come to pass. The fact is that the "Nixon doctrine" went bankrupt soon after it was dished up. In the past year or more, besieged by the flames of the Asian people's revolution, U.S. imperialism and its stooges were badly battered everywhere. The Nixon administration had smugly calculated to use its running dogs as a shock force, but they proved to be useless and it had to take the field itself. The U.S. invasion of Cambodia is a case in point. Soundly thrashed, it once again pins its hope on its lackeys. The record of U.S. imperialism in pushing the "Nixon doctrine" in Asia in the past year or more is one of ignominious defeats. Agnew's Asian tour exactly reflects the present awkward position in which

U.S. imperialism and its lackeys find themselves in Asia.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The affairs of Asia should be run by the peoples of Asia themselves and not by the United States. United States aggression in Asia will only arouse the extensive and resolute resistance of the peoples of Asia."**

Today, the anti-U.S. storm of the Asian people is blowing harder than ever. The revolutionary forces in Asia are more powerful than ever. The unity of the Asian people is closer than ever. Agnew and his ilk have hatched many plots in their trips to Asia. They fancy their tricks will work, but the results are contrary to their wishes. Whoever takes the field, whether it is the master or the lackey, can only arouse stronger opposition from the Asian people. Nothing can save the U.S. aggressors from their fate of utter defeat in Asia.

(August 31)

Futile Struggle

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

IN addition to using Thai accomplice troops for aggression in Laos, U.S. imperialism has now dispatched south Vietnamese puppet troops to intrude into Laos. This is another serious step taken by the Nixon administration in widening its war of aggression in Indo-China. A spokesman of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front has issued a statement, strongly condemning such criminal aggression by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The Chinese people resolutely support this just stand of the Laotian Patriotic Front.

To intensify the war of aggression in Laos is an important part of U.S. imperialism's criminal scheme to push its aggression in the whole of Indo-China. Recently, the Nixon administration has embarked on more military adventures in Laos in an attempt to save itself from defeat on the battlefields of Viet Nam and Cambodia. It sent U.S. planes and those of the south Vietnamese puppet air force to wantonly bomb Laotian territory with increasing intensity. It time and again hurled Thai and south Vietnamese accomplice troops into Laos to attack Laotian liberated areas in coordination with the Laotian Rightist troops. This makes it abundantly clear that U.S. imperialism is stepping up its frantic aggression against the three Indo-Chinese nations and further expanding its war of aggression, while playing the trick of so-called "troop withdrawal." The criminal aim of U.S. imperialism is to turn all Indo-China into its colony and military base. U.S. imperialism will definitely not change its aggressive nature because of defeats.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"U.S. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its deathbed struggle."**

Unable to win in Viet Nam, the Nixon administration brazenly turned to an armed invasion of Cambodia. But as a result, it has the daylights beaten out of it. Still not reconciled to defeat, it is forcing its puppet cliques in Asia, including south Viet Nam and Thailand, to provide cannon-fodder for the expansion of its war of aggression in Indo-China. It has also been most impatient in getting Japanese militarism to serve as its main accomplice in pushing its policies of aggression and war in Asia. U.S. imperialism is trying in vain to employ the sinister method of "using Asians to fight Asians" in its desperate struggle. However, this will be of no avail. It can be said with certainty that in face of the militant solidarity of the three Indo-Chinese peoples and the Asian people as a whole, the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys will not escape the fate of being sent to their graves.

At present, the struggle of the three Indo-Chinese peoples against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys is developing vigorously. We are convinced that so long as the Laotian people persist in protracted people's war, closely unite and fight shoulder to shoulder with the people of Viet Nam and Cambodia, they will achieve complete victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

(September 1)

Japan — Base for U.S. Imperialist

Aggression in Asia

THE whole of Japan has been turned by U.S. imperialism into an outpost base as well as a logistics base for aggression in Asia under the pretext of "return of Okinawa" and so-called "readjustment" of its bases abroad.

U.S. imperialism has further reinforced its military bases in Japan since last March when it engineered the reactionary coup d'état in Cambodia and extended its war of aggression to the whole of Indo-China. U.S. B-52 bombers from their Kadena base in Okinawa wantonly bombed the Indo-Chinese region twice a day. Warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet participating in the war of aggression in Indo-China kept moving in and out of Yokosuka, Sasebo and other naval bases. In March, April and July this year, U.S. aircraft carriers *Constellation*, *Coral Sea* and *Shangri-La* intruded into Yokosuka harbour one after another. The number of U.S. warships stationed at the Sasebo naval base has increased by 50 per cent as compared with two years ago. According to Japan's Kyodo News Agency, the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee announced on July 8 that some 8,000 marines of the 7th Fleet who had participated in the war in Viet Nam, were waiting for further orders in the military bases in Japan proper and Okinawa. U.S. Secretary of the Army Stanley R. Resor disclosed that the United States is planning to turn Okinawa into a central supply base for the U.S. troops in the Pacific. The U.S. Defence Department announced on June 5 that U.S. logistics departments in the Far East will move from Hawaii to Okinawa to concentrate supplies for all the U.S. aggressor troops stationed in Japan, south Korea and Southeast Asia. William C. Westmoreland, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, made a statement in Okinawa not long ago to the effect that even after the "return of Okinawa" in 1972, the strategic importance of the U.S. bases in Okinawa in the Western Pacific would never lessen and that the second ammunition depot of the U.S. army in Okinawa which played an important role in the Viet Nam war was under consideration as to its capacity of providing supplies in the Western Pacific area. Giant C-5A "Galaxy" transports are reported to have been used by the U.S. authorities to transport large numbers of aggressor troops and war materials from the United States to the Kadena U.S. military base in Okinawa.

Facts show that the so-called "readjustment" of the U.S. imperialist military bases in Japan means re-

duction only in number but enormous reinforcement and concentration of the bases in fact.

While strengthening its military bases in Okinawa, U.S. imperialism is speeding up the "Okinawanization" of Japan proper. The U.S. air base in Misawa with 54 "Phantom" fighter-bombers, for instance, is used for U.S. aggression in Indo-China. Reports say that more than 150 nuclear weapons are now secretly stored at this base. U.S. nuclear submarines keep sailing into Yokosuka and Sasebo. U.S. C-5A "Galaxy" transports taking off from the U.S. Kadena nuclear base in Okinawa have intruded into the U.S. Yokota base in Japan proper on three occasions up to now and the Yokota base itself is being further strengthened. This shows that U.S. imperialism is not only reinforcing its military bases in Okinawa but also those in Japan proper.

U.S. imperialism has also turned the whole of Japan into its biggest communications and radar base for aggression in Asia. It has set up 32 communications and radar bases there for carrying out espionage activities and directing missile attacks. Japanese papers disclosed that U.S. imperialism has constantly dispatched scores of spy planes from its bases in Yokota, Atsugi, Itazuke, Iwakuni and Kadena for criminal activities in places adjacent to Japan. U.S. imperialism has also converted Yokosuka and Sasebo into main bases for its spy vessels.

At the same time, U.S. imperialism is turning the revived Japanese militarist forces to account and instigating the Sato government of Japan to further expand and strengthen the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" in an attempt to carry out Nixon's so-called "new Asia policy" of "making Asians fight Asians." For example, a network of guided missile bases is to be set up in Japan under the third arms expansion plan. At present, Japanese militarism is setting up "Nike-Hercules" ground-to-air guided missile bases in Nose Town and Aebano of Imazu Town, Shiga Prefecture, as an important step to escalate arms expansion and war preparations.

All such criminal acts of U.S. imperialism have aroused intense opposition among the broad masses of Japanese people. In the 25 postwar years, U.S. imperialism has put Japan under complete military occupation or semi-occupation. With Japan under its thumb,

(Continued on p. 32.)

U.S. Military Bases in Japan

COLLUSION between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries has turned the whole of Japan into U.S. imperialism's important military base for aggression against Indo-China and Asia as a whole.

Today, the United States has 126 military bases and establishments, occupying an area of more than 300 square kilometres, in Japan proper. Of these, the chief bases are: the bases of the U.S. 5th Air Force Command in Fuchu and Yokota in Tokyo Municipality and Misawa in Aomori Prefecture, the U.S. navy's air base Atsugi in Kanagawa Prefecture, the U.S. 7th Fleet bases Yokosuka in Kanagawa Prefecture and Sasebo in Nagasaki Prefecture, the U.S. marines base Iwakuni in Yamaguchi Prefecture, the army base Zama in Kanagawa Prefecture, etc. U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carriers and submarines constantly move in and out of the military ports of Yokosuka and Sasebo. The spy ship *Pueblo* which was captured by the Korean People's Army in January 1968 had put out from Yokosuka naval base while the EC-121 spy plane which was shot down by the Korean People's Army in April 1969 had taken off from the Atsugi base.

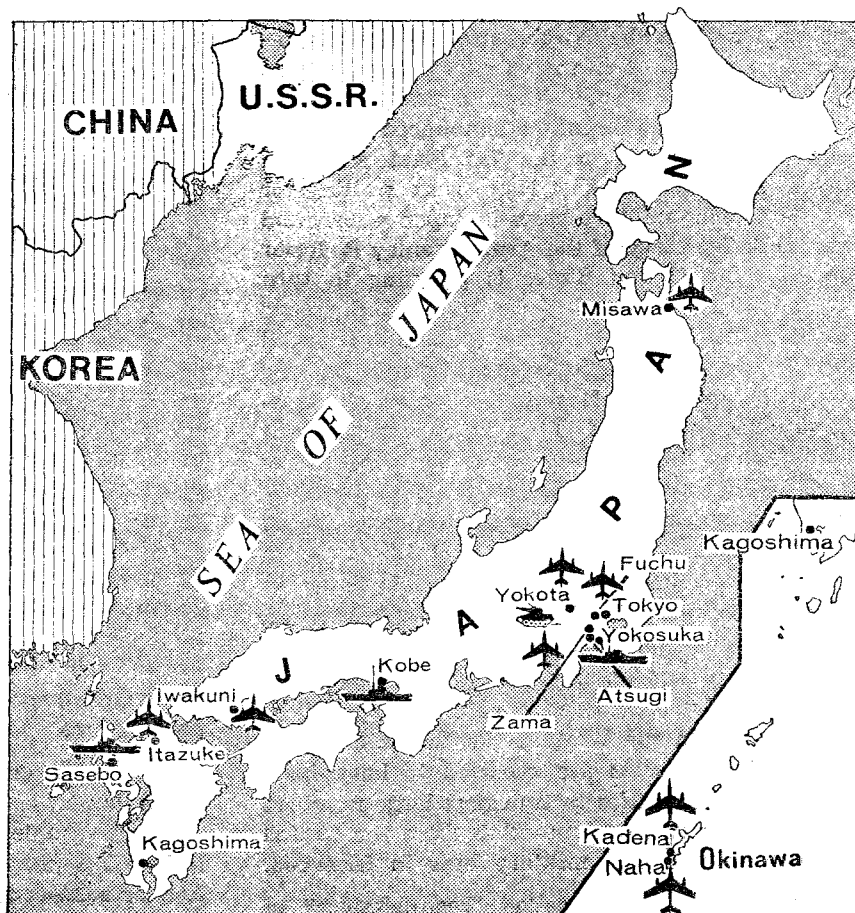
Of the roughly 40,900 U.S. troops stationed in Japan proper at present, 9,500 are land forces, 19,000 belong to the air force and 12,400 to the navy. The United States has more than 200 aircraft of various types in Japan proper including F-4s, RB-57s and RC-130s.

Okinawa is one of the biggest U.S. military bases in Asia having on it 148 military bases and installations which take up 208.8 square kilometres of land, or 8.75 per cent of the total surface area of Okinawa. The chief military bases on this island are the Naha naval base and the Naha and Kadena air bases. The numerous flights and sorties of B-52 heavy bombers which every day wantonly bomb the Indo-Chinese peoples come from the Kadena base. The Naha naval base is capable

of undertaking all repairs for U.S. vessels taking part in the war of aggression against Viet Nam. Okinawa is responsible for the task of supplying the U.S. troops in the Pacific area. On it are stored nuclear weapons, missiles, germ, chemical and radioactive weapons and various kinds of ammunition. It also has "counter-guerrilla warfare training centres," espionage departments, a strategic communications liaison centre, practice ranges, field hospitals, etc. The special high-altitude SR-71 strategic spy planes are stationed on the island.

There are now some 59,000 U.S. troops in Okinawa. Of these the army takes up 18,000, the air force 19,000 and the navy 22,000. Hundreds of planes of various types including B-52s, SR-71s, F-102s and F-105s are stationed in Okinawa.

Under the signboard of "readjustment" of its bases in Japan, U.S. imperialism has in recent years steadily intensified the concentration, building up, extension and strengthening of installations in the bases so as to push ahead with its policies of war and aggression in Asia.



Premier Chou Greet African Summit Conference

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on August 31 sent a message to the Summit Conference of African States, warmly greeting the convening of the conference. The full text of the message reads:

Addis Ababa

The Summit Conference of African States:

On the occasion of the convening of the Summit Conference of African States, I express warm congratulations to the conference on behalf of the Chinese Government and people.

We sincerely hope that this conference will make contributions to the African people's just struggles to win and safeguard national independence, oppose aggression and sub-

version by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, oppose barbarous racial discrimination, oppose the supply of arms to South Africa by imperialism and oppose the aggression by U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism against the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

The Chinese people will firmly stand on the side of the African people in the African peoples' struggle for complete liberation.

Africa belongs to the great African people, and not to any colonialism, imperialism or "superpowers."

Chou En-lai

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

August 31, 1970

Premier Chou Sends Message to President Kazafi

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on August 31 sent a message to Omar Moamer Kazafi, President of the Revolutionary Command Council and Premier of the Arab Republic of Libya, warmly greeting him on the first anniversary of the revolution of the Arab Republic of Libya. The message reads in full as follows:

Tripoli

His Excellency Omar Moamer Kazafi, President of the Revolutionary Command Council and Premier of the Arab Republic of Libya:

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the revolution of the Arab Republic of Libya, I express, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, warm congratulations to Your Excellency and to the Libyan Government and people.

The victory of the September 1 Revolution in Libya was a powerful blow at imperialism. I sincerely wish that the Libyan Government and people achieve continuous successes in safeguarding national independence and building their country and make continued contributions to the promotion of the common cause of the Afro-Asian people's unity against imperialism. The Chinese people will for ever remain the reliable friends of the Libyan people, the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples in the just struggle against the aggression by U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism.

May the friendship between the Chinese and Libyan peoples develop and grow with each passing day.

Chou En-lai

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

August 31, 1970

Statement by Spokesman of Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade

Of late, U.S. imperialism and its followers have repeatedly manufactured rumours slanderously accusing the People's Republic of China of trading with the white colonialist authorities in South Africa and Rhodesia. The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China has made a statement on this question, which reads in full as follows:

Recently, the press of U.S. imperialism and its accomplices has incessantly manufactured and spread rumours, slanderously accusing the People's Republic of China of trading with the white colonialist authorities in South Africa and Rhodesia. These are sheer fabrications made with the ulterior purpose of sowing dissension in the friendly relations between the People's Republic of China and African countries and sabotaging the friendship between the Chinese people and the African people.

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people have always firmly supported the just struggles of the peoples of South Africa and Zimbabwe against racial discrimination and for national independence. Basing itself on this stand, the Chinese Government has never had any diplomatic contacts with the colonialist authorities in South Africa or the white government of Rhodesia and has long severed with them all economic and trade relations, direct or indirect. This stand of the Chinese Government is firm and unshakable and brooks no distortion. All schemes and intrigues aimed at sabotaging the friendship between the Chinese people and the peoples of South Africa, Zimbabwe and the rest of Africa are doomed to fail.

(Continued from p. 29.)

it has set up a great number of military bases and installations in the country which are not only used for aggression against Asian countries but as important means to control Japan, thus bringing terrible disasters to the Japanese people. The Japanese people understand deeply that today the U.S. military bases in Japan are used first of all to oppress the Japanese people and at the same time pose a serious threat to the security of Asia.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Japan is a great nation. It will certainly not allow U.S. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long." At present, the vigorous struggle of the Japanese people against the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" and for the dismantling of the U.S. military bases is again and again rising to new peaks. By keeping up their struggle the Japanese people will drive U.S. imperialism out of Japan and realize their desire for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality.

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